006763

PROPERTY FILE

Bear 92F 044 -07

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

OF THE

KENNEDY RIVER VALLEY GOLD CAMP

VANCOUVER ISLAND

BRITISH COLUMBIA

R.Tim Henneberry, FGAC
Geological Consultant
November 9, 1987

M.I. 92F-44
Bear

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INTRODUCTION

This report was initiated at the request of Mr. Waldo W. Ejtel, the president of International Coast Minerals Corporation, Nationwide Gold Mines Corporation and Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corporation, to document the recent developments in the historic Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp. An aggressive property acquisition program has resulted in the group holding much of the heart of the camp, as well as considerable peripheral ground.

International Coast Minerals Corporation holds the Bear Property, hosting high-grade gold mineralization within quartz sulfide veins. This is the most advanced project, with preliminary approval for a Vancouver Stock Exchange listing. International Coast carries a 40 percent interest in the Tommy Group, currently operated by Kerr Addison Mines Limited.

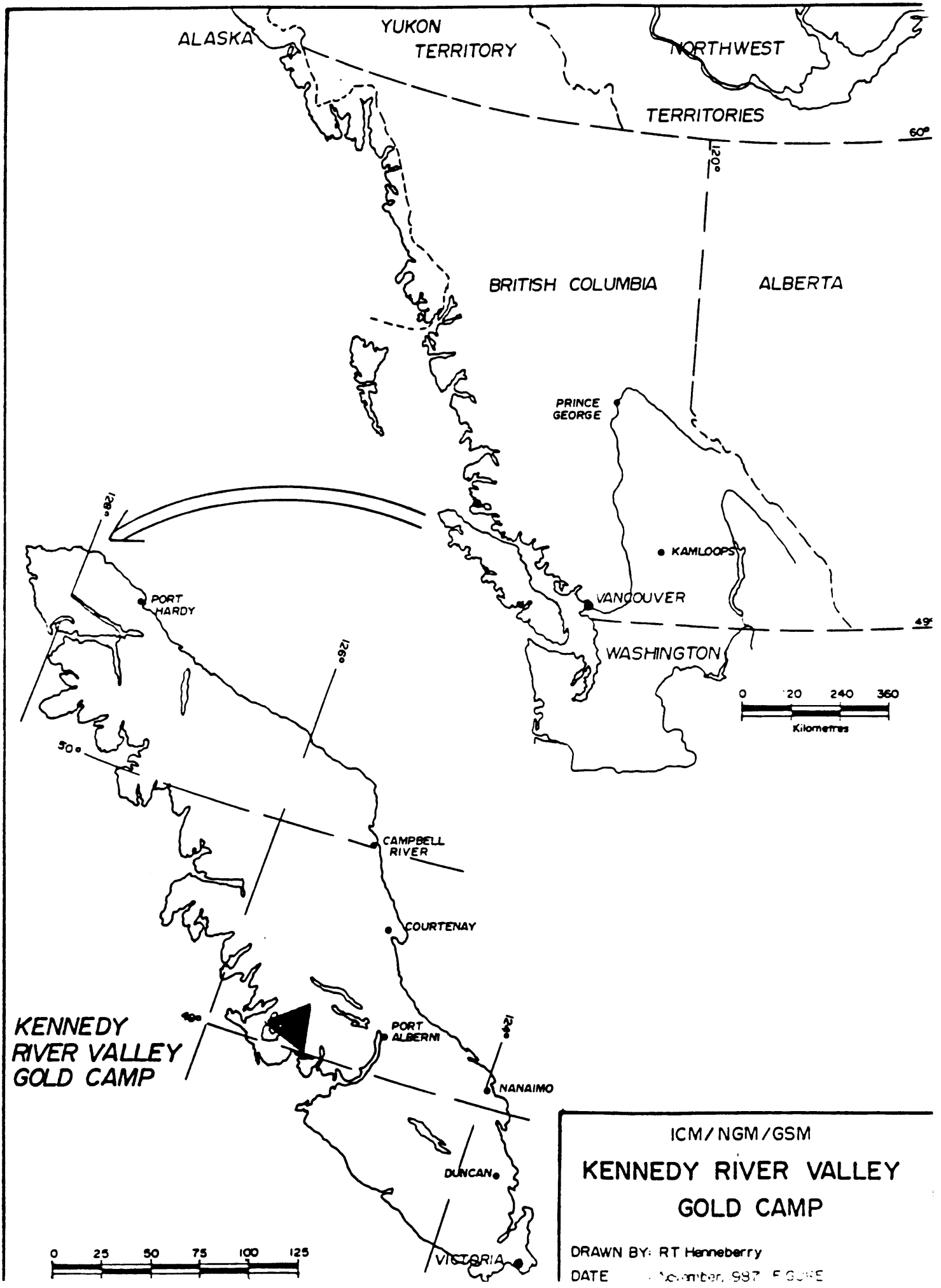
Nationwide Gold Mines Corporation holds the Titanic, Captain Hook and Esther Properties, as well as a 50 percent interest in the Blaster Property. All four claims host high-grade gold mineralization within quartz sulfide veins.

Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corporation holds the Giant Bear and Starr Properties, as well as the remaining 50 percent interest in the Blaster Property. The Giant Bear and Blaster Properties host high-grade gold mineralization within quartz sulfide veins.

Gold mineralization is localized within quartz sulfide veins splaying from / or hosted by regional (greater than 1 kilometre in strike length) shear / fault zones likely related to Tertiary tectonic activity.

The Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp has been intermittently active since the initial discovery of gold at the turn of the century. Exploration activity hit a peak in the early 1980's and rapidly declined. Logging operations have recently begun to open up the camp, leading to many of the discoveries in the ICM/NGM/GSM group.

The immediate goal of the ICM/NGM/GSM exploration programs is to initiate mining and milling operations in the Kennedy River Valley at the earliest opportunity.



ICM/NGM/GSM

KENNEDY RIVER VALLEY GOLD CAMP

DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry

DATE November, 987

LOCATION, ACCESS

The Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp is centred 55 road kilometres west of Port Alberni and 30 road kilometres northeast of Ucluelet on the west coast of British Columbia's Vancouver Island (Figure 1). The Alberni-Tofino Highway (#4) dissects the heart of the camp. Ongoing logging operations, initiated in the mid-1980's have begun to slowly open up the camp by providing road access to previously inaccessible terrain.

Topography is extremely rugged. Elevations range from 40 to 1000 metres above sea level. The Camp is essentially a series of steep mountains cut by numerous steep gorges. The Kennedy River Valley receives very little snow at lower elevations, allowing work to continue year round. Precipitous cliffs abound, yielding an outcrop percentage in the range of 30 to 40 percent.

Precipitation is quite heavy during the winter months with rain in the valley bottoms and snow approximately a third to half way up the mountains. At present, most of the important veins are at lower elevations, allowing work to continue year round. Water for diamond drilling and/or mining is available from any of the valleys. A hydro-electric power line runs along the Alberni-Tofino Highway.

OWNERSHIP

The key claim holdings of each of the three companies is summarized below.

International Coast Minerals Corporation

Claim Name	Lot No.	Record No.	Expiry Date
Black Bear	293	1522	January, 1989
Cinnamon Bear	294	1580	December, 1995
Grizzly Bear	300	1599	January, 1996
Ironsides	487	1601	January, 1990
Bear Fraction		2882	April, 1987
Tommy		1029	September 18, 1992
Waterfall		1560	December 7, 1994
Golden Gate		1035	September 30, 1994

Nationwide Gold Mines Corporation

Claim Name	Lot No.	Record No.	Expiry Date
Titanic		1578	July 16, 1992
Captain Hook		1455	July 16, 1992
Esther		1470	July 29, 1988

Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corporation

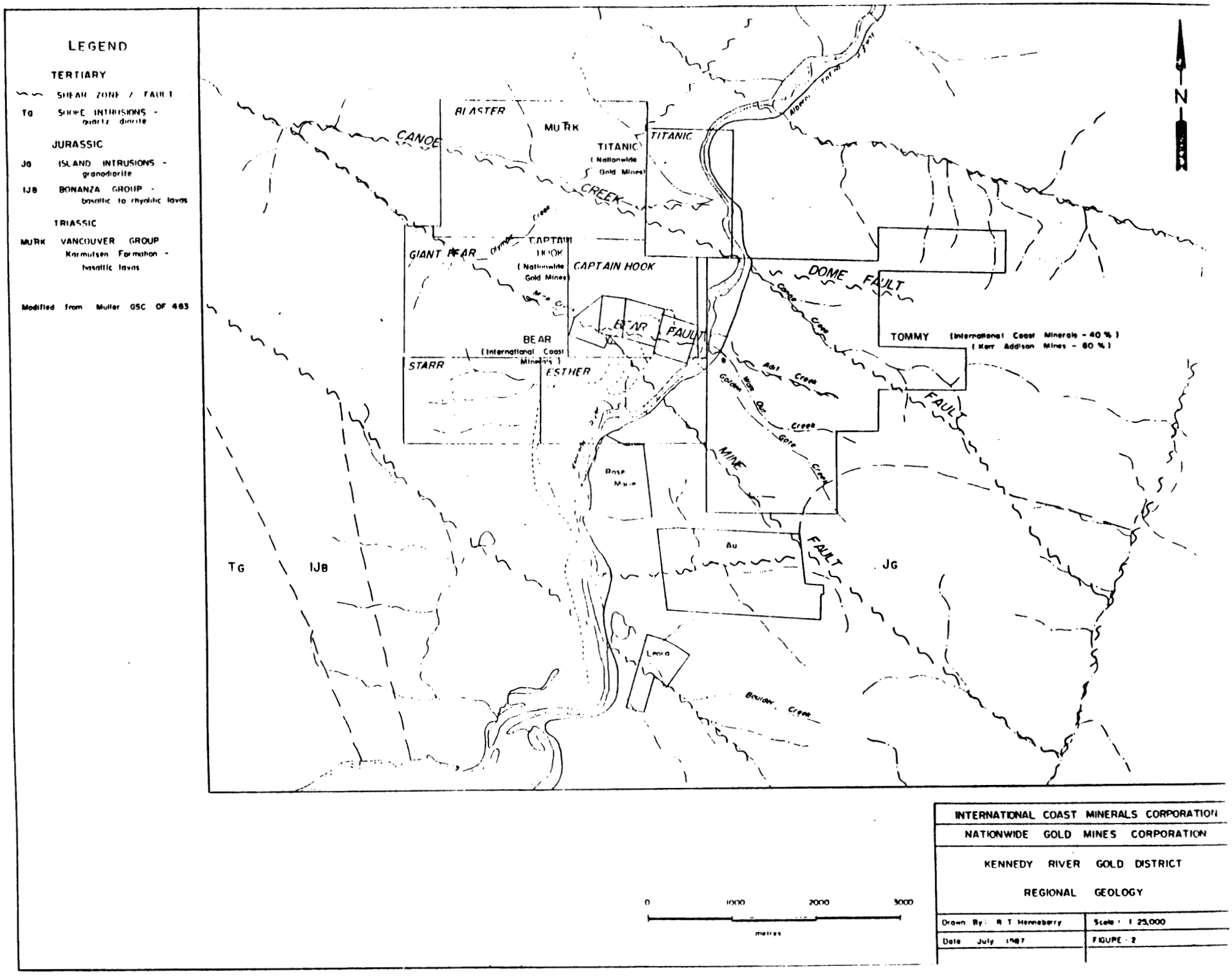
Claim Name	Lot No.	Record No.	Expiry Date
Blaster		2899	May 9, 1988
Giant Bear		2862	March 26, 1988
Starr		2861	March 26, 1988

The ownership of the Blaster Mineral Claim is 50% Nationwide Gold Mines and 50% Golden Spinnaker Minerals. The combined key mineral claims encompass some 1900 hectares. The Tommy, Waterfall, Ruler and Golden Gate mineral claims are 60% owned by Kerr Addison Mines Limited and 40% owned by International Coast Minerals Corporation. The companies also own an additional 26 mineral claims totaling some 425 units, encompassing a further 10,625 hectares.

HISTORY

Gold was initially discovered in the Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp at the turn of the century. Mining operations were quickly established on the Rose Marie and Leora Properties, only to be ceased shortly afterward. Since that time, the Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp has suffered through a continual cycle of intense activity followed by complete cessation of activity. The most recent cycle climaxed in the early to mid-1980's.

All of the properties in the ICM/NGM/GSM group have been previously explored. The Subway Tunnel driven on the Footwall Vein in the Bear Shear Zone was initially driven in 1913 (Ministry of Mines Annual Report, 1916). The Julius Creek Vein in Olympic Creek was initially documented in the early 1910's (Ministry of Mines Annual Report, 1914). The Dome Vein was documented in the 1923 Ministry of Mines Annual Report and the Tommy Vein was documented in the 1935 Ministry of Mines Annual Report. The remaining veins were discovered during the recent ICM/NGM/GSM exploration programs, due in a large part to the access provided by the recent logging operations.


LEGEND
TERTIARY
SHEAR ZONE / FAULT
TG SOOKE INTRUSIONS - quartz diorite
JURASSIC
JG ISLAND INTRUSIONS - granodiorite
IJB BONANZA GROUP - basaltic to rhyolitic lavas
TRIASSIC
MUTRK VANCOUVER GROUP Karmutsen Formation - basaltic lavas
Modified from Muller GSC OF 483
BLASTER
MUTRK
TITANIC
TITANIC (Nationwide Gold Mines)
CANOE
CREEK
GIANT BEAR
CAPTAIN HOOK
CAPTAIN HOOK (Nationwide Gold Mines)
DOME FAULT
BEAR FAULT
BEAR (International Coast Minerals)
STARR
ESTHER
TOMMY (International Coast Minerals - 40 %) (Kerr Addison Mines - 60 %)
FAULT
MINE
Rose
Au
FAULT
TG
IJB
JG
Laura
Boulder Creek
0 1000 2000 3000
metres
N
INTERNATIONAL COAST MINERALS CORPORATION
NATIONWIDE GOLD MINES CORPORATION
KENNEDY RIVER GOLD DISTRICT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
Drawn By: R T Henneberry
Scale: 1:25,000
Date July 1987
FIGURE 2

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Kennedy River District lies within a structurally active section of Vancouver Island (Figure 2). Rocks of the Vancouver and Bonanza Groups are intruded by Island and Sooke intrusions. Gold mineralization is predominantly localized by west-northwest trending fault/shear zones, active during Tertiary time. (Muller and Carson, 1968).

The Karmutsen and Quatsino Formations comprise the Triassic Vancouver Group outcroppings in the district. Andesitic to basaltic flows, tuffs and volcaniclastics of the Karmutsen Formation are overlain by massive limestone of the Quatsino Formation. Alteration is generally greenschist facies, though the limestone can be marbled near intrusive contacts. Jurassic Bonanza Group andesitic to latitic flows, tuffs and breccias overlie the Vancouver Group rocks.

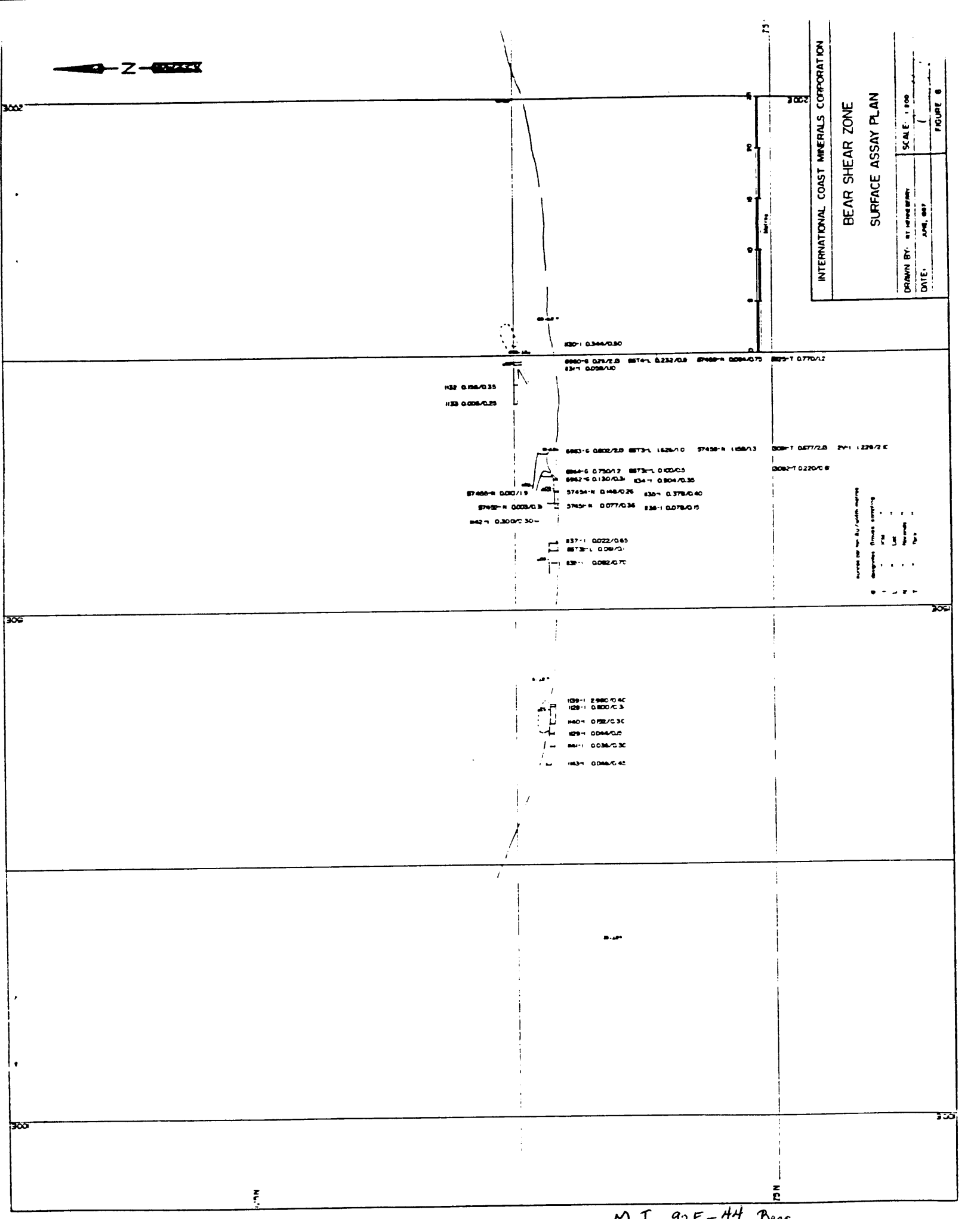
Two periods of intrusive activity have been documented in the district. The Jurassic Island Intrusions are mainly of granodioritic to quartz dioritic composition. Contacts with Karmutsen rocks are generally sharp and well-defined. Tertiary Sooke Intrusions of predominantly quartz diorite composition consist of small stocks (less than 2 kilometres), dykes and sills outcropping throughout the district. Contacts with older rocks can be either sharp or sheared. Muller and Carson (1968) speculate that several smaller Tertiary stocks are present within the Kennedy River District.

West-northwesterly to westerly trending faults of Tertiary age cut the rock units in the district, indicating a period of intense structural activity. Gold mineralization is predominantly localized within these structures, suggesting a Tertiary age for the mineralization. Muller's (1977) map of Vancouver Island indicates several divergent and cross faults within the Kennedy River District. This structural setting is similar to the setting of the important epithermal gold districts of the southwestern United States (Buchanan, 1981).

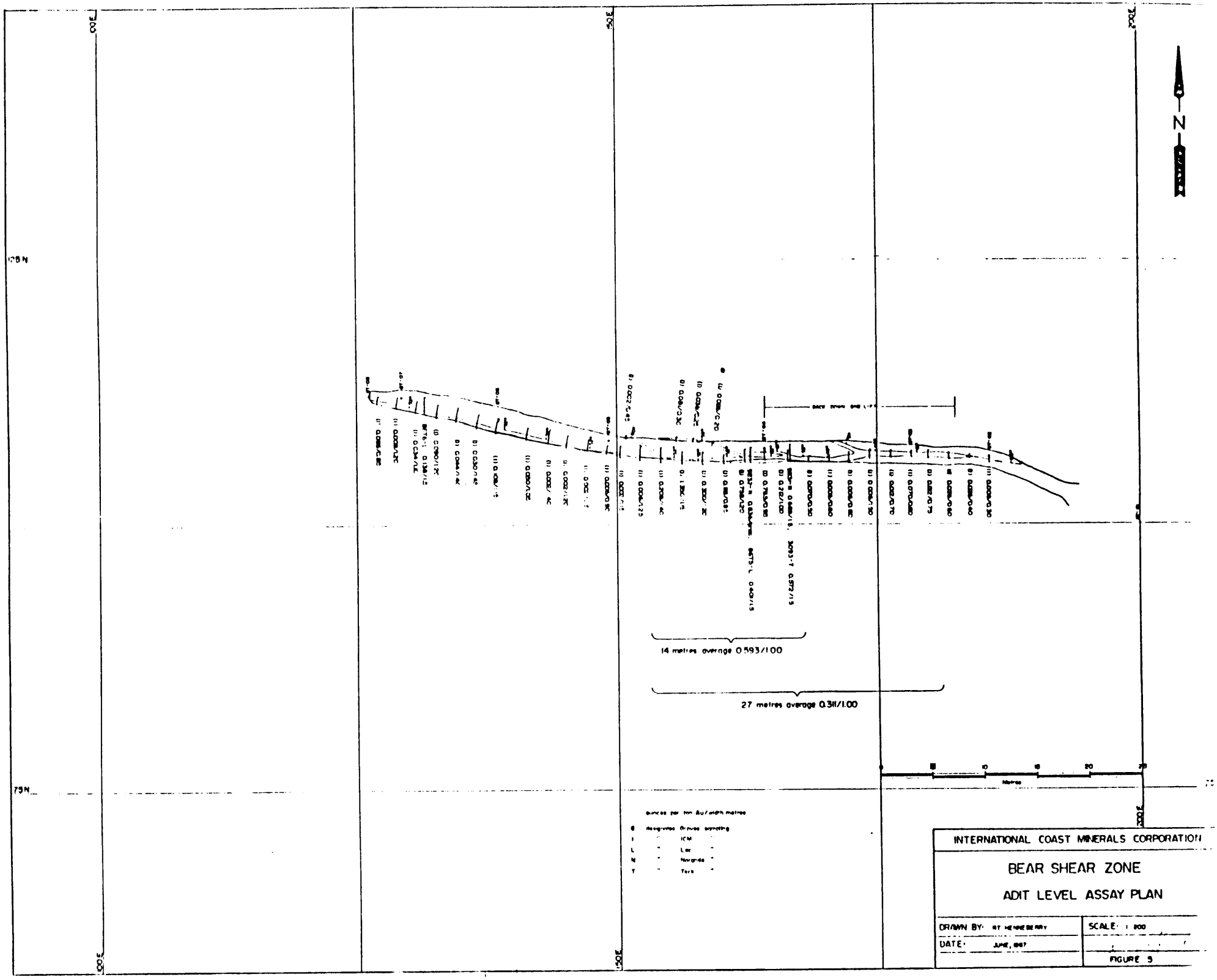
The dominant structure in the Camp is the Mine Fault traceable for approximately 45 kilometres from Alberni Inlet through to Tofino Inlet (Figure 4). Observations suggest that most of the known quartz sulfide veins, occur in shear zones splaying from this structure. The Bear Shear Zone is a 4 kilometre, east-west trending hanging wall splay fault, hosting the Footwall Vein and the Black Vein. The Canoe Creek / Julius Creek Fault is a 12 kilometre hanging wall splay fault hosting the Julius Creek Vein. The Elite Vein and the Dome Vein appear to be hanging wall splays of the Canoe Creek / Julius Creek Fault. The Shack Vein, Shack II Vein and TB Vein appear to be footwall splays of the Mine Fault. The Tommy sheeted veinlet zone lies between the Mine Fault and the Bear Fault.

Three additional important structures, owned by different groups and individuals, also show a definite relationship to the Mine Fault. Multinational's Au Vein appears to be a footwall splay of the Mine Fault. The previously producing Leora Vein appears to be a footwall splay of the Mine Fault. The previously producing Rose Marie Vein appears to be a footwall splay of the Mine Fault.

Each of the 9 primary structures on the claims of the ICM/NGM/GSM group is described in detail. The number associated with each of the headings is keyed to the actual vein location on the appended map (Figure 3), "Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp".



M.I. 92F-44 Bear


N
14 metres average 0.593/1.00
27 metres average 0.311/1.00
INTERNATIONAL COAST MINERALS CORPORATION
BEAR SHEAR ZONE
ADIT LEVEL ASSAY PLAN
DRAWN BY:
SCALE: 1:200
DATE: JUNE, 1987
FIGURE 5

(1) FOOTWALL VEIN

Detailed sampling information from the surface and underground sampling information can be found in the Engineer's Report on the Bear Property, "Geology and Economic Potential of the Bear Project" by R.T.Henneberry.

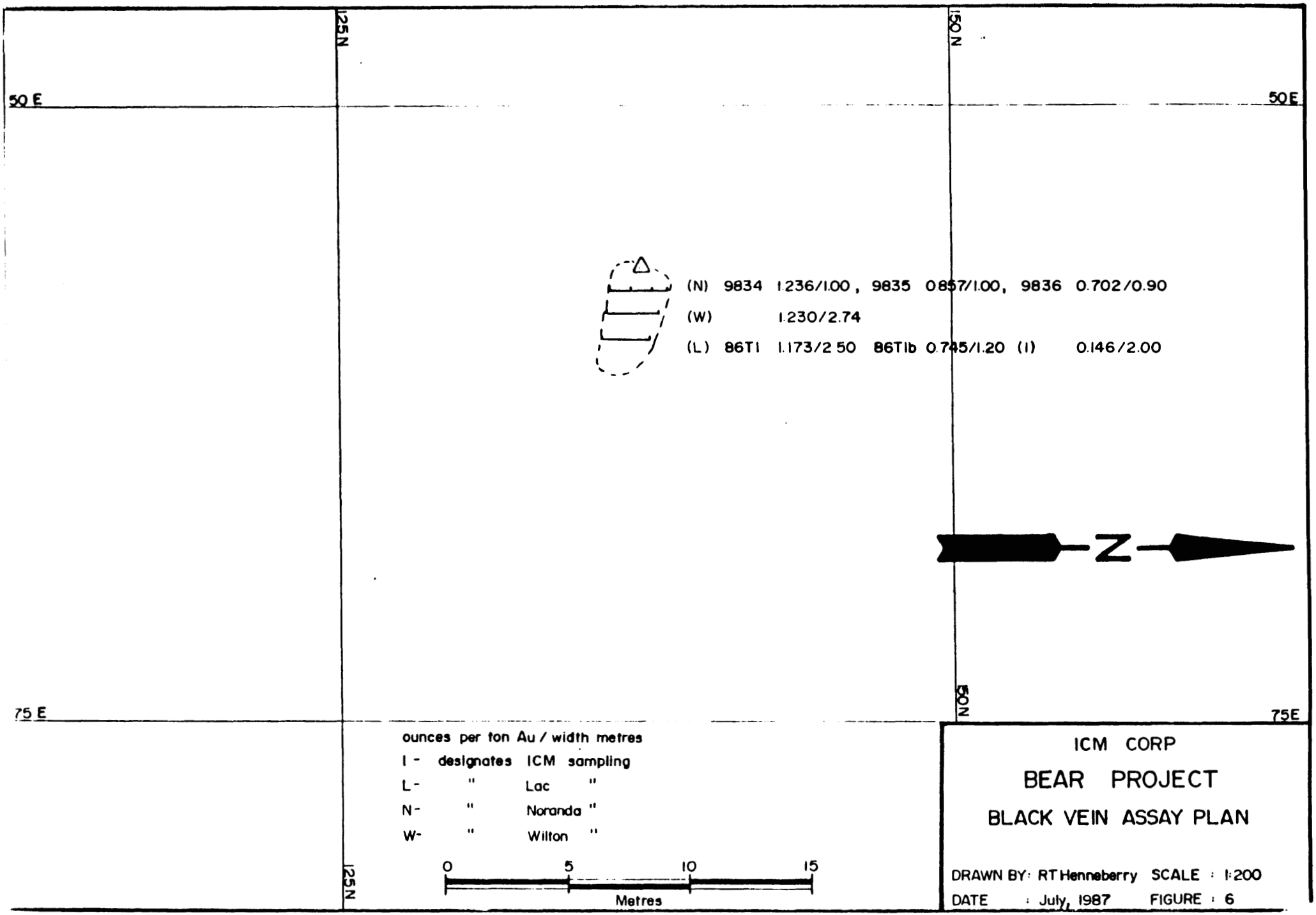
The Footwall Vein, the primary structure on the ICM Bear Property, is located along the footwall contact of the 30 metre wide Bear Shear Zone. This vein has been traced semi-continuously on surface for a strike length of 45 metres and underground for 62 metres. Strike is 090 degrees with a dip of 50 to 65 to the north. Quartz veining pinches and swells within a definite channel ranging between 50 and 300 centimetres in width. Actual quartz vein widths range between 10 and 150 centimetres, averaging 70 centimetres. Sheared and altered volcanics fill the remaining space in the channel. At least four hanging wall splay veins have been mapped over the presently exposed strike length. Hanging wall splay widths range from 10 to 70 centimetres. None of the splays have been developed, so their geometry and strike potential is presently unknown.

The Bear Shear Zone forms the contact between Karmutsen andesitic volcanics and a quartz diorite of suspected Tertiary age. The Footwall Vein has quartz diorite on the footwall contact and andesitic volcanics on the hanging wall contact. Wall rock alteration consists chlorite and silicification in halos to 50 centimetres.

Mineralization consists of sulfides, predominantly pyrite and pyrrhotite, in percentages ranging from 0 to 20 percent. Gold is intimately associated with the sulfides. Gold is not always present whenever sulfides are noted, though vein sulfides assay gold 90 percent of the time. Gold does not assay if sulfides are not present. Limonite is present along contacts and within the sulfides.

Detailed sampling was undertaken at 2 metre intervals from the adit and at 2 metre intervals, where possible on surface (Figures 4 and 5). A mineralized shoot of 27 metres strike length carrying 0.311 ounces per ton gold over a width of 1.00 metres has been defined on surface and underground. Sampling has located indications of two additional mineralized shoots along the presently exposed strike of the vein. Surface and underground assay results yielded similar grades indicating grade does not appear to diminish with depth. Mineralized shoots appear to be localized in the main quartz vein / splay vein junction areas. The sheared material between the main and splay veins carries gold in proximity to the junction point (within 5 metres).

The strike projections of the Footwall Vein have been traced by the VLF-Em and gold soil geochemistry.


125N
150N
50 E
50E
(N) 9834 1.236/1.00, 9835 0.857/1.00, 9836 0.702/0.90
(W) 1.230/2.74
(L) 86T1 1.173/2.50 86T1b 0.745/1.20 (I) 0.146/2.00
Z
100N
75 E
75E
ounces per ton Au / width metres
I - designates ICM sampling
L - " Lac "
N - " Noranda "
W - " Wilton "
0 5 10 15
Metres
125N
ICM CORP
BEAR PROJECT
BLACK VEIN ASSAY PLAN
DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE : 1:200
DATE : July, 1987 FIGURE : 6

(2) BLACK VEIN

	Sample No.	Type	opt Au	ppb Au	m width
(Taken by Wilton of BCDM)		quartz	1.230		2.74
		quartz	7.460		0.50
Noranda	9834	quartz	1.236		1.00
	9835	quartz	0.857		1.00
	9836	quartz	0.702		0.90
		Weighted Average	0.940		2.90
Lac Minerals	86T1	quartz	1.173	+10000	2.50
	86T1a	quartz	0.507	+10000	0.47
	86T1b	quartz	0.745	+10000	1.20
	86T2a	quartz	0.161*	5000	0.80
Goldsmith, ICM		quartz	0.146		2.00

* designates calculation from ppb to oz/ton. High sulfide content of vein suggests ppb analysis could be out considerably and all anomalous gold values (+1000 ppb) should be Fire Assayed.

The Black Vein, is located on the hanging wall contact of the Bear Shear Zone, paralleling the Footwall Vein. This vein has been exposed in the discovery outcrop, a strike length of 5 metres. Recorded width is 3 metres. The strike, 090 degrees, parallels the Footwall Vein, while the dip, 70 degrees north appears to be significantly steeper. Thin limonite gouge seams mark the vein contacts.

The Tertiary (?) quartz diorite hosts the Black Vein, suggesting the Bear Shear Zone may actually cut the quartz diorite / andesite contact at a small angle. Wall-rock alteration within the quartz diorite consists of a 50 to 100 centimetre halo of chlorite and bleaching (argillic alteration).

Mineralization consists of 70% sulfides, predominantly pyrrhotite, with lesser sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Gold does not have an affinity for one location across width as three continuous 1 metre samples all assayed significant values.

The same exposure has been sampled by numerous individuals during property examinations (Figure 6). Significant gold values were obtained on all occasions. Paul Wilton, the District Geologist for the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources obtained 1.23 ounces per ton gold across a width of 2.74 metres. A smaller high grade section sampled by Wilton ran 7.460 ounces per ton gold over a 50 centimetre width.

The strike projections of the Black Vein have been traced by VLF-EM and gold soil geochemistry surveys.

14 metres of
0.367 opt / 0.37m

Number	oz/t Au	oz/t Ag	m width
4022	0.027	0.33	0.30
4021	0.085	0.44	0.40
4020	0.027	0.84	0.40
4019	0.030	0.81	0.20
4195	0.672	3.71	0.50
4018	0.029	1.23	0.35
4193	0.130	1.21	0.50
4017	0.246	2.49	0.35
4007	1.919	7.80	0.35
4023	0.201	0.85	0.30

NATIONWIDE GOLD MINES CORPORATION

CAPTAIN HOOK

SHACK II VEIN ASSAY PLAN

DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE : 1:250

DATE : November, 1987 FIGURE : 7

(3) SHACK II VEIN

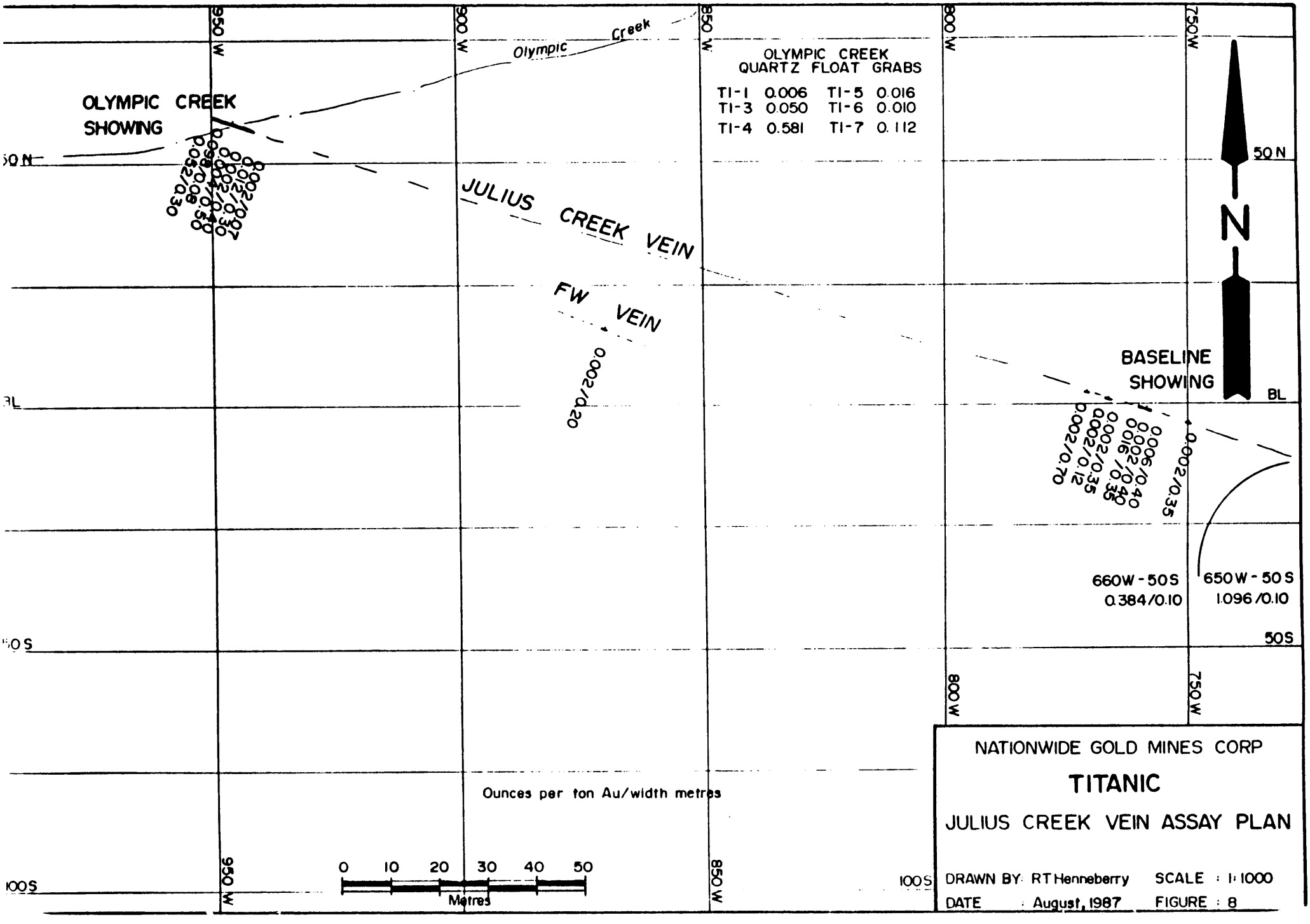
Sample	Location	Width	Description	opt Au	opt Ag
4007	Stn + 0	0.35m	10% py, 2% cpy, 2% sph	1.919	7.80
4017	Stn + 2	0.35	15% py, 2% cpy /lim	0.246	2.49
4193	Stn + 3	0.50	15% py, 3% cpy	0.130	1.21
4194	+ 3	0.30	Hanging wall volcanic	0.082	0.40
4018	Stn + 4	0.35	15% py, 5% cpy /lim	0.029	1.23
4195	Stn + 6	0.50	15% py, 3% cpy, 2% sph	0.672	3.71
4019	Stn + 8	0.20	15% py, 2% cpy /lim	0.030	0.81
4020	Stn +10	0.40	10% py, 5% cpy /wk weath	0.027	0.84
4021	Stn +12	0.40	10% py, 5% cpy /lim	0.085	0.44
4022	Stn +14	0.30	7% py, 1% cpy /lim	0.027	0.33
4023	Stn +19	0.30	2% py, 1% cpy /weath	0.201	0.85

Nationwide Gold Mines Corporation's Captain Hook Claim hosts the Shack II Vein. The Shack II Vein, striking 073 degrees and dipping 64 degrees northwest, has been traced approximately 19 metres by excavator trenching, before deep overburden precluded further trenching to the northeast. Vein width ranges from 20 to 50 centimetres. This vein appears to be a footwall splay of the Mine Fault. The Shack II Vein (073/64NW), appears to be a footwall splay of GSM Corp's Shack Vein (053/65NW), because the Shack Vein continues to the northeast past the junction point. The Shack II Vein is hosted by andesitic volcanics of the Karmutsen Formation. Hanging wall and footwall alteration consists of a halo of chlorite and silicification within the hosting volcanics. Limestone lies within 10 metres of the hanging wall. Trenching also exposed a large pod of magnetite 5 metres in the footwall.

Mineralization consists of 2 to 15 percent pyrite, 1 to 5 percent chalcopyrite and trace to 2 percent sphalerite, predominantly as discontinuous seams and pods and disseminations. Gold is intimately associated with the sulfides. Gold is not always present whenever sulfides are noted, though vein sulfides assay gold 90 percent of the time. Gold does not assay if sulfides are not present. Limonite is present along contacts and within the sulfides.

Ten samples were taken along strike from the trench exposure (Figure 7). Gold values ranged from 0.027 to 1.919 ounces per ton gold. A mineralized shoot of 14 metres averages 0.367 ounces per ton gold over an average width of 37 centimetres. Sampling indicated considerable weathering of sulfides, as well as broken shattered quartz suggesting considerable leaching has taken place. Blasting of the surface exposure will be required to obtain fresh exposures.

VLF-EM has successfully highlighted the Shack II Vein. Gold soil geochemistry was not run over the strike projection of the Shack II Vein.


OLYMPIC CREEK
SHOWING
Olympic Creek
JULIUS CREEK VEIN
FW VEIN
BASELINE
SHOWING
OLYMPIC CREEK
QUARTZ FLOAT GRABS
TI-1 0.006 TI-5 0.016
TI-3 0.050 TI-6 0.010
TI-4 0.581 TI-7 0.112
660W - 50S
0.384/0.10
650W - 50S
1.096/0.10
950 W
900 W
850 W
800 W
750W
50 N
BL
50S
100S
N
Ounces per ton Au/width metres
0 10 20 30 40 50
Metres
NATIONWIDE GOLD MINES CORP
TITANIC
JULIUS CREEK VEIN ASSAY PLAN
DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry
SCALE : 1:1000
DATE : August, 1987
FIGURE : 8

(4) JULIUS CREEK VEIN

	Location	Number	Description	Width	oz/ton Au
Baseline	Stn + 11E	4197	Vein	0.35	0.002
Showing	Stn + 2E	4198	Vein	0.40	0.006
	Stn + 1E	4199	Vein	0.40	0.002
	Stn + 0	4200	Vein	0.35	0.016
	Stn + 5W	1144	Vein	0.35	0.002
	Stn + 7W	1145	Vein	0.12	0.002
	Stn + 11W	1146	Vein	0.70	0.002
	Splay Stn + 11E 3N	4003	Vein	0.20	0.002
	7+60W, 0+00	1147	Vein	0.20	0.002
Olympic	Stn + 0.0	1148	Vein	0.30	0.052
Creek	Stn + 2.0E	1149	Vein	0.50	0.004
Showing	Stn + 5.0E	1150	Vein	0.40	0.002
	Stn + 7.5E	4001	Vein	0.30	0.012
	Stn + 9.5E	4002	Vein	0.07	0.002
	6+60W, 0+50S	4004	Vein	0.10	0.384
	6+80W, 0+35S	4005	Shear	0.15	0.022

The Julius Creek Vein, lying on Nationwide Gold Mines Corporations Titanic Claim, appears to be located on the footwall of the Julius Creek Shear Zone. This vein has been traced semi-continuously for a strike length in excess of 200 metres. The Julius Creek Vein, striking 107 degrees and dipping 75 degrees north, pinches and swells between 10 and 70 centimetres in width. Strong shearing, brecciation and quartz flooding has been mapped throughout the 30 to 40 metre wide Julius Creek Shear Zone.

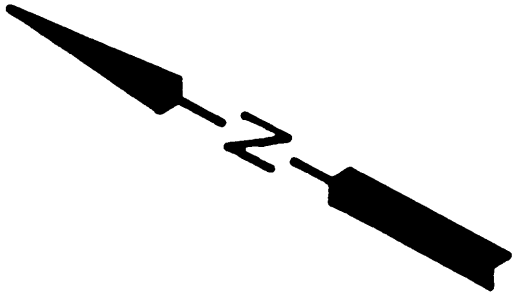
Well-brecciated Karmutsen andesites host the Julius Creek Shear Zone. Shear Zone alteration consists of chlorite, limonite, sericite and silicification. A stronger alteration halo of 40 to 60 centimetres halos the Julius Creek Vein.

Mineralization consists of 3 to 5 percent pyrite with 0 to 2 percent chalcopyrite. Abundant malachite stain accompanies the chalcopyrite. Generally, low gold values were obtained from the initial sampling.

A total of 16 samples were taken along strike (Figure 8). Results ranged from 0.002 to 0.384 ounces per ton gold over widths between 7 and 70 centimetres. Sampling indicated considerable weathering of sulfides, as well as broken and/or washed quartz suggesting some leaching of gold may have occurred. Blasting of the surface exposures will be required to obtain fresh vein exposures.

VLF-EM and gold soil geochemistry has traced the Julius Creek Shear Zone across the Titanic Claim.

M.I. 92F-46
olympic



10 metres of
0.866 opt/0.62 m

60°

Number	opt Au	opt Ag	m width
4031	1.438	2.17	0.50
4032	0.132	0.69	0.60
4033	0.086	0.36	0.70
4034	1.400	4.01	0.65
4035	1.566	2.36	0.60
4036	0.534	0.19	0.50
4037	1.560	0.96	0.65
4038	0.444	0.73	0.75
4039	1.416	2.26	0.65
4040	0.786	0.55	0.60
4041	0.328	0.63	0.65

80°

4042	1.438	0.45	0.35

NGM CORP / GSM CORP

BLASTER

ELITE VEIN ASSAY PLAN

DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE : 1: 250

DATE : November, 1987 FIGURE : 9

(5) ELITE VEIN

Number	Location	m width	Description	oz/t Au	oz/t Ag
4031	Stn + 0	0.50	12% py, pyrr	1.438	2.17
4032	+ 1.0 W	0.60	15% py, pyrr	0.132	0.69
4033	+ 2.0 W	0.70	10% py, pyrr	0.086	0.36
4034	+ 3.0 W	0.65	25% py, pyrr	1.400	4.01
4035	+ 4.0 W	0.60	17% py, pyrr	1.566	2.36
4036	+ 5.0 W	0.50	12% py, pyrr	0.534	0.19
4037	+ 6.0 W	0.65	10% py, pyrr	1.560	0.96
4038	+ 7.0 W	0.75	10% py, pyrr	0.444	0.73
4039	+ 8.0 W	0.65	15% py, pyrr	1.416	2.26
4040	+ 9.0 W	0.60	10% py, pyrr	0.786	0.55
4041	+10.0 W	0.65	10% py, pyrr	0.328	0.63
4042	+44.0 W	0.35	2% py, weather	1.438	0.45

The Elite Vein, striking 060 degrees and dipping 60 degrees northwest, lies on the Blaster Claim owned 50% by Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corporation and owned 50% by Nationwide Gold Mines Corporation. The 35 to 75 centimetre wide quartz-sulfide vein has been traced semi-continuously for a strike of 50 metres. The Elite Vein appears to be a hanging wall splay of the Julius Creek Shear Zone.

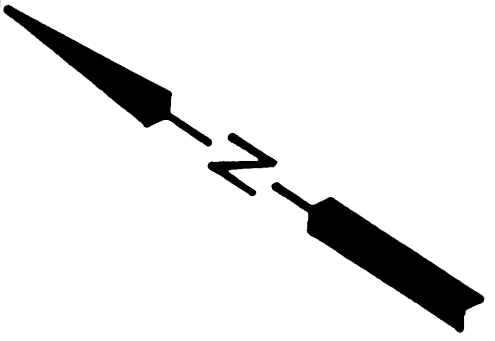
Massive to weakly brecciated andesitic volcanics host the Elite Vein. Alteration consists of chlorite, carbonate and pyrite, the regional propylitic assemblage. The brecciation results from the Julius Creek Fault, underlying Olympic Creek. Alteration is considerably stronger proximal to the Elite Vein. Pervasive chlorite with lesser silicification, limonite and bleaching form a halo of 40 centimetres. Pyrite was noted within the halo. No gouge was noted along vein contacts.

The Elite Vein is the most strongly mineralized vein yet located. Mineralization, occurring primarily as pods, seams and fracture coatings, consists predominantly of pyrite and pyrrhotite ranging in concentration from 10% to 25% Arsenopyrite and sphalerite have also been observed. The stronger mineralized sections of the vein are well oxidized.

Significant gold has been documented in all samples (Figure 9), with values ranging from 0.086 to 1.566 ounces per ton. An open ended mineralized shoot of 10 metres averages 0.866 ounces per ton gold over a 62 centimetre width. The last sample reported indicates gold mineralization continues along a strike of at least 45 metres.

Geochemical and geophysical surveys have yet to be undertaken over the strike projection of the Elite Vein.

M.I. 92F-46
Olympic



OVERBURDEN

Sample	opt Au	opt Ag	m width
4016	3.012	5.28	0.50
4015	0.820	1.80	0.35
4014	0.578	1.90	0.40
4013	0.189	0.27	0.30

5.5 metres of
1.343 opt/0.39 m

65°

PIT/OBN

Sample	opt Au	opt Ag	m width
4186	0.196	0.68	0.30
4187	0.656	2.56	0.30
4190	1.800	4.08	0.35
4191	0.216	1.76	0.45
4012	0.022	0.27	0.40
4011	0.018	0.16	0.40
4010	0.054	1.08	0.50

8 metres of
0.380 opt/0.39 m

65°

OVERBURDEN

GOLDEN SPINNAKER MINERALS CORP

GIANT BEAR

SHACK VEIN ASSAY PLAN

DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE : 1:250

DATE : October, 1987 FIGURE

(6) SHACK VEIN

Sample	Location	Width	Description	opt Au	opt Ag
4010	Stn + 0	0.50m	4% py, 2% cpy, 1% tet	0.054	1.08
4011	Stn + 2N	0.40	1% py /leached	0.018	0.16
4012	Stn + 4	0.40	2% py, 1% cpy /leached	0.022	0.27
4191	Stn + 5	0.45	5% py, 5% cpy, 2% tet	0.216	1.76
4190	Stn + 6	0.35	5% py, 3% cpy	1.800	4.08
4187	Stn + 7	0.30	5% py, 3% cpy	0.656	2.56
4188	+ 7	0.15	Footwall volcanic	0.024	0.09
4189	+ 7	0.20	Hanging wall volcanic	0.014	0.05
4186	Stn + 8	0.30	5% py, 3% cpy, 3% tet	0.196	0.68
4013	Stn +16	0.30	1% py /leached	0.189	0.27
4014	Stn +18	0.40	10% py, 5% cpy, tet, 1% bn	0.578	1.99
4015	Stn +20	0.35	5% py, 1% cpy	0.820	1.80
4016	Stn +21.5	0.50	20% py, 10% cpy	3.012	5.28

The Shack Vein, located on the Giant Bear Claim of Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corporation, appears to be a footwall splay of the Mine Fault. The vein, striking 053 degrees and dipping 65 degrees to the northwest, ranges in width from 30 to 50 centimetres. Excavator trenching has traced the vein a total of 21.5 metres along strike, with considerable overburden precluding further excavation along strike.

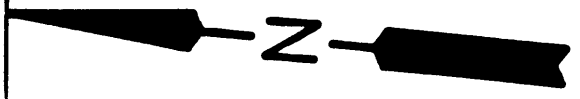
The Shack Vein appears to be hosted by a dacitic dyke, though no contacts were located. Quatsino limestone outcrops 15 metres in the hanging wall. Both contacts of the vein show clay, limonite gouge, suggesting strong shearing. The dyke is well altered, showing chlorite and silicification. This alteration looks remarkably similar to that of the Bear Shear Zone. Disseminated pyrite was noted in the hanging wall, but no mineralization was noted in the foot wall.

Mineralization varies considerably through the trenched exposure, ranging from 3 to 30 percent, consisting predominantly of seams and pods of pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite and disseminated sphalerite.

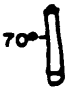
A total of 11 samples were taken at 2 metre intervals along strike, from two main exposures separated by a gap of 8 metres (Figure 10). Gold values range from 0.018 to 3.012 ounces per ton over widths from 30 to 50 centimetres. The 8 metre west exposure averaged 0.380 ounces per ton gold over an average width of 39 centimetres, while the 5.5 metre east exposure averaged 1.343 ounces per ton gold over an average width of 39 centimetres. The low values are concentrated on the southwest end of the exposure where the surface exposure is heavily fractured, weathered, leached white quartz.

VLF-EM has successfully highlighted the Shack Vein. Gold soil geochemistry has not been undertaken over the strike projection of the Shack Vein.

M.I. 92F-45
Ironsides



Number	opt Au	opt Ag	m width
4024	0.012	0.05	0.20
4025	Tr	0.03	0.25
4026	0.008	0.02	0.30
4008	0.163	1.00	0.20
4009	0.541	0.29	0.15
4027	0.025	1598	0.25
4028	0.083	0.28	0.40
4029	0.050	0.23	0.50
4033	0.010	0.03	0.30



NATIONWIDE GOLD MINES CORPORATION

CAPTAIN HOOK

TB VEIN ASSAY PLAN

DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE : 1:250

DATE : November, 1987 FIGURE : 11

(7) TB VEIN

Sample	Location	Width	Description	opt Au	opt Ag
4024	Stn + 0	0.20m	Leached 0.5% py	0.012	0.05
4025	Stn + 2W	0.25	Leached 0.5% py	Tr	0.03
4026	Stn + 4W	0.30	Leached/oxidized	0.008	0.02
4008	Stn + 6W	0.20	7% py, 2% cpy, 1% bn	0.163	1.00
4009	Stn +12W	0.15	20% py, 5% cpy, 5% bn	0.541	0.29
4027	Stn +14W	0.25	5% py, 5% cpy, 2% bn	0.025	15.98
4028	Stn +32W	0.40	5% py, leached/oxidized	0.083	0.28
4029	Stn +34W	0.50	5% py, leached/oxidized	0.050	0.23
4030	Stn +38W	0.30	5% py, leached/oxidized	0.010	0.03

The TB Vein lies on the Captain Hook Claim of Nationwide Gold Mines Corporation. The 15 to 50 centimetre wide vein, striking 084 degrees and dipping 70 degrees north, appears to be a footwall splay of the Mine Fault. Hand-trenching and prospecting has discontinuously discontinuously traced the TB Vein 38 metres before it strikes under considerable talus.

The TB Vein is hosted by well-brecciated, weakly silicified Quatsino limestone, at and/or proximal to the contact with the underlying Karmutsen andesitic volcanics. Silicification with chlorite, forms a narrow 20 to 40 centimetre halo around the vein.

Mineralization ranges from 5 to 20 percent sulfides, predominantly pyrite, with chalcopyrite to 5 percent and local bornite clots to 5 percent. The TB Vein is weathered, shattered and leached in its outcrop exposure.

A total of 9 samples were taken along the 38 metre strike length (Figure 11). The only significant gold values were returned from blasted sections of the vein. Values ranged from trace to 0.541 ounces per ton gold. The entire strike length should be blasted to obtain fresh exposures, for an accurate assessment of the TB Vein's gold potential.

Geophysics and gold soil geochemistry did not highlight the strike projection of the TB Vein.

M.I. 92F-45
Ironsides

(8) DOME VEIN

Location	Width	Description	opt Au	opt Ag
open-cut	1.20	quartz	1.30	0.70
creek	0.45	quartz	0.34	1.20
creek	0.61	quartz	0.30	0.20

Sample results from the 1923 Annual Report of the British Columbia Ministry of Mines.

The Dome Vein is located on the Tommy Claim, part of the International Coast Minerals Corporation - Kerr Addison Mines Limited 40% / 60% joint venture. This property is referred to as the Grant Group in the early literature. The 45 to 120 centimetre wide quartz sulfide vein appears to be a hanging wall splay of the Canoe Creek Fault. Vein strike is approximately 095 degrees.

The Dome Vein is hosted in well brecciated andesitic volcanics of the Karmutsen Formation, within a wide shear zone (width not quoted). Alteration assemblages are not quoted.

The ore mineralogy is not documented.

The three samples reported were taken by the British Columbia Ministry of Mines District Geologist in 1923. Preliminary sampling by Kerr Addison Mines Limited has returned gold values in the order of 0.5 ounces per ton from selected grab samples along the vein strike.

M.I. 92F - 48
Grant

(9) TOMMY VEIN

The Tommy sheeted vein zone also lies on the International Coast Minerals Corporation - Kerr Addison Mines joint ventures Claim. The following description is summarized from a report by L.B.Goldsmith dated June 28, 1986, "Review of Exploration Data, United Bear and United Tommy Claim Groups" for International Coast Minerals Corporation.

The Tommy Sheeted Vein Zone is hosted by chloritized Karmutsen andesitic breccias and flows, proximal to its contact with a biotite granite. The vein zone lies between the Mine Fault and Bear Fault, striking 030 degrees to 065 degrees, perpendicular to the strike of the faults. Concentrations of up to 5 veinlets per metre have been recorded. Sulfide mineralization, is for the most part leached from the veinlets on surface. An adit driven below on one larger veinlet returned values that could be amenable to bulk tonnage mining methods.

Kerr Addison Mines Limited optioned the property in early 1987, and conducted an extensive exploration program which included 5000 metres of drilling. Results have yet to be released by Kerr Addison.

M.I. 92F-33
Tommy

ADDITIONAL CORE TARGETS

The Esther mineral claim (Nationwide Gold Mines Corporation) is contiguous to the south boundary of the Captain Hook mineral claim. The key Mine Fault strikes across this claim. The junction of the Mine Fault and the Esther Creek Fault on the east side of Kennedy River is a very attractive target. Gold has been obtained in silts from Esther Creek. Work by Rich Lode Gold in the early 1980's also located gold in a quartz vein within the Mine Fault, on the east side of Kennedy River (Vincent, 1983). These two exploration targets have yet to be evaluated.

Detailed silt sampling of Mine Creek located anomalous gold values in the order of 500 parts per billion in the centre of the Giant Bear mineral claim (Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corporation). This target has yet to be followed up.

OUTSIDE STRUCTURES

Three additional structures in the Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp outside of the ICM/NGM/GSM group have been explored. Two of these, the Leora and Rose Marie Veins have recorded production. The third, the Au Vein, was the first structure in the Camp to be explored by modern exploration methods.

The Leora Vein is a 30 to 45 centimetre wide quartz vein developed along a strike length of 115 metres by 4 levels, and a dip length of approximately 50 metres including a winze and a shaft. Recorded production figures stand at 281 ounces of gold from 420 tons of ore for an average grade of 0.669 ounces per ton. Economic mineralization is confined to a 25 to 30 metre ore shoot, localized by a swarm of cross-veinlets intersecting the Leora Vein. Gold concentration appears to be consistent to depth in the level workings. Drilling initiated in the early 1980's attempted to look for repeats along strike, rather than test the ore shoot to depth, with poor results. (Keyser, 1984; Whittles, 1984).

The Rose Marie Vein is a 40 to 60 centimetre wide quartz sulfide vein developed along a strike length of 130 metres by two adits and surface outcroppings over a dip length of 130 metres. Recorded production figures stand at 29 ounces of gold from 9 tons of ore for an average grade of 3.22 ounces per approximately 200 tons of ore remains on the dumps. Limited information available from the British Columbia Ministry of Mines does not document ore shoot dimensions. The Rose Marie vein has not been tested by modern exploration methods. (British Columbia Ministry of Mines Annual Report, 1917).

The Au Vein is a 30 to 40 centimetre quartz sulfide vein traced discontinuously along a strike length of 550 metres. No production has been recorded as the vein was discovered in the late 1970's and optioned to Multinational Resources. This structure has undergone modern exploration methods including soil geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling. All exploration methods met with success. The geochemistry and geophysics traced the Au Shear Zone along strike. Diamond drilling to a depth of 30 metres proved the depth continuation of mineralization. (Folk, 1984).

DISCUSSION

The Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp has considerable economic potential. Initial exploration has identified economic concentrations of gold in mineralized shoots on at least 4 of the 9 veins described. One of the veins exhibits low-grade bulk tonnage characteristics. Much of the infrastructure required to attain production is readily available.

The Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp exhibits geological phenomenon similar to the Tertiary epithermal gold deposits of the southwestern U.S.A. (ie. Creede, Colorado; Comstock Lode and Goldfield, Nevada) and to the Zeballos and Toodoggone Districts and the Blackdome Mine British Columbia. Recorded gold production or published gold reserves range from the 250,000 to 10,000,000 ounces. In all cases, the key geological feature is the presence of regional shear/zone faults that have an intimate relationship with actual gold mineralization. The Mine Fault fits that criterion for the Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp. Gold is concentrated either in the regional structure, or in splay and cross structures. Present exploration suggests the gold is concentrated in the splay structures in the Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp, though the potential of the Mine Fault has yet to be tested.

A defined ore shoot of 27 metres strike length, plus indications of 2 additional ore shoots have been documented on the Footwall Vein of the Bear Shear Zone. Geological exploration suggests parallel mineralized shoots may exist on the hanging wall Black Vein. If these observations are proven correct, the Bear Shear Zone (ie. Footwall Vein and Black Vein) has the potential to host an economic gold deposit capable of sustaining a 100 to 150 ton a day operation at a grade of 0.3 to 0.7 ounces per ton gold.

An open-ended 10 metre mineralized shoot averaging 0.866 ounces per ton over 0.62 metres has been defined on the Elite Vein. The sample taken 30 metres along strike indicates either gold mineralization could be continuous over a strike length of 45 metres, or additional mineralized shoots may be present within the Elite Vein. Further exploration is required before a tonnage and grade figure can be assigned to this vein, though surface assay results are stronger than both the Footwall Vein and Black Vein.

Combination of the assay results from the two outcrop exposures of the Shack Vein yields a mineralized shoot of 21.5 metres averaging 0.772 ounces per ton gold over an average width of 0.39 metres. Weathered, leached quartz at the west end of the west exposure has yielded low gold values, that will likely be enhanced by surface blasting. Further exploration and blasting is required before a tonnage and grade figure can be assigned to this vein. Initial surface sampling results are in the range of those returned from the Footwall Vein.

The TB Vein, Shack II Vein, Julius Creek Vein and Dome Vein are in the initial exploration stage. Economic gold mineralization has been obtained from selected samples taken from each of the veins. Further exploration, consisting primarily of blasting of the leached and weathered surface capping is required. Assay results are for the most part similar to the initial results obtained from the Footwall and Black Veins. Gold concentrations were increased significantly, once the surface cap was removed by blasting.

The Tommy Vein, primarily a sheeted veinlet zone ranging from 60 to 200 metres in width has the potential to be a low-grade bulk-tonnage deposit. The concept of a "porphyry" gold deposit is new, but the concentration of gold in veinlets on fracture surfaces, but not within the actual volcanic rock, makes this type of gold mineralization amenable to low cost recovery methods. On-going exploration by Kerr Addison is assessing the gold concentration within the veinlets and the veinlet concentration within the volcanics.

Much of the infrastructure required to sustain a mining/milling operation is already in place. The Kennedy River is a ready water supply. Highway 4, cutting the heart of the ICM group properties, allows ready access to equipment and manpower from either Ucluelet or Port Alberni, as well as ready access to markets. A hydro-electric line parallels the highway, placing electricity within easy access. The recently initiated logging operations are opening up much of the ground via roads, and allowing access deeper and deeper within the Gold Camp.

Mining operations will necessitate a milling operation. Again, the infrastructure required for mill operation (ie. water, power, equipment accessibility and manpower) is for the most part in place. Although initial mining operations are being forecast at 100 to 150 tons, a mill capacity should be well in excess of the proposed tonnage, ie. in the order of 250 to 300 tons a day.

Exploration programs consisting of initial stream silt geochemistry and prospecting, followed by geochemical and geophysical surveys and detailed mapping have been successful in locating several of the recently discovered veins on the claims of the ICM/NGM/GSM group. Similar exploration programs should be initiated on the Esther and Starr claims, as well as the peripheral holdings of each of the three companies.

In conclusion, the numerous successes of the recent exploration programs conducted on the key mineral claims in the Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp by the ICM/NGM/GSM group indicates economic concentrations of gold exist within the Camp. Several of the veins documented have the potential to support mining operations. Completion of the second phase of exploration on the key veins will supply the information required to make production decisions.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, R.Tim Henneberry, am a consulting geologist residing at 4054 Dundas Street, Burnaby, British Columbia.

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May, 1980.

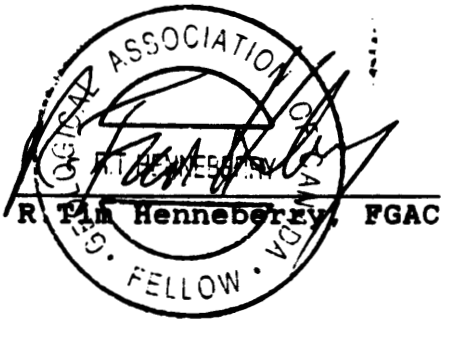
I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

I have not received directly or indirectly, nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in any of the properties or securities of International Coast Minerals Corporation, Nationwide Gold Mines Corporation or Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corporation, nor do I expect to receive any interest.

This report is based on personal examinations of the Footwall, Black, Shack, Shack II, Elite, TB and Julius Creek Veins as part of exploration programs conducted for International Coast Minerals Corporation, Nationwide Gold Mines Corporation and Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corporation. Literature research and previous exploration supplied the information for the sections on the Dome and Tommy Veins.

Dated this 10th day of November in the City of Vancouver, British Columbia.



R. Tim Henneberry, FGAC

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