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GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION REPORT

on the

NESWABIN GOLD PROPERTY

WALLS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

Porcupine Mining Division
District of Hearst

for

SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD.

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KENNETH H. DARKE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

November 10, 1988

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SUMMARY:

The subject Neswabin Gold Property, Walls Township consists of 12, contiguous, unpatented mining claims located in the Porcupine Mining Division of Northeastern Ontario. The property is located 48 airmiles southwest of the town of Hearst which is serviced by the northern route of Trans-Canada Highway No. 11. The property is situated 84 miles northeast of the Hemlo Gold Area and/or 50 miles north of the Goudreau-Lochalsh-Missanabi Gold Camp. The settlement nearest to the property is the village of Oba located eight airmiles to the northwest at the junction of the Algoma Central & Canadian National Railways. The railroad siding (C.N.R.) of "Neswabin" is situated in Walls Township approximately one mile northeast of the subject property.

Vehicular access to Oba is gained from Hearst south via paved Highway No. 583 for 23 miles to Mead followed by 45 miles of private (timber company) gravel road. Timber access roads extend south from Oba into adjacent Hawkins Township, and east into the northern part of Walls Township approximately one mile north of the Neswabin siding. An old access trail extends approximately one mile southwest from Neswabin into the center of the subject property.

All the consolidated rocks in the general Oba Area, including Walls Township, are of Precambrian age and constitute part of the "Kabinakagami Greenstone Belt" that lies within the Wawa Structural Subprovince of the Precambrian Shield. Other similar Greenstone Belts within this same Wawa Subprovince host the gold deposits at Hemlo, Mishibishu Lake, and Goudreau-Lochalsh-Missanabi.

The regional geology within such Greenstone Belts can be generalized as consisting of a group of contemporaneous volcanic piles and related sediments all of which have been intensely folded, faulted, eroded and intruded. The volcanism is cyclic in nature and consists of an initial ultramafic-mafic phase followed by more intermediate & felsic rock types with intercalated clastic sediments & exhalites, and ends with felsic pyroclastic-volcaniclastic material at the top. These major volcanic piles are generally flanked by a contemporaneous assemblage of sediments-volcaniclastics deposited in adjacent restricted basins.

Gold deposits in the typical Precambrian Greenstone Belts have been found in all parts of these cyclic volcanic piles. The major gold mines are generally located along well-defined regional structural/stratigraphic horizons. It is very important from an exploration viewpoint to note that it is more the rule than the exception to find a series of gold deposits situated along the same geologically-favourable gold-bearing horizon rather than to find an isolated deposit. Also, it is common to find a number of separate gold-bearing horizons within the same cyclic volcanic pile; that is, as stratabound deposits within a diverse variety of rock types.

Much of the bedrock in the Walls Township region is masked by a pervasive cover of younger pleistocene-age glaciofluvial/lacustrine deposits (sand & gravel, clay). The low-lying areas are covered further by recent alder & muskeg swamp.

The general Walls Township Region has a long history of sporadic gold exploration dating back to 1923; and very minor gold/silver production from an open cut/adit on the Shenango Prospect located in adjacent Hawkins Township. These early exploration efforts outlined four main gold prospects located along a five-mile strike length of highly altered mafic/felsic metavolcanics (Schist Complex). This narrow belt of gold-bearing schistose metavolcanics extends from Hawkins Township (Langdon, Shenango Nos. 1 & 3, and Taylor Prospects) eastward into Walls Township (Culbert-Dubroy Showings) and through the center of the subject Neswabin Gold Property (eastern part of the Culbert Prospect). From October 1982 until the present(October 1988), claims covering the aforementioned four gold prospects have been under option by Falconbridge Limited.

Exploration completed to date has indicated that the main gold mineralization in Hawkins & Walls Townships is characterized by sericite alteration, sparse pyrite and quartz veinlets. The gold mineralization occurs within schistose felsic tuffs at the contact with mafic volcanics; and also overlaps into a transitional zone between these felsic tuffs and granitic gneisses to the south. That is, these gold-bearing zones represent stratabound deposits with a structural overprint.

A regional reconnaissance geochemical survey (rock & humus) completed in 1983 outlined a linear, easterly-trending, belt of gold anomalies that encompass the four known gold prospects (Shenango to Culbert-Dubroy) and extends through the center of the Neswabin Gold Property and beyond to the east. The Neswabin Property contains a number of old prospecting trenches that presumably were dug to test gold showings; however, no details as to their geology and/or sampling/assaying results are currently available.

The Neswabin Gold Property is underlain primarily by the aforementioned east-west trending sequence of highly altered mafic volcanics (Schist Complex). Intercalated with these mafic metavolcanics are a series of thin, highly altered felsic tuffs, aplite sills, and minor derived clastic sediments. In the area of the property this schistose metavolcanic complex is approximately one-mile wide; and is flanked on the north & south by granite/granitic gneiss complexes. The subject claim group was staked specifically to encompass the full width of this geologically-favourable belt of schistose metavolcanics.

The original gold discoveries in Hawkins & Walls Townships were made as the direct result of prospecting of bedrock outcrops; and follow-up exploration along the apparent strike extensions of known gold showings. Recent exploration for gold deposits throughout such regions where there is little bedrock outcrop has been greatly aided by the use of modern geophysical survey techniques. Electromagnetic (E.M.), and where applicable Induced Polarization (I.P.) and/or VLF-EM surveys have proven to be an invaluable aid in tracing-out mineralized (sulphide) zones, graphitic horizons and/or regional structural features through areas of extensive overburden cover. Magnetic surveys also have been used very effectively to further define the regional stratigraphy by delineating local "marker horizons" such as iron formations & magnetite-bearing mafic volcanics, as well as the younger cross-cutting Diabase Dikes and Ultramafic to Mafic Intrusives (magnetic highs) present in the region.

During September, 1988 the first phase of a recommended preliminary exploration program was completed on the Neswabin Gold Property. This initial work consisted essentially of geophysical surveys (Magnetometer, VLF-EM) over the entire property; and very limited prospecting/sampling of four of the old trenches present on the property.

As part of the aforementioned preliminary prospecting a total of five character grab samples were taken from two easterly-trending series of old trenches located 500 ft. apart across the apparent regional strike. That is, these two zones containing gold-bearing quartz stringers appear to represent two separate stratigraphic horizons. The sampling program was very limited because these old trenches are now filled with rubble, vegetation, and/or water. The best grab sample from the North Gold-Bearing Zone ("A") assayed 0.11 oz. gold per ton; and the three grab samples from the South Zone ("B") assayed 0.23, 0.72 & 0.75 oz.Au/ton. The purpose of this very limited sampling was only to confirm the presence of gold mineralization on the Neswabin Property; and the gold values obtained should not be construed as being the average grades present in these zones.

A number of other old trenches subsequently located on the property have not as yet been sampled. It is also worth noting that a recent grab sample taken from an old trench located along the regional strike 1400 ft. east of the Neswabin Property assayed 0.30 oz.Au/ton indicating that the gold-bearing stratigraphy extends across the entire property and beyond.

A detailed structural interpretation of the results of the recently completed Magnetometer Survey on the Neswabin Property has substantially aided in resolving the bedrock stratigraphy on the property. This magnetic survey delineated two prominent "marker horizons" (mafic volcanics) that trend in a general easterly direction across the entire property parallel to the local schistosity. Most important from an economic viewpoint is that these marker horizons showed that the stratigraphy and the related stratabound gold-bearing zones on the property have been offset significantly, up to a total of 425 ft. in places, by a series of both northeast & northwest-trending regional fault systems. The initial offsets were caused by a closely-spaced series of parallel faults striking at N 38° E; and offset further by a younger set of faults striking at N 13° W. The recognition of these major fault

displacements is absolutely vital in any attempt to trace-out the strike extensions of the known stratabound gold showings on the property. The former prospecting efforts on the property and adjacent area did not take these fault displacements into account, and much of the old trenching merely followed the regional easterly-trending schistosity. That is, many of the easterly-trending trenches are not properly placed to test the strike extensions of the known gold-bearing horizons, and as a result, these geologically-favourable areas have not been tested at all. In addition, the probable lack of significant gold mineralization in these misplaced trenches obviously would have had a discouraging effect on the prior exploration efforts.

The presence on the Neswabin Property of at least two stratabound gold showings within regional geologically-favourable felsic tuff horizons is considered significant from a potential economic viewpoint. There is no evidence that these known gold showings, or their possible strike extensions, have ever been tested by diamond drilling.

The subject Neswabin Gold Property contains numerous untested exploration target areas. Additional evaluation of the property in an exploratory search for major gold deposits comparable to those found in the adjacent geologically-similar Greenstone Belts is definitely warranted and is herein recommended.

PURPOSE & SCOPE:

The purpose of this geological exploration report is to provide an evaluation of the Neswabin Property with respect to its gold potential; and to provide recommendations to the management of Seaview Resources Ltd.

The scope of this report will include a brief summary of the regional and economic geology of the Kabinakagami Greenstone Belt with respect to the Walls Township Area; and will contain recommendations for an extensive exploration program on the subject Neswabin Property in an exploratory search for gold deposits.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

This report is based upon an extensive personal knowledge of the Walls Township Area gained while conducting exploration programs throughout the immediate & adjacent regions; upon a knowledge of the major gold occurrences within the general Wawa Structural Subprovince which encompasses the Hemlo, Mishibishu Lake, and Wawa-Goudreau-Lochalsh-Missanabi Gold Districts; and upon a study of the pertinent geological literature including Ontario Division of Mines' assessment work files.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

The Neswabin Gold Property consists of 12, contiguous, unpatented, 40-acre mining claims all located in Walls Township, Porcupine Mining Division, District of Hearst, Ontario and is further described as follows: ...

Claim Nos.:	No. of Claims:	Date Recorded:
P.1074998-5006 incl.	9	Aug. 16, 1988
P.1075008-5010 incl.	3	" " "
	12 claims	

On Nov. 4, 1988 the registered ownership of the aforementioned 12 mining claims was transferred to Mr. Stanley Goodfellow (Prospector's License M-24664) In Trust for MARL INVESTMENTS which is composed of a private group of investors. Mr. Goodfellow is the Vice-President of Marl Investments.

MARL INVESTMENTS; Box 598; Iroquois Falls, Ontario P0K 1E0 has attested to being the sole beneficial owner of 100% right, title and interest in and to the subject 12-Claim Neswabin Gold Property ... the said current ownership as stated by management of Marl Investments was not independently so ascertained by the writer.

By an Agreement between MARL INVESTMENTS and SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD., Marl has granted Seaview the exclusive right and option to acquire up to an undivided 50% right, title and interest in and to the aforementioned 12 mining claims subject to certain terms & conditions.

LOCATION & ACCESS:

The Neswabin Property is located in the southwest quadrant of Walls Township at Longitude 84°00'W / Latitude 48°59'N or approximately 48 airmiles southwest of the town of Hearst which is serviced by the Northern Route of Trans-Canada Highway No.11. The property is situated 84 miles northeast of the Hemlo Gold Area and/or 50 miles north of the Goudreau-Lochalsh-Missanabie Gold District. The settlement nearest to the property is the village of Oba located eight airmiles to the northwest at the junction of the Algoma Central & Canadian National Railways. The Algoma Central traverses the area from south to north and the C.N.R. from southeast to northwest. The C.N.R. siding of "Neswabin" is situated in Walls Township approximately one mile northeast of the subject property.

Vehicular access to Oba is gained from Hearst south via paved Highway No. 583 for 25 miles to Mead followed by 45 miles of private (timber company) gravel road to Oba itself. Timber access roads extend south from Oba into adjacent Hawkins Township, and east through the northern part of Walls Township approximately one mile north of the Neswabin siding. An old access trail extends approximately one mile southwest from Neswabin into the center of the subject property. This old trail is now overgrown and would have to be recut & widened in order to provide access to the property by muskeg-type vehicles from Neswabin.

TOPOGRAPHY & DRAINAGE:

Terrain in the general Oba Region is relatively flat and typical of the heavily glaciated Precambrian Shield. The region consists essentially of a peneplained upland that is cut locally by river & creek valleys. Relief is generally moderate and consists of east-west trending hills & ridges that rise to a maximum of 200 feet above the local drainage.

Drainage in the Walls Township Area forms part of the Hudson Bay watershed ... streams flow in a general northerly direction and eventually join the Moose River which empties into James Bay near the village of Moosonee, Ontario. Culbert Creek bisects the property (east & west halves), and flows north into the Pichogan River.

HISTORY:

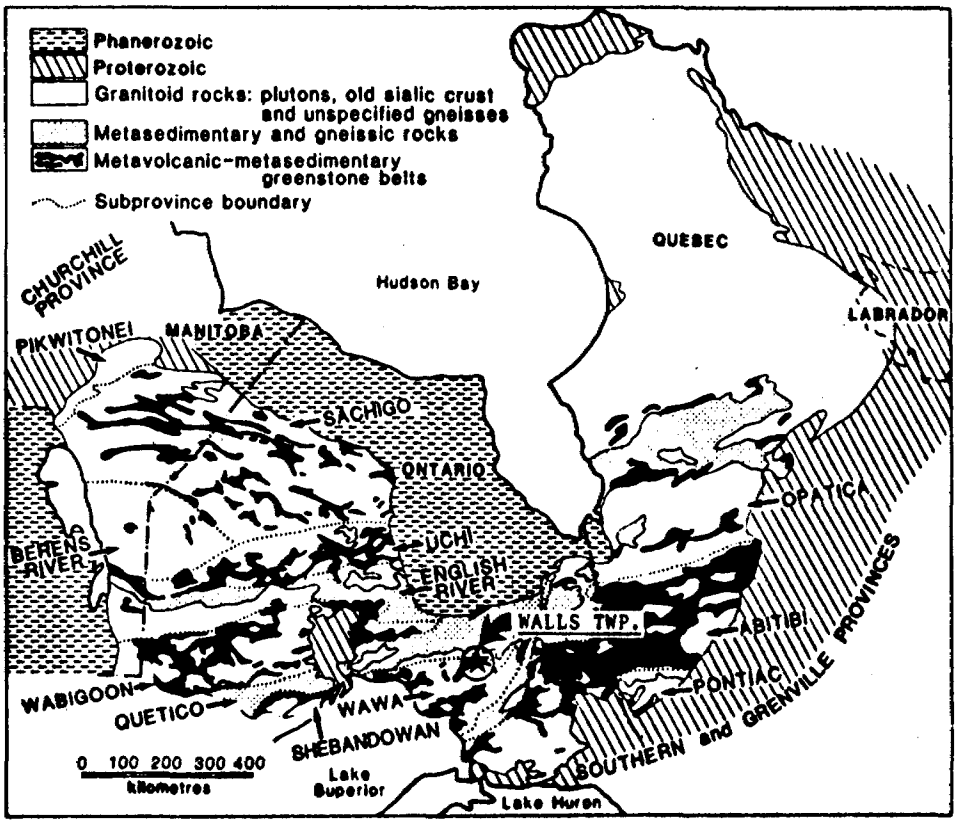
The Neswabin Gold Property has a long history of various ownerships dating back to 1926. Since that time period the general area containing the four main gold prospects located along a linear-shaped belt that extends from Hawkins Township east into adjacent Walls Township has been subjected to sporadic gold exploration. The general area, including the Neswabin Claim Group, has been staked & restaked numerous times. A list of the various mining companies and other operators active in the area are listed in an Addendum to this report.

The current 12-Claim Group that constitutes the subject Neswabin Gold Property was recorded on Aug. 16, 1988. The said claim group was staked on behalf of Marl Investments; a private group of investors.

Also as previously stated in this report under the heading "Property Description", Marl Investments subsequently entered into an exploration agreement with Seaview Resources Ltd. that is now in force.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

All the consolidated rocks in the general Oba Area, including Walls Township, are of Precambrian age and constitute part of the "Kabinakagami Greenstone Belt" that lies within the Wawa Subprovince of the extensive Superior Structural Province of the Precambrian Shield that underlies much of Northern Ontario and adjacent Northwestern Quebec. Said Greenstone Belts consist essentially of Early to Middle Precambrian (Archean-age) metamorphosed volcanic & sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by felsic plutons & ultramafic sills. All the aforementioned rock types have been cut by younger (Proterozoic-age) mafic dikes (diabase, quartz diabase).



Ont.Geol.Survey; MP126, 1985

Figure 1. Sketch map of the Superior Province showing major lithologic and subprovince boundaries.

The regional geology within such Greenstone Belts can be generalized as consisting of a group of contemporaneous volcanic piles and related sediments all of which have been intensely folded, faulted, eroded and intruded by rocks of mafic to felsic

composition. The volcanism is cyclic in nature and consists of an initial ultramafic-mafic phase followed by more intermediate & felsic rock types with intercalated clastic sediments & exhalites, and ends with felsic pyroclastic-volcaniclastic material at the top. That is, major volcanic cycles as repeated throughout these Greenstone Belts begin with ultramafic & mafic submarine activity (basaltic flows) at their base and end with more siliceous volcanism (rhyolitic pyroclastics) and penecontemporaneous sedimentation. These major volcanic piles are generally flanked by a contemporaneous assemblage of sediments-volcaniclastics deposited in adjacent restricted basins.

The following description of the general geology of the Oba Area is paraphrased from an O.D.M. Report by J.E. Maynard, 1929:...

> "The rocks of the Oba map area are similar in their broader characteristics to those of the Michipicoten and Missinaibi map areas, which are situated at some distance to the south. They can be separated into five main groups: early Precambrian older batholithic intrusive, early Precambrian schist complex, early Precambrian younger batholithic intrusives, late Precambrian dikes, and Pleistocene glacial deposits.
>
> In the Oba map-area, there is quite definite evidence in support of two periods of batholithic intrusion. Outcropping in a cut on the Algoma Central railway is a pale-grey well-banded granite gneiss, which has been highly folded and squeezed and dips steeply to the north. This ancient gneiss is exposed at numerous points along the Trout and Kabinakagami rivers, and in Hawkins township. The contact of the grey granite gneiss with the younger more prevalent granite of the region was found only at one place. There is no doubt that the massive biotite granite intruded the old granite gneiss at some period after the gneiss had been folded. It is very difficult to determine its exact age. All that can be said is that there is an older granite gneiss which may or may note be older than the schist complex but which is definitely older than the more prevalent granites and gneisses of the area.

Although rocks of the Schist Complex are among the oldest in the region they constitute a relatively small fraction of the rock formation. Three belts of these schist complex rocks, varying from one-half to two miles in width, pass in a westerly direction through the central part of the townships of Walls and Hawkins.

These ancient rocks have been variously classified as greenstones, volcanic complex, or schist complex. In the Oba map area the most appropriate term is schist complex, since 90 per cent of the formation is composed of intensely folded and highly schistose rocks. This schist complex is composed essentially of biotite, chlorite, hornblende, and sericite schists, and they are believed to have originated from a complex series of lava flows and sediments through intense folding and shearing with concomitant formation of the principal secondary minerals.

By far the greater portion of the schist complex consists of highly stratiform or even delicately laminated dark-coloured mica schists. There is little to indicate the nature of these schists except the occasional occurrence of small fragments like those in volcanic tuffs.

Intercalated with the mica schists are numerous bands of hornblende schist. These bands are more massive than the mica schist and show relatively less schistosity. The rock is quite coarse in texture and consists essentially of large crystals of hornblende, which are intergrown at various angles. Some carbonate and chlorite are present. It appears to have been derived from a basic volcanic lava by the contact action of the intruding granite.

Chlorite schists are abundant. They are intercalated throughout the undifferentiated schist complex. They appear to be developed where shearing has been effective but where the contact action of the granite has not been sufficient to change the original lava into hornblende schist.

Acid phases of the schist complex occur sparingly. In no place is there a zone of massive acid rocks, but occasionally there are small bands of sericite schist.

Younger Batholithic Intrusives with associated dike phases underlie the greater part of the map area. There is no doubt, however, that areas of the older granite gneiss have been included with this group. The rock exposures show both gneissic and granitoid types, the former being the more abundant.

The individual rocks are chiefly granites and granodiorites and their corresponding gneisses. Porphyritic granite also occurs. Biotite granite and gneiss are the most prevalent and widespread of these rocks.

The schist complex in the northern part of the area is intruded by a complex stockwork of granite and pegmatite. The bulk of this intrusive is more of the type of a pegmatitic granite. It is almost white or light-grey in colour and varies from medium to coarse in grain.

Pegmatite dikes are the most numerous of the associated dike phases. They are found within the main granite masses, in the marginal contact zones of the schist complex, and as apophyses cutting across the belts of schist complex.

Aplite dikes are found cutting the granite and the schist complex. Those cutting the schist complex in the townships of Walls and Hawkins are of especial interest. The dikes have intruded the schist complex parallel to the strike of its schistosity and have formed a lit par lit structure. The dikes range in width from a few inches to several feet and in places may form as much as 25 per cent of the country rock.

The aplite dikes, as well as the enclosing schists, have undergone considerable shearing, although it is more marked in the former than in the latter. This fact indicates that the dikes have been subjected to at least part of the deformation that the country rock has undergone, and it is probable that they were intruded towards the end of the mountain-building period that produced the folding in the schists, and that they belong to a fairly late stage in the igneous activity which produced the granite batholiths. The aplites, in places, have been wholly or partially replaced by gold-bearing quartz veins. Massive fresh pegmatite dikes cut across the schist complex, aplites, and quartz veins, which shows that the pegmatites were the final phases of the deep-seated igneous activity.

Numerous diabase dikes occur throughout the area. They are the youngest Precambrian rocks in the region, for they cut across all the early Precambrian formations. The intrusion of these dikes produced exceptionally little effect on the rocks penetrated, for they are nowhere fractured and broken or noticeably altered along the borders. They range in width from a few feet to more than a hundred feet. From the economic standpoint, the diabase dikes in the area appear to be useless, for no mineralization was noticed in connection with any of them.

The Precambrian rocks of the area are nearly everywhere overlain by Pleistocene deposits of boulder clay, associated fluvio-glacial gravels, sands, and silts, and stratified lacustrine clays, silts, and sands that were left by the retreating ice-sheet. Owing to the flatness of the country and to the large spruce swamps which occur everywhere throughout the area, it is very difficult to obtain information with regard to the character of these deposits. There is little doubt, however, that portions of the northern part of the area were once covered by an immense glacial lake, in which were deposited the clays and silts that make up the great clay belt of northern Ontario and Quebec."

The general lack of ultramafic sills/flows (lower sequence) or felsic pyroclastics/exhalites (upper sequence) indicates that the Oba Area encompasses the middle part of a major volcanic pile.

The subject Neswabin Gold Property is underlain primarily by an east-west trending sequence of highly altered mafic volcanics (schist complex; amphibolite). Interstratified/intercalated with the mafic metavolcanics are a series of thin, concordant, highly altered felsic tuffs, aplite sills, and minor derived clastic sediments. In essence this metavolcanic/metasediment complex now consists essentially of a laminated sequence of biotite, chlorite & hornblende schists; with lesser sericite schists and lit-par-lit aplite (porphyry) sills.

In the area of the Neswabin Gold Property the schistose metavolcanic complex is approximately one-mile wide; and is flanked on the north & south by granite/granitic gneiss complexes.

Regional metamorphism is of the amphibolite rank with hornblende and biotite defining a strong east-west foliation. When in contact with flanking granite complexes the mafic volcanics sometimes have been severely hornfelsed.

A number of prominent faults trending at N 15° W, N 32° W & N 36° E cut through the general Oba Area including Walls Township. These extensive fracture systems often contain associated diabase dikes of regional extent ... the "Kipling Diabase Dike" trends northeasterly from Walls Township for a minimum distance of 108 miles. Both the Kipling Dike and in places the stratigraphy have been offset by younger northwesterly & easterly-trending fault systems.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY:

Gold deposits in the typical Precambrian Greenstone Belts found throughout the Canadian Shield have been found in all parts of cyclic volcanic piles; that is, within the ultramafic-mafic base; the mafic-intermediate center; and the felsic top as well as within associated sediments/exhalites and younger felsic intrusives. The major gold mines found throughout such Greenstone Belts are generally located along well-defined regional structural/stratigraphic horizons. It is very important from an exploration viewpoint to note that it is more the rule than the exception to find a series of gold deposits situated along the same geologically-favourable gold-bearing horizon rather than to find an isolated deposit. Also, it is common to find a number of separate gold-bearing horizons within the same cyclic volcanic pile; that is, as stratabound deposits within a diverse variety of rock types.

Because of several period of extensive regional folding most of the original essentially flat-lying volcanic strata & sediments in adjacent basins are now vertical to steeply dipping. Due to subsequent intense erosion (peneplanation) throughout the region, the entire volcanic pile from bottom to top, and the adjacent infolded basinal sediments are generally exposed; that is, a complete cross-section of the volcanic pile-sedimentary basin often can be seen as bedrock outcrop. As a result, separate stratabound gold-bearing zones and any associated identifiable marker horizons (graphitic tuffs-sediments; iron formations) will be present as roughly parallel belts conformable to the local stratigraphy.

The general Walls Township Region has a long history of sporadic gold exploration dating back to 1923; and very minor gold/silver production from an open cut/adit on the Shenango Prospect located in adjacent Hawkins Township. During the past decade interest in the general Oba Area was revived following

the discoveries of major gold deposits within similar Greenstone Belts located to the west (Hemlo) and south (Goudreau-Lochalsh; Mishibishu Lake) ... refer to accompanying Ontario Mineral Map 2472 for details re locations.

The previous early exploration in the Oba Area located four main gold prospects located along a five-mile strike length of highly altered mafic/felsic metavolcanics (Schist Complex). This narrow belt of gold-bearing schistose metavolcanics extends from Hawkins Township (Langdon, Shenango Nos. 1 & 2, and Taylor Prospects) eastward into Walls Township (Culbert-Dubroy Showings) and through the center of the subject Neswabin Gold Property (eastern part of the Culbert Prospect). These original gold discoveries were made as the direct result of prospecting of bedrock outcrops; and follow-up exploration along strike of known gold showings. During the past 60 years these four gold prospects have had several different owners, and have been subjected to limited near surface evaluation. From October 1982 until the present, claims covering the aforementioned four gold prospects have been held under option by Falconbridge Limited.

The following brief descriptions of the geology of the Culbert-Dubroy, Taylor, and Shenango Prospects are taken directly from reports by the Ont. Dept. of Mines:...

(a) Culbert-Dubroy Prospect: (Au, Ag)
Walls Township, Ontario

"This group is made up of several claims that were staked for gold in Walls township in June, 1926. These claims comprise the only group in the map area (1929) upon which any considerable amount of work has been done. Development, in general, has been confined to stripping and trenching, although a shaft has been sunk on No. 3 vein to a depth of 15 feet.

The extensive surface work on this claim has exposed a system of seven parallel quartz veins, which strike E 12° S. The approximate distances between the veins are: No. 1 to No. 2, 25 feet; No. 2 to No. 3, 63 feet; No. 3 to No. 4, 30 feet; No. 4 to No. 5, 110 feet; No. 5 to No. 6, 40 feet; and No. 6 to No. 7, 132 feet. The

total mineralized zone is about 400 feet wide. The veins range in width from 1 to 12 inches, and their dip is 85°N.

The country rock in which the veins are situated is well-banded mica and hornblende schist, which has been intruded along the strike of the schistosity by narrow dikes of slightly banded aplite. This aplite in the field has the appearance of an acid fine-grained porphyry, but under the microscope it was found to be holocrystalline and to be composed of quartz and feldspar with a small amount of muscovite. Both the basic schists and the aplites have been replaced by quartz veins. In some places the quartz-bearing solutions have replaced the basic schists, in others the aplite dikes, and in still others the replacement has been along the contact between the aplite and the basic schist.

The quartz of the veins shows distinct evidence of fracturing and shearing since deposition. The direction of movement in the case of the shearing was parallel to the walls of the veins, while that in the case of the fracturing was at right angles, as indicated by the numerous small faults that traverse from north to south all the formations so far mentioned. This fact indicates that the faulting was much later than the shearing. At no place on this claim does the displacement exceed 8 inches. On the claim just to the east, however, a displacement of 350 feet has taken place. Owing to drift the actual fault plane cannot be seen, but its trend is well indicated by Culbert creek. The drag, which can be seen on the east side of the creek, indicates that the block to the west has been pushed north.

The basic schists, aplites, and quartz veins are all cut by massive north-south pegmatite dikes, and all four are traversed by late pre-Cambrian diabase dikes.

Native gold can be seen or panned at many places along the veins. No. 3 vein, called the Paymaster, and No. 5 vein, called the North vein, show the highest values. Assays taken from the bottom of the 15-foot shaft on the Paymaster vein were said to indicate quite high-grade ore at this point. The gold is associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and occasionally a little pyrrhotite. The richer gold-bearing vein sections appear to depend upon the presence of galena, for it is there that the coarse gold appears to be more heavily concentrated. The vein walls are quite clear-cut and show little evidence of mineralization.

The other claims in this group have been staked to the east and west of the one described and are situated along the strike of the mineralized zone. Stripping and trenching on the higher ground has shown the vein system to be continuous, and the geological conditions and mineralization are similar."

(b) Taylor Prospect: (Au)
Hawkins Township, Ontario

"This group of claims is situated along the strike of the same narrow band of schist complex as the Culbert group, and there appears to be but little doubt that the gold-quartz veins exposed are a continuation of the same vein system.

Three veins situated along the face of a steep bluff have been uncovered for a distance of 50 feet. The veins strike E.10°N. and dip 80°N. The distances between the veins are: No. 1 to No. 2, 101 feet; No. 2 to No. 3, 128 feet.

The country rock of the claim is a well-banded biotite schist, which has been intruded parallel to its strike with small dikes of light-weathering aplite. The veins are all replacements of these rocks, cutting here into the one, there into the other, the strike and dip being parallel to the structure of the enclosing rocks.

No. 1 vein is 2 feet wide and is exposed for 50 feet. The vein material is quartz well mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. No native gold can be seen, but it can be panned without difficulty. Two small veinlets occur just to the north of this main vein and are similarly mineralized. Both walls of this vein, where exposed, are in biotite schist.

No. 2 vein, upon which a test pit 4 feet deep has been sunk, consists of a series of quartz stringers in a sheared zone in the biotite schist, which is about 2 feet wide. It is mineralized with quartz, pyrite and galena. Visible gold is quite abundant.

No. 3 vein is exposed on the east side of the bluff. It varies from 8 to 12 inches in width. A more highly schisted zone of the country rock, 4 inches wide, occurs on each side of it. The vein minerals are quartz, pyrite, and gold. Native gold is not abundant, but it can be panned without difficulty."

(c) Shenango Prospect: (Au, Ag)
Hawkins Township, Ontario

"Host rocks for the gold/silver mineralization are Mafic metavolcanics cut by auriferous quartz veins.

In 1936, the Shenango Mining Company carried out prospecting & trenching, and sank a small open pit on a mineralized zone. From the bottom of this pit an adit was driven 90 feet and 40 feet of crosscutting was done. Two shafts were sunk: No. 1 to 52 feet; and No. 2 to 125 feet, with a level at 125 feet on which 20 feet of drifting and 6 feet of crosscutting were done.

Diamond Drill results reported by Shenango include 0.18 oz. gold/ton across 20 feet and 0.22 oz. gold/ton across 15 feet.

A 50 ton/day amalgamation mill was constructed during 1936 and 1937. The mine was operated sporadically during 1936, 1937 and 1945. Official production figures indicate that only 2400 tons were milled."

(d) Falconbridge Limited:
Hawkins & Walls Township, Ontario

Falconbridge has undertaken an extensive exploration program in Hawkins & Walls Townships. The bulk of their detailed evaluation, including substantial diamond drilling, has been concentrated along a linear-shaped, easterly-trending, 78-claim block (Gervais Option) that extends from & includes the Langdon Prospect on the west, through the Shenango & Taylor Prospects, to a portion of the Culbert Prospect on the east. A description of the work completed by Falconbridge (1984-87) and results attained along this mineralized metavolcanic belt (Schist Complex) is given in a "Data Summary" report by R.B. Band, Senior Exploration Geologist, Falconbridge Limited dated Sept. 18, 1987. The following quotations are taken directly from said report: ...

"Work done to date consisted of geophysical surveys (Mag, VLF), geological mapping, geochemistry (rock and humus), backhoe trenching, and diamond drilling (79 holes, for 12,985 m).

A zone of highly anomalous gold values (0.5 to 5.08g/t Au over true widths of up to 14.5 m) has been traced by drilling and trenching for a strike length of 3.6 km. The zone has been tested by wide-spaced holes to a depth of 300 m, with two deep intersections at a depth of 700 m. Mineralization occurs within schistose felsic tuffs at the contact with mafic volcanics. Mineralization also overlaps into a transitional zone between these felsic tuffs and granitic gneisses to the south.

Mineralization is characterized by sericite alteration, sparse pyrite and quartz veinlets. The stratabound nature of the mineralized zone strongly suggests a syngenetic origin, but there is a strong structurally related, epigenitic overprint to the mineralization.

Drilling has established the presence of a major low grade gold-bearing system. Additional, close-spaced drilling is needed to search for enriched sections within this section which, if present, may constitute an ore body."

PREVIOUS WORK:

As stated in the preceding text, the subject Neswabin Gold Property encompasses the eastern portion of the extensive Culbert-Dubroy Prospect. This gold prosect has undergone sporadic & limited exploration by several different operators during the period 1926-81. Most of this early preliminary exploration was undertaken in the area immediately west of the current Neswabin Claim Group. However, the subject property does encompass (Claim Nos. 1074998 & 99, 1075000) two easterly-trending series of old trenches (Gold-Bearing Horizons "A" & "B") that contain auriferous quartz veins that parallel the local stratigraphy (stratabound). A "Summary Table" that lists the previous operators and work undertaken in the area of the Neswabin Property is attached as an Addendum to this report.

In 1983, Falconbridge completed a regional reconnaissance geochemical survey (rock & humus) covering the main gold-bearing belt of metavolcanics that extends through Hawkins & Walls Townships. This survey outlined a linear, easterly-trending, belt of rock/humus gold anomalies that encompass the four known gold prospects (Shenango to Culbert-Dubroy) and extends through the center of the Neswabin Gold Property and beyond to the east. Refer to the map entitled "Regional Geology and Rock & Humus Anomalies" that accompanies this report for details as to locations.

There is no evidence that the known gold-bearing horizons on the Neswabin Property have ever been tested by diamond drilling.

PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION PROGRAM:

During the period Sept. 1-28, 1988 Seaview Resources commenced the first phase of a recommended preliminary exploration program on the Neswabin Gold Property. Said work program consisted of the checking of claim boundaries & posts; linecutting of a control grid of north-south-bearing picket lines at an 100-metre spacing over the entire property; geophysical surveys (VLF-EM, Magnetometer) thereupon; and reconnaissance prospecting, sampling & assaying.

The magnetic survey (GSM-8 Proton Precession Magnetometer) delineated two prominent linear-shaped, belts of magnetic highs (200-600 gammas above background readings) that trend easterly across the center of the entire property. These two prominent "marker horizons", the north horizon designated as "M1" and the south as "M2", trend parallel to the local stratigraphy and represent mafic metavolcanics (biotite-hornblende-chlorite schists) that contain disseminated magnetite mineralization. Two other less magnetic (100-200 gammas above background), linear-shaped, marker horizons also trend east-west across the property. These four marker horizons show that the stratigraphy has been offset significantly by two sets of faults: an older set that trends at N 38° E; and a younger set at N 13° W that further offsets both the stratigraphy and the older fault system. These fault systems are of regional extent and also offset the stratigraphy in adjacent townships.

On the Neswabin Property the stratigraphy has been displaced by the aforementioned faulting in both the horizontal & vertical planes. The separate fault blocks have been individually tilted as well as shown by the variable horizontal distances between the two prominent marker horizons.

Situated between the two prominent marker horizons M1 & M2 is a narrow zone of magnetic lows that is considered to represent a belt of felsic tuffs (sericite schist). This belt of felsic tuffs is very important from an economic standpoint since it contains gold-bearing quartz veins exposed by trenching. Diamond drilling along strike to the west in Hawkins Township has shown that the main gold mineralization occurs within schistose felsic tuffs at the contact with mafic metavolcanics.

The VLF-EM Survey detected a few weak conductive horizons that trend east-west parallel to the schistosity. These E.M. conductors are not coincident with any of the old trenches, and have not been checked in the field. Therefore, their economic significance if any is currently unknown.

During the period Sept.1-28, 1988 a total of six "character grab samples" (Nos. MTW01-5, & 8) were taken on the Neswabin Property by M.A. Tremblay, geological technician/geophysical operator. Said samples were taken from four old trenches located along two separate stratigraphic horizons ... the samples consisted of quartz stringer vein material and/or adjacent wallrock. Because the old trenches are now filled with rubble, vegetation, and/or water it was not possible to obtain other than "grab samples" that were deemed to be representative of the mineralized/quartz vein material blasted from said trenches. Purpose of this very limited sampling program was only to confirm the presence of significant gold values on the property itself.

The location of the samples taken and their gold content are shown on a "Sample Location Plan" that accompanies this report.

The Table that follows summarizes the results of the very limited sampling by Mr. Tremblay; and the descriptions given as to the nature of said samples taken are his: ...

TABLE 1.:- Character Grab Samples taken by M.A. Tremblay; Sept. 1988.

Claim No.:	Zone:	Sample No.:	Assay: (oz.Au/ton)	Sample Description:
1074999	B	1	0.715	Quartz Vein; dissem. Py, tr. PbS, ZnS.
1074999	B	2	0.751	... same as #1.
1075000	--	3	0.001	Narrow Qtz. Vein in Aplite Dike; no sulphides.
1074998	A	4	0.007	Rusty-stained Qtz.; no sulphides.
1075000	B	5	0.226	Qtz. fragments in trench; dissm. Py.
1074998	A	8	0.107	Qtz. & Wallrock.
*1074107	*	6	0.298	Qtz. & dissm. Py.

*Note:- Sample #6 is located approximately 1,400 ft. east of the Neswabin Property boundary; and appears to be on the easterly strike extension of Gold Horizon "B".

CONCLUSIONS:

The Kabinakagami Greenstone Belt, which contains the subject Neswabin Property, is geologically similar to other highly altered & deformed Precambrian-age cyclic volcanic piles located elsewhere in Ontario that host major gold mining camps. The recent development of major gold deposits in adjacent Greenstone Belts within the same Wawa Stuctural Subprovince as the subject Greenstone Belt enhances the overall exploration potential of the Walls Township Region.

The presence on the Neswabin Property of at least two stratabound gold showings within regional geologically-favourable felsic tuff horizons is considered significant from a potential economic viewpoint.

The current recognition of two prominent stratigraphic marker horizons that show there has been major fault displacements of the stratigraphy on the Neswabin Property is of primary importance. The accurate location of these displacements is absolutely vital in any attempt to trace-out the strike extensions of the known stratabound gold showings on the property. The fact that prior prospecting efforts in the area did not take into account these major & significant fault displacements means that much of the geologically-favourable strata on the property remain completely untested to date.

Since the Neswabin Property contains numerous untested exploration target areas additional evaluation of the property in an exploratory search for major gold deposits comparable to those found in the adjacent geologically-similar Greenstone Belts is definitely warranted and is herein recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is hereby recommended that an additional detailed exploration program be undertaken on the Neswabin Property at the earliest convenience.

Said work program should consist of the following:

(a) a detailed analysis of the results of the recently completed geophysical surveys (Magnetometer, VLF-EM) in an effort to accurately locate the indicated fault displacements on the property;

(b) Detailed I.P. Surveys over the known Gold-Bearing-Zones and their indicated fault-displaced strike extensions; and

(c) Detailed Geological Mapping re a field evaluation of the detected geophysical anomalies;
Mechanical Stripping & Blasting of Trenches; and
follow-up Detailed Geological Mapping, Sampling & Assaying of said Trenches.

Additional substantial budgetary allowances would have to be made for anticipated follow-up diamond drilling in the vicinity of any gold-bearing zones of potential economic interest detected by the initial exploration program recommended herein.

* *

Respectfully submitted,

November 10, 1988
TIMMINS, Ont.

K.H. Darke, P.Eng.
Consulting Geological Engineer

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
K. H. DARKE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

NESWABIN GOLD PROPERTY;
WALLS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO:

ESTIMATED COSTS OF PRELIMINARY
WORK PROGRAM RECOMMENDED:

PHASE I:- Completed.

1. Linecutting & Geophysical Surveys; Prospecting:

- Checking of claim boundaries & posts;
- Linecutting of Control Grid: Picket Lines bearing North-South at an 100-metre spacing covering the entire property; and
- Prospecting, Sampling & Assaying.

(a) Claim Inspection:	$ 1,500	
(b) Linecutting & Geophysical Surveys (Magnetic; VLF-EM)	11,500	
(c) Prospecting, Sampling & Assaying	3,628	
(d) Expenses Incurred:		
- Truck & Aircraft Transportation	2,356	
- Camp Supplies & Food	1,523	
(e)(Transfer & Legal Fees)	160	
(f)(Contract Negotiations with vendor) ...	450	
(g) Filing Reports & Administration	3,167	
	$24,287 ...	$24,287*

*Completed:- Refer to Invoice #20561, Ingamar Explorations Limited that is attached as an Addendum to this report.

2. Geological Evaluation of Geophysical Survey Results & Prospecting/Sampling Program:

- Preparation of Geological/Qualifying Report dated Nov. 10, 1988 (this Report) 3,000

Total PHASE I: $27,287

PHASE II:- Recommended.

3. Detailed Geophysical/Geological Analysis of VLF-EM & Magnetometer Surveys:

- Interpretation of Regional Structural Patterns; Preparation of Geophysical Report & Maps; and Submittal of same for Assessment Work Credits: ..... $ 2,500

... carried forward

ESTIMATED COSTS continued ...

PHASE II: Carried Forward		$ 2,500
4. Detailed I.P. Survey over known & indicated Gold-Bearing Zones:		
(a) I.P. Surveys: 10 days @ $1800/day: ...	$18,000	
(b) Mobilization & Servicing Camp:	2,700	
(c) Geological; Field-Supervision; Consultant: 10 days @ $400/day:	4,000	
(d) Geophysical Report & Maps; & Filing for Assessment Work Credits:	1,600	
Sub Total: ...	$26,300	
Contingencies @ 10%: ...	2,600	
	$28,900 ...	28,900
5. Detailed Geol. Mapping re Evaluation of VLF-EM/Mag./I.P. Anomalies & Gold-Bearing Zones; Mech. Stripping; Blasting Trenches; Detailed Geol. Mapping, Sampling & Assaying of Trenches:		
(a) Mobilization; Cutting Access Road; Camp Erection (plywood tent-frames); and Demobilization:	$12,000	
(b) General Labour (3 men); 10 days x 3 men @ $150/day:	4,500	
(c) Bombardier-mounted Backhoe with two operators; 10 days @ $700/day:	7,000	
(d) Chainsaws (2); Pump & Waterline; 10 days @ $70/day:	700	
(e) Pluggers (2); 10 days @ $65/day:	650	
(f) Powder & Blasting Caps:	2,000	
(g) Support Vehicle re Transport of Crews & Equipment; 10 days @ $150/day:	1,500	
(h) Camp Supplies & Food; 10 days x 5 men @ $45/day:	2,250	
(i) Geol. Superv. & Mapping/Sampling;		
- Jr.Geol.: 10 days @ $200/day	2,000	
- Consult.: 10 days @ $400/day	4,000	
- Transportation & Expenses:	2,250	
(j) Assaying: 150 samples @ $20 each	3,000	
Sub Total: ...	$41,850	
Contingencies @ 10%: ...	4,200	
	$46,050 ...	46,050
		$77,450

... carried forward

ESTIMATED COSTS continued ...

PHASE II: carried forward $77,450

6. Geological Evaluation of Preliminary Exploration Program Completed to date:

- Preparation of Technical Data (Maps & Assay Plans; etc.); and report by Geological Consultant containing Recommendations: 5,000

Total PHASE II: ... $82,450

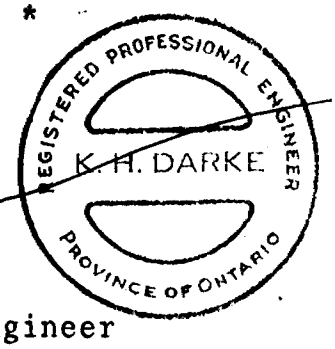
Summary of Estimated Costs:

PHASE I: .... $ 27,300 (Completed)

PHASE II: ... 82,450 (Recommended)

Total: ... $109,750

* *



K.H. Darke, P.Eng.
Consulting Geological Engineer

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CIM

1982: Geology of Canadian Gold Deposits; The Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, Special Volume 24, 286p.

Gledhill, T.L.

1927: Gold in Hawkins & Walls Townships, East of Langdon Station; Appendix to Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Ont. Dept. Mines; Vol. XXXVI, Part II, 1927, p. 85 & 86.

Maynard, J.E.

1929: Oba Area, District of Algoma; Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the Ont. Dept. Mines; Vol. XXXVIII, Part VI, 1929, p. 114-125; accompanied by Geol. Map No. 38c, Scale: 1 in. = 2 mi.

ODM

1968: Hornepayne Sheet; Districts of Algoma & Cochrane; Ont. Dept. Mines, Prelim. Geol. Map No. P.476, Scale: 1 in. = 2 mi.

1971: Gold Deposits of Ontario, Part I; Algoma District, p. 19 & 42; Ont. Div. Mines, Mineral Deposits Circular MDC13; 315p.

1972: Hearst-Kapuskasing Sheet, Map 2166; Manitouwadge-Wawa Sheet, Map 2220; and Chapleau-Foleyet Sheet, Map 2221; Ont. Dept. Mines, Geological Compilation Series Maps, Scale: 1 in. = 4 mi.

OGS

1981: Genesis of Archean Volcanic Hosted Gold Deposits; Symposium Held at the University of Waterloo; March 7, 1980; Ont. Geol. Survey, MP97, 175p.

1983: The Geology of Gold in Ontario; Ont. Geol. Survey, MP110, 278p.

KENNETH H. DARKE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION
WALLS & HAWKINS TWPS., ONT.

Table prepared by G.P. Rogers,
Falconbridge Limited;
August 21, 1987

DATE	OPERATOR	TYPE OF WORK	RESULTS
		TAYLOR SHOWING AREA	
1923	G. Taylor	Prospecting	- First gold discovery
1925-1935	Hawkins Mining Syndicat	Stripping Trenching Test Pit	- Uncovered 7 quartz veins; 'A' vein ran 30.5 g/t over 0.3m 'E' vein ran 5.1 g/t - Combined channel sample quoted as 22.6 g/t over 6.0m E vein bulk tested with 4 ft. pit; 2-2000 lb. samples: 0.16 oz/t, 0.48 oz/t
1935	Hollinger Gold Mines Lt	Prospecting Diamond Drilling	- 7 drill holes across favourable horizon DDH-2 1.37 g/t3.0m; DDH-2 4.80 g/t4.2m; DDH-1 54.85 g/ .15m q.v.; DDH-5 0.20 g/t.05m
1972-1974	Magi Gold Mines Ltd. 12 cl. N of Taylor Shwi	Recce Dipole-dipole IP, Mag, 3 DDH	Large chargeability anomaly - minor dissem. sulphides (Py, Po, tr cpy) + quartz veins in metaseds, Au:nil
1979-1980	St. Joseph Expl. Ltd. 39 claims incl. Taylor Shenango Areas	Ground mag VLF-EM, HLEM Geological mapping (1:2000) detail Taylor (1:1000) Limited rock, humus geochemistry Limited IP S. of Taylor	- Definition of main felsic/mafic volcanic contact as favourable horizon - Best assay 20.91 g/t over .1m; 'F' Q.V. (Taylor)
		SHENANGO MINES AREA	
1935	Shenango Mines Ltd.	Surface sampling "Shenango No. 1"	Vein #1: Surface - 11.3 g/t over 0.1m Bottom - 27.8 g/t over 2.44m
1936	Shenango Mines Ltd.	Open cut mining 1572 tons milled	9.755 oz Au, 30 oz Ag produced
1937	Shenango Mines Ltd.	27m Adit from bottom of open cut plus 12m crosscut Shaft deepened to 15.6m, 750m diamond drilling 828 tons milled	20.547 oz Au; 2.0 oz Ag produced
1938	Shenango Mines Ltd.	450m diamond drilling 420m trenching	*"Northern Section" - 41,600 tons at 0.14 oz/t; drill indicated (400'x5'x250') (Calculated depth)
1939	Shenango Mines Ltd.	"Shenango #2" 40.5m shaft sunk 1.8m crosscut 6.0m drifting	*"Southern Section" 2 parallel structures DDH 1 4.80 g/9m west 2 6.17g/6m west 3 7.54/4.5m west 4 5.82/2.4m east
	Sulpetro	Report by K. Lai (1981). Exact Locations or northern and southern sections unknown. southern section may be Shenango No. 1 or No. 2 shaft zone.	
1945	Shenango Mines Ltd.	Clean up Operation	35.877 oz Au; 5 oz Ag produced
1960's	Inco Ltd.	Diamond Drilling "WINKIE"?	Questionable report
1979-1980	St. Joseph Expl. Ltd.	Ground Mag, VLF-EM, HLEM, geol. mapping (1:2,000), detail Shenango No. 2 (1:500); Limited rock, humus geochem, Limited IP between Shenango No. 1 and 2	- Definition of main mafic/felsic contact as favourable horizo - Best assays: Shenango #1: 5.31 g/t (muck) #2: 52.11 g/t (muck) - Humus anomalies near old workings - Interesting IP response between Shenango #1 and #2
		CULBERT DUBROY SHOWING	
1934	Neswooa Gold Mine Syndicate	13 DDH on quartz veins	- 2 intersections of interest: 4.00 DWT?/1.0 ft. 13.2 DWT?/? width (Bottom of hole in "Paymaster Vein")
1973	Metalhawk Mining (M. Hibbard)	Stripping Trenching Ground Mag Geol. mapping	- 7 parallel Q.V. exposed, vein #1 - 15 samples aver. 1.0 oz/t over 10"; vein #3 - 7 samples aver 0.85 oz/3', incl. 1 sample 5.0 oz over 4 ft.
1981	Louis Armstrong	Trenching on 3 E-W Q.V.	- No report

KENNETH H. DARKE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

CEDAR HILL CONNAUGHT, ONTARIO P0H 1A0
TEL (705) 363-4261 or 383-3100

Date Oct 20,1988

SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD.
3085 Paisley Road
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7R 1C7

INVOICE # 20561

REF. # WALLS TWP.
NESWABIN PROPERTY

Claim inspection & checking all posts			1	500
Lines Mag. & VLF survey			11	500
Preliminary geology & sampling			3	500
Assays Min-En Lab				128
Truck and aircraft transportation			2	356
Camp supplies and groceries			1	523
Transfer and legal fees				160
Contract negotiation with Rainbow				450
Filing reports and administration	15%		3	167
TOTAL DUE			$ 24,	286

Paid

NESWABIN GOLD PROPERTY;
Expenditures re Phase I of
Recommended Exploration Program.

KENNETH H. DARKE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

338 SPRUCE STREET NORTH
TIMMINS, ONTARIO
P4N 6N5
TELEPHONE (705) 264-1910
RESIDENCE 264-7403

The Management
SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD.
3085 Paisley Road
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7R 1C7

C E R T I F I C A T E

With reference to my Geological Exploration Report on the Neswabin Gold Property dated November 10, 1988 ...

I, KENNETH H. DARKE, of the city of Timmins, Ontario do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in Geological Engineering and have practised my profession in this capacity continuously for the past 32 years;

2. I am and have been an independent Consulting Geological Engineer (Exploration) with an office situated in Timmins, Ontario for the past 24 years;

3. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario;

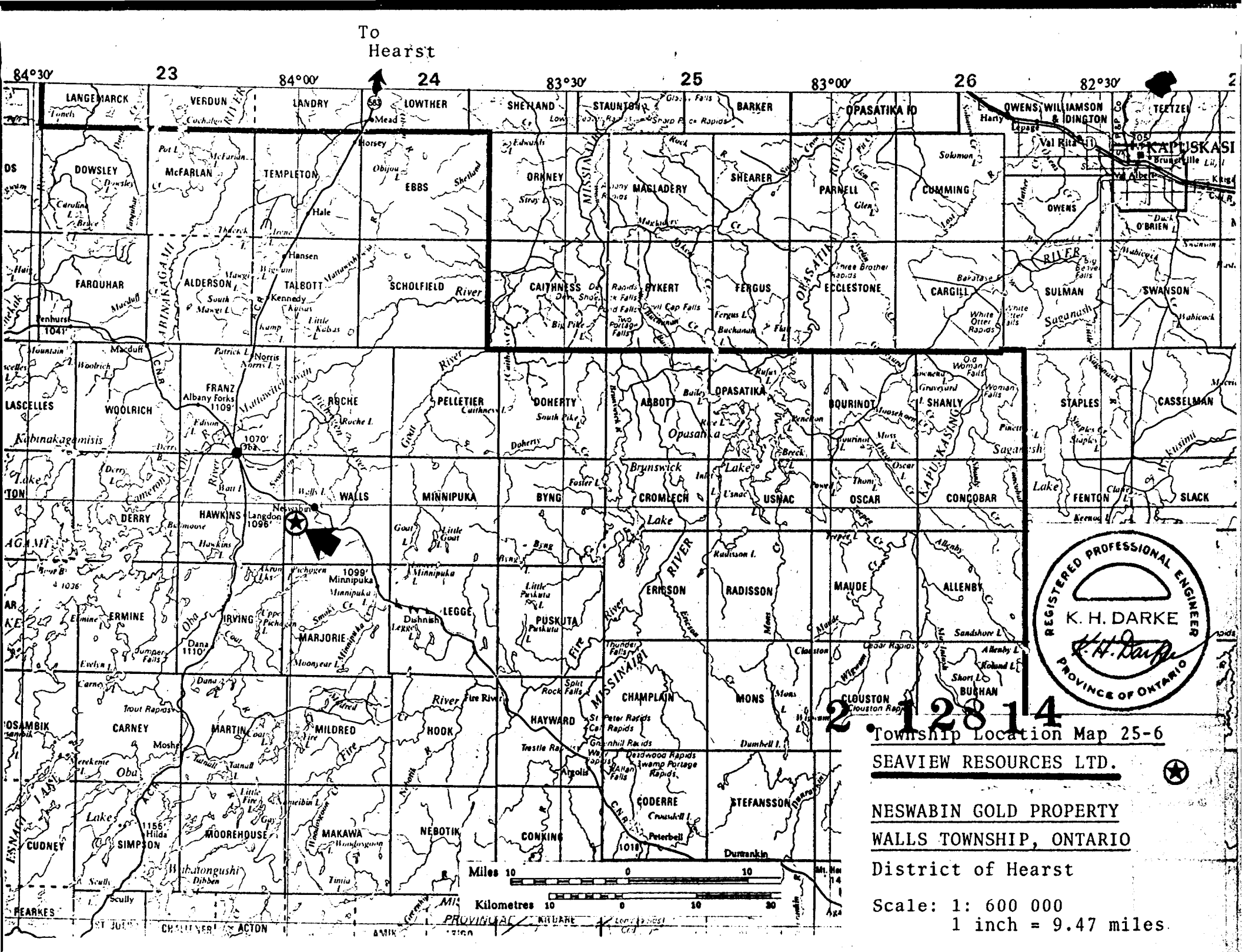
4. I have no interest direct or indirect in the Neswabin Gold Property, Walls Township, Ontario described in this report or in the shares of Seaview Resources Ltd. and/or Marl Investments nor do I expect to receive any; and

5. This report is based upon an extensive personal knowledge of the Walls Township Area gained while conducting exploration programs throughout the immediate & adjacent regions; upon a knowledge of the major gold occurrences within the general Wawa Structural Subprovince which encompasses the Hemlo, Mishibishu Lake, and Wawa-Goudreau-Lochalsh-Missanabie Gold Districts; and upon a study of the pertinent geological literature including Ontario Division of Mines' assessment work files.

Dated this 10th day of November 1988
Timmins, Ontario

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
K. H. DARKE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

K.H. Darke, P.Eng.
Consulting Geological Engineer



REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
K. H. DARKE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

2.12814

Township Location Map 25-6

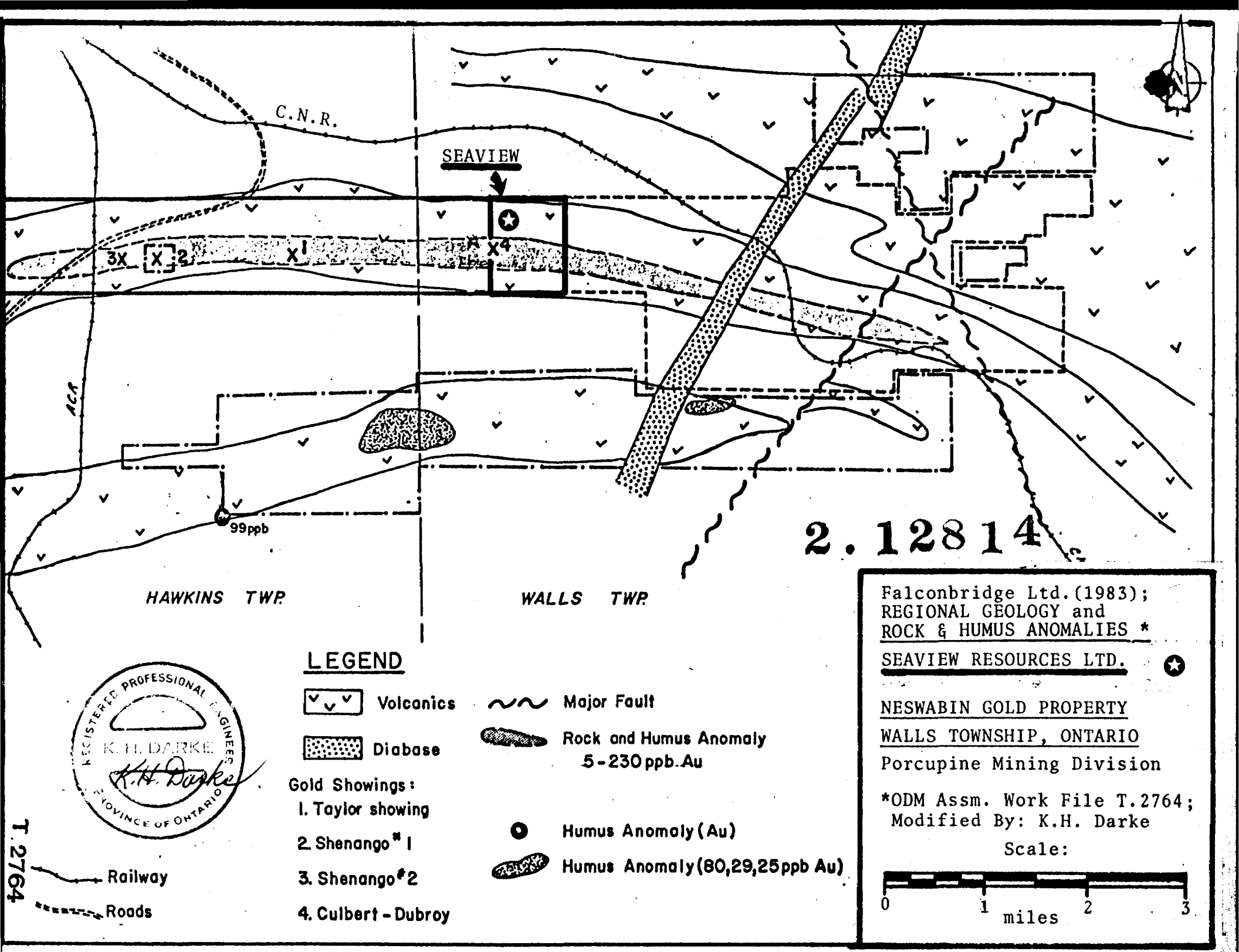
SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD.

NESWABIN GOLD PROPERTY

WALLS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

District of Hearst

Scale: 1: 600 000
1 inch = 9.47 miles


C.N.R.
SEAVIEW
3X
X 2
X 1
X 4
99ppb
2.12814
HAWKINS TWP.
WALLS TWP.
LEGEND
Volcanics
Diabase
Gold Showings:
1. Taylor showing
2. Shenango # 1
3. Shenango # 2
4. Culbert - Dubroy
Railway
Roads
Major Fault
Rock and Humus Anomaly
5 - 230 ppb Au
Humus Anomaly (Au)
Humus Anomaly (80,29,25 ppb Au)
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
K. H. DARKE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
T.2764
Falconbridge Ltd. (1983);
REGIONAL GEOLOGY and
ROCK & HUMUS ANOMALIES *
SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD.
NESWABIN GOLD PROPERTY
WALLS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
Porcupine Mining Division
*ODM Assm. Work File T.2764;
Modified By: K.H. Darke
Scale:
0
1
2
3
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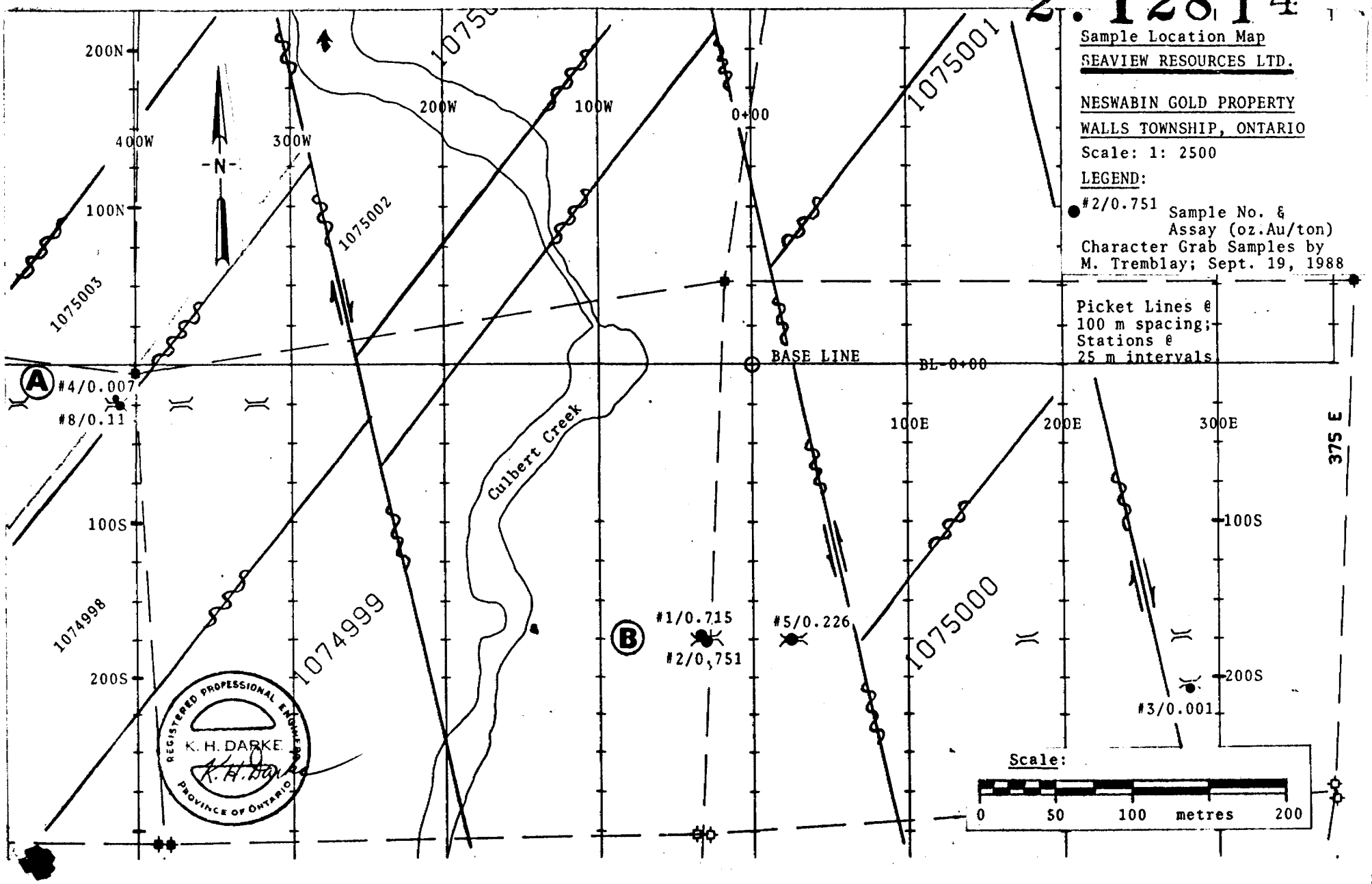
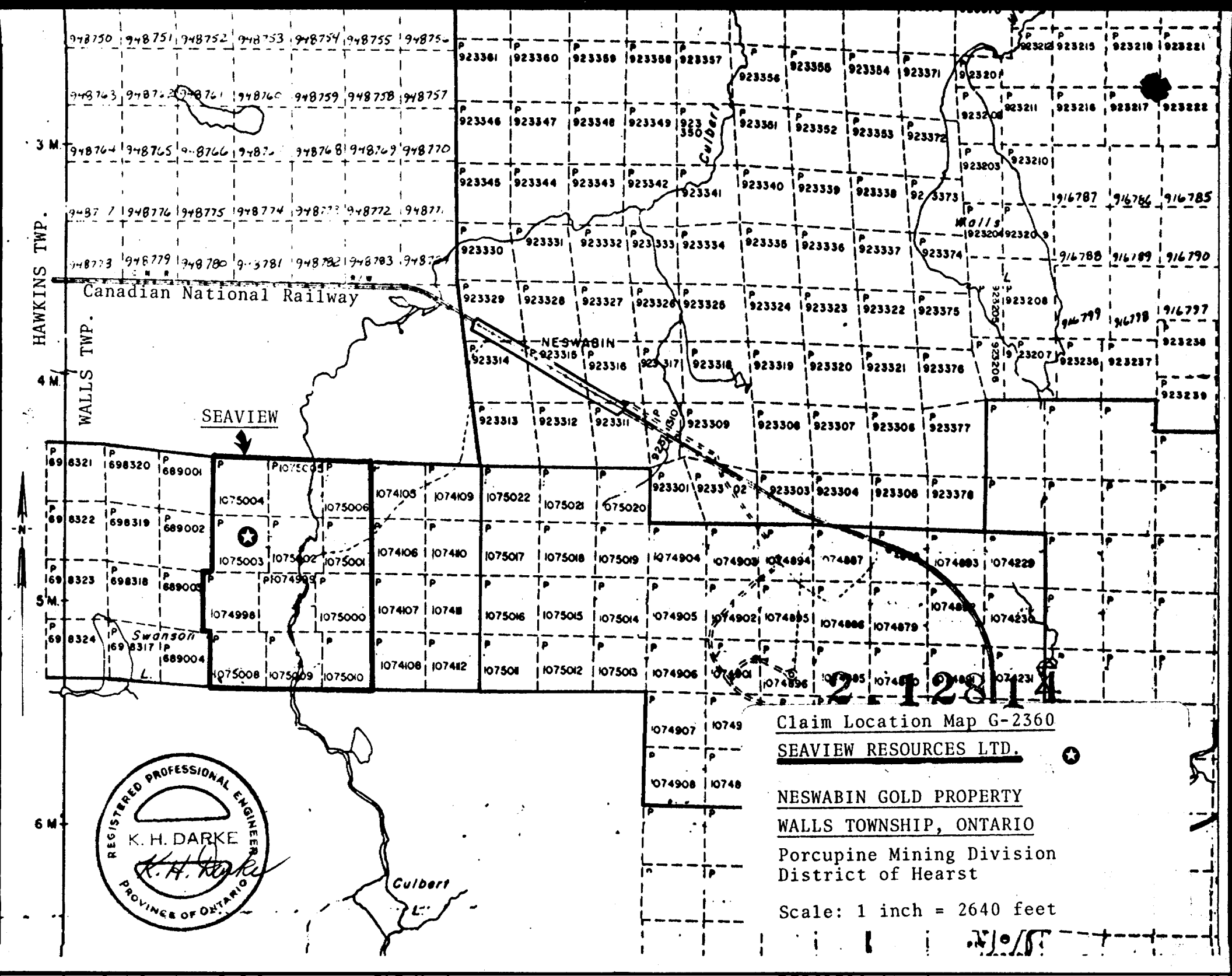

2.12814
Sample Location Map
SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD.
NESWABIN GOLD PROPERTY
WALLS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
Scale: 1: 2500
LEGEND:
#2/0.751 Sample No. & Assay (oz.Au/ton)
Character Grab Samples by M. Tremblay; Sept. 19, 1988
Picket Lines @ 100 m spacing; Stations @ 25 m intervals
200N
100N
400W
300W
200W
100W
0+00
100E
200E
300E
100S
200S
375 E
BASE LINE
BL-0+00
1075003
1075002
1075001
1075000
1074999
1074998
Culbert Creek
A
#4/0.007
#8/0.11
B
#1/0.715
#2/0,751
#5/0.226
#3/0.001
Scale:
0 50 100 metres 200
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
K. H. DARKE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO


HAWKINS TWP.
WALLS TWP.
Canadian National Railway
NESWABIN
SEAVIEW
Culbert
Swanson
Culbert L.
3 M.
4 M.
5 M.
6 M.
N
2.12814
Claim Location Map G-2360
SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD.
NESWABIN GOLD PROPERTY
WALLS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
Porcupine Mining Division
District of Hearst
Scale: 1 inch = 2640 feet
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
K. H. DARKE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

2.12814

Ontario Division of Mines:

Map 2221 (1976);
Chapleau-Foleyet

Geological Compilation Series

LEGEND

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Till, clay, sand, gravel.

UNCONFORMITY

MESOZOIC

LATE JURASSIC TO EARLY CRETACEOUS[g]

12 *Lamprophyre dikes.*

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

PRECAMBRIAN

LATE PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE INTRUSIVE ROCKS[b]

11 — *11a Hornblende syenite.*
11b Syenodiorite and diorite.
11c Hornblende monzonite.
11d Porphyritic hornblende diorite, quartz diorite, and gabbro (plagioclase porphyry).
11e Mafic hornfels.

CARBONATITE-ALKALIC COMPLEXES[b]

10 — *10a Alkalic syenite, pulaskite.*
10b Brecciated alkalic syenite and related rock types.
10c Fenitized rocks.
10d Massive mafic nepheline syenite (malignite).
10e Massive to foliated nepheline syenite and related rocks.
10f Sövite (calcite-rich carbonatite).
10g Magnetite-apatite rock.
10h Urtite, ijolite, melteigite (nepheline-pyroxene rocks).

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

EARLY TO MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

9 — *9 Diabase dikes.*

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN

SHAWMERE ANORTHOSITE COMPLEX

8 — *8a Anorthosite to gabbroic anorthosite.*
8b Anorthosite gabbro.
8c Gabbro.
8d Brecciated anorthositic to gabbroic rocks.
8e Gneissic to flaser-textured tonalite and monzonite.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

KAPUSKASING STRUCTURAL ZONE ROCKS

7 — *7a Meta-igneous rocks (metamorphosed mafic to intermediate intrusive rocks).*
7b Melanocratic granulite (pyroxene-quartz-hornblende-plagioclase granulite).
7c Pelitic and psammitic granulites (pyroxene-garnet-quartz-feldspar granulite).
7d Metasedimentary gneiss, including intercalations of metavolcanic gneiss (metamorphosed to upper amphibolite facies).
7e Arkosic metasediments.

FAULT CONTACT

FELSIC IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS[c]

Felsic Intrusive and Hybrid Rocks[c]

6 — *6 Unsubdivided.[d]*
6a Massive to weakly foliated, biotite and hornblende trondhjemite, granodiorite, and minor quartz diorite.
6b Gneissic, biotite and hornblende trondhjemite, granodiorite, and minor quartz diorite.
6c Massive to weakly foliated, hornblende and biotite quartz-monzonite.
6d Gneissic biotite and hornblende quartz-monzonite.
6e Syenitic rocks.
6f Pegmatite, aplite.
6g Augen gneiss.
6h Hornblende granodiorite to diorite (in part hybrid rocks).
6j Porphyritic granitic rocks.

INTRUSIVE OR GRADATIONAL CONTACT

Migmatitic Rocks[c]

5 — *5 Unsubdivided.[d]*
5a Migmatite with metavolcanic paleosome[e] of quartz-feldspar-hornblende gneiss; veined with more than 25% granitic material (neosome[f]).
5b Migmatite with metasedimentary paleosome[e] of biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss; veined with more than 25% granitic material (neosome[f]).

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

MAFIC AND ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

4 — *4 Unsubdivided[d].*
4a Diorite and gabbro.
4b Ultramafic rocks and their serpentinized equivalents, minor gabbro.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

METASEDIMENTS[g]

3 — *3 Unsubdivided[d].*
3a Greywacke, arkose, quartzite.
3b Conglomerate.
3c Argillaceous, fine-grained metasediments.
3d Biotite-quartz-feldspar schist and gneiss.
3e Migmatized metasediments (10-25% granitic material).

METAVOLCANICS[g]

Felsic to Intermediate Metavolcanics

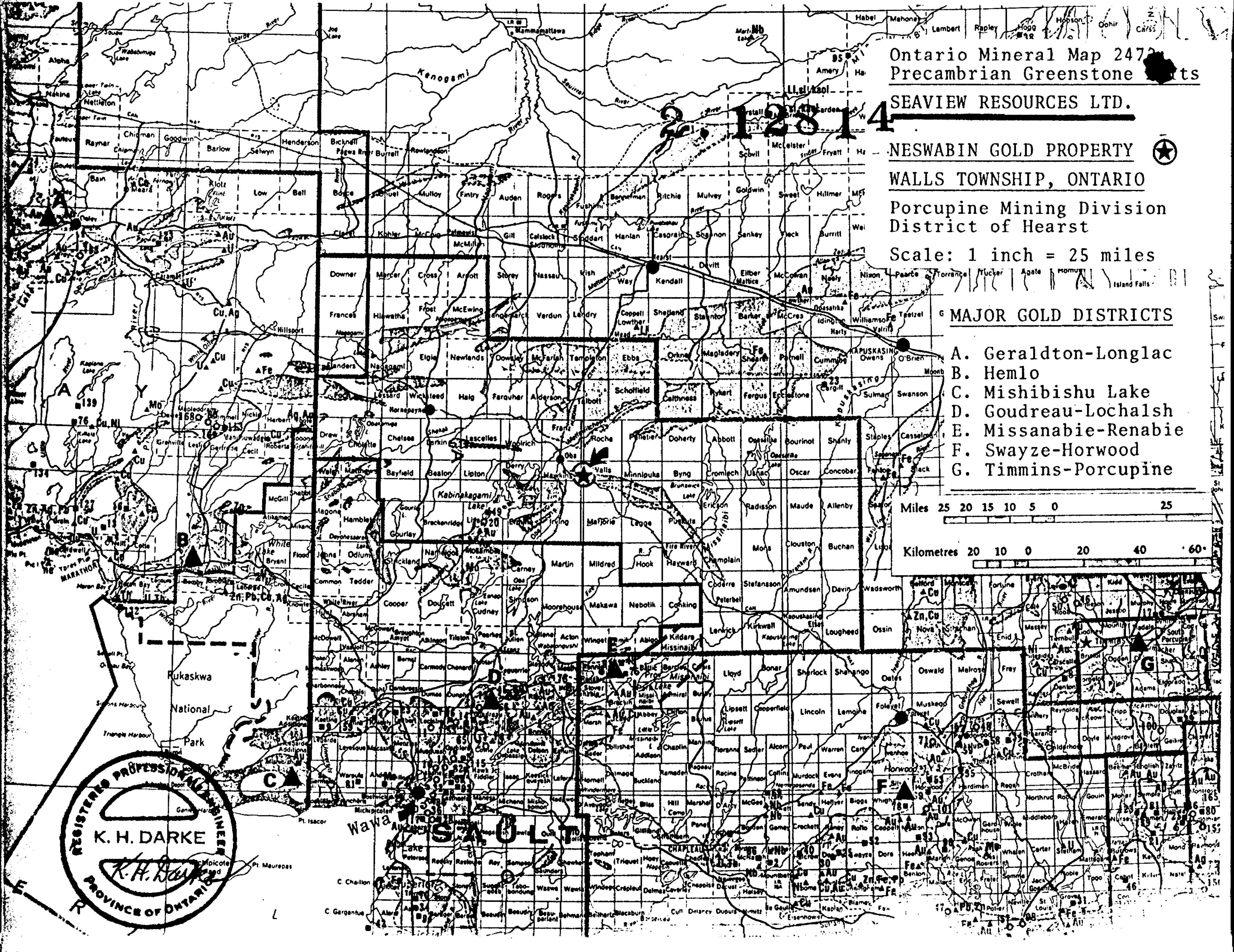
2 — *2 Unsubdivided[d].*
2a Rhyolite to dacite flows and fragmental rocks.
2b Tuff, banded tuff, and lapilli-tuff.
2c Agglomerate, breccia.
2d Porphyritic flows, quartz-feldspar porphyry.

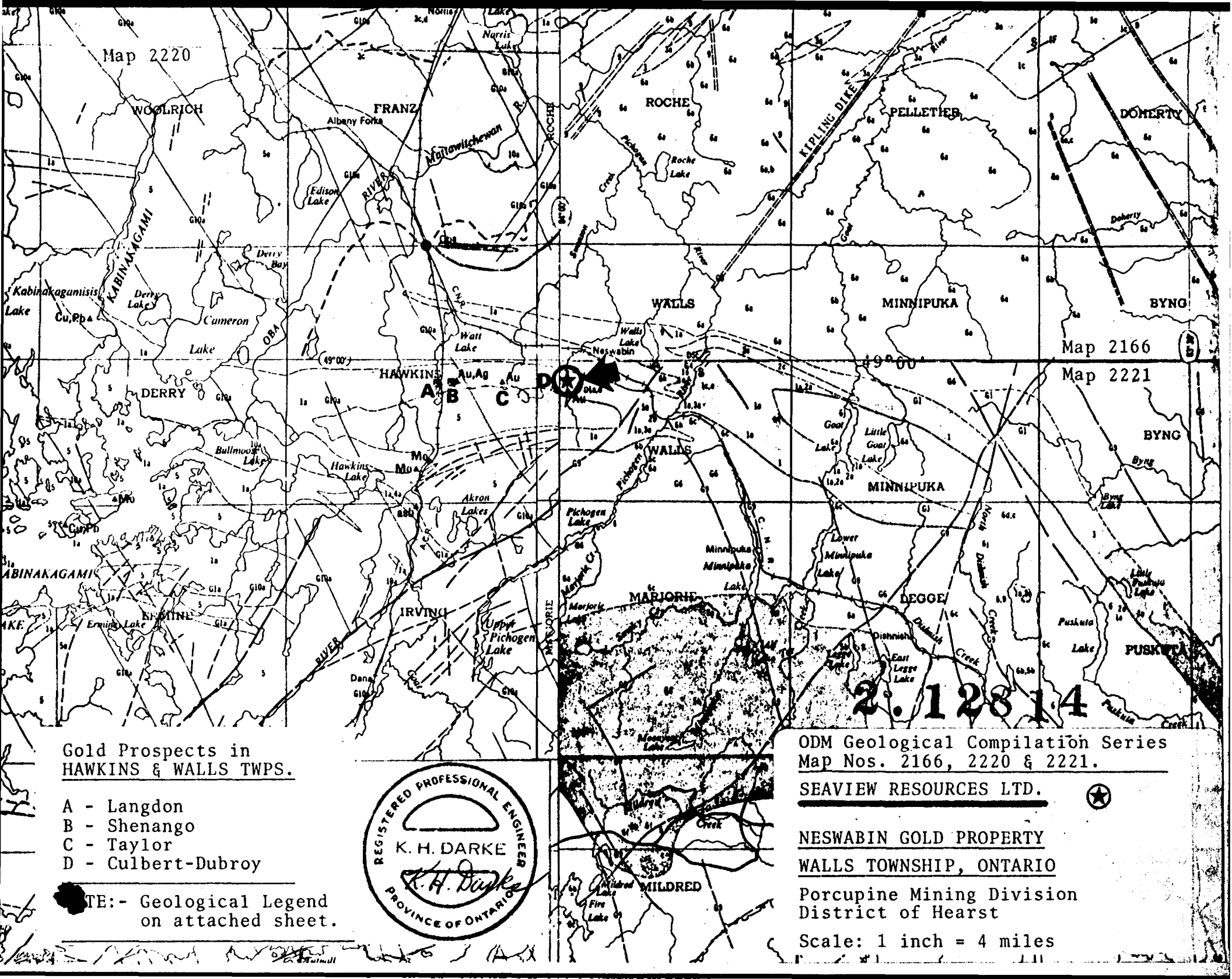
Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanics

1 — *1 Unsubdivided[d].*
1a Basalt to andesite flows and porphyritic flows, massive to foliated.
1b Basalt to andesite pillow lava.
1c Mafic pyroclastic rocks.
1d Layered amphibolite.
1e Diorite, gabbro (coarse-grained flows or intrusions).
1g Migmatized mafic metavolcanics (10-25% granitic material).

IF — *IF Iron formation (associated with 1, 2 and 3 map units).*

S — *S Sulphide mineralization.*


Ontario Mineral Map 247
Precambrian Greenstone
12814
SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD.
NESWABIN GOLD PROPERTY
WALLS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
Porcupine Mining Division
District of Hearst
Scale: 1 inch = 25 miles
MAJOR GOLD DISTRICTS
A. Geraldton-Longlac
B. Hemlo
C. Mishibishu Lake
D. Goudreau-Lochalsh
E. Missanabie-Renabie
F. Swayze-Horwood
G. Timmins-Porcupine
Miles 25 20 15 10 5 0 25
Kilometres 20 10 0 20 40 60
Pukaskwa
National
Park
Wawa
SAULT
K. H. DARKE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



Gold Prospects in
HAWKINS & WALLS TWPS.

A - Langdon
B - Shenango
C - Taylor
D - Culbert-Dubroy

NOTE:- Geological Legend on attached sheet.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
K. H. DARKE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

ODM Geological Compilation Series
Map Nos. 2166, 2220 & 2221.

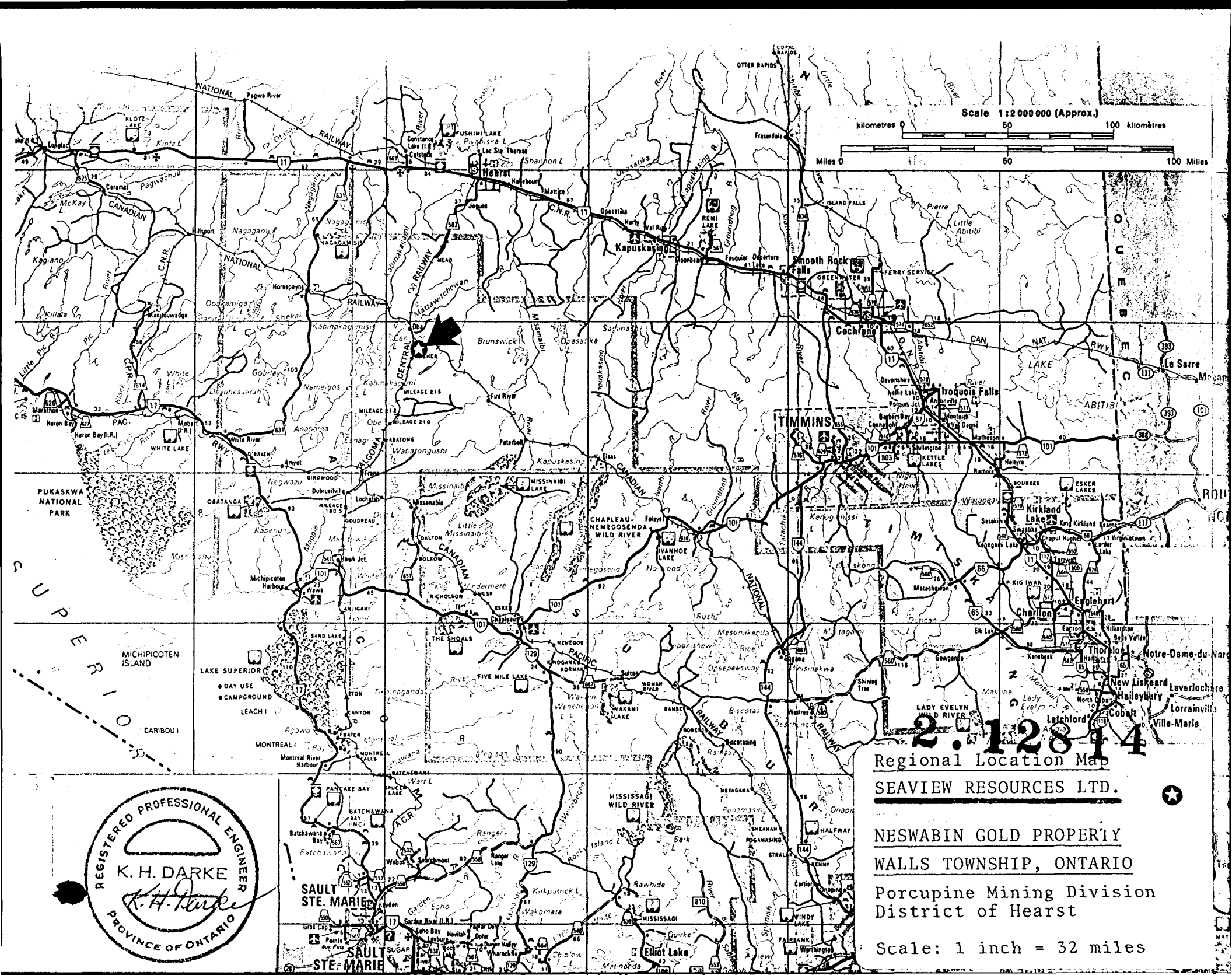
SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD. ★

NESWABIN GOLD PROPERTY

WALLS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

Porcupine Mining Division
District of Hearst

Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles



2.12814

Regional Location Map

SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD.

NESWABIN GOLD PROPERTY

WALLS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

Porcupine Mining Division
District of Hearst

Scale: 1 inch = 32 miles

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
K. H. DARKE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

KENNETH H. DARKE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

General Location Map

SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD.

2.12814

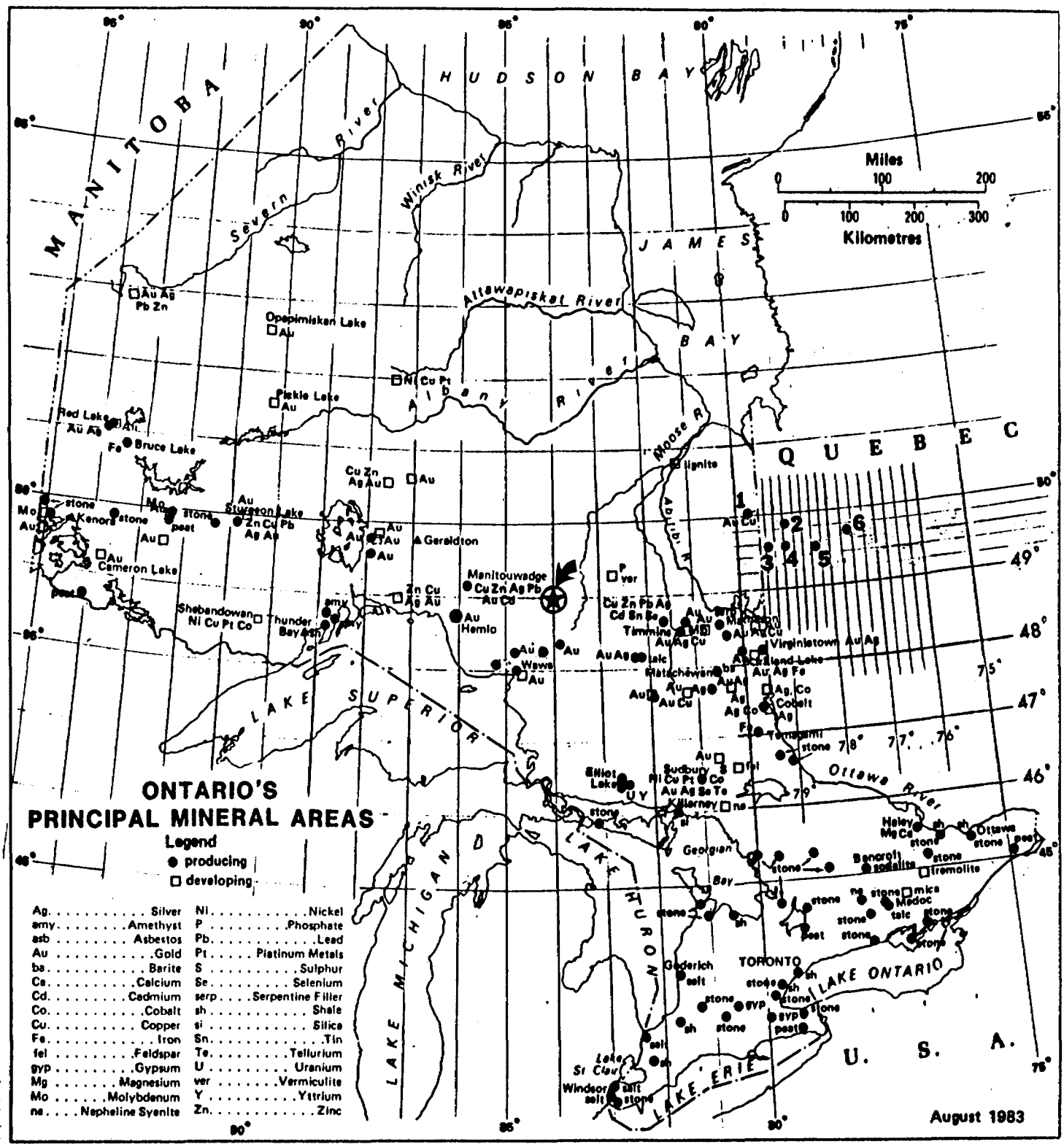
1. Detour Lake
2. Les Mines Selbaie
3. Inco-Golden Knight
4. Teck-Golden Hope
5. Joutel
6. Matagami Lake

NESWABIN GOLD PROPERTY

WALLS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

Porcupine Mining Division
District of Hearst

Scale: 1 inch = 135 miles



Ministry of Natural Resources

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

LW 8901

42B13NE0210 2.12814 WALLS

900

#379

Mining Act

Do not use shaded areas below.

Type of Survey(s)
Beneficiation Studies

Township or Area
Wells Township

Claim Holder(s)
Stanley Goodfellow

2.12814

Prospector's Licence No.
M 24004

Address
167 Aurora , Iroquois Falls, Ont. P0K 1E0

Survey Company

Date of Survey (from & to)
Day 18 Mo. 9 Yr. 88 / Day Mo. Yr.

Total Miles of line Cut

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report)
K H Durko Consultants Ltd. 338 Spruce Timmins Ont.

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions		Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

Man Days		Days per Claim
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
Beneficiation	- Other	20
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

Airborne Credits		Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	
	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures $3,600.00 ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits 240

Instructions
Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ASSESSMENT FILES OFFICE
JAN 29 1990
RECEIVED

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
P	1074928	
	1074999	
	1075000	
	1075001	
	1075002	
	1075003	
	1075004	
	1075005	
	1075006	
	1075008	
	1075009	
	1075010	

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.

RECORDED
AUG 10 1989

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1989
@11:25am.

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 12

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: 240

Date Recorded: AUG. 10/89

Date Approved as Recorded: Jan. 25/90

Mining Recorder

Date: Aug. 8, 1989

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): Agent

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying
Maurice Hibbard,
Cedar Hill, CONNAUGHT, ONT. P0N 1A0

Date Certified: Aug. 8, 1989

Certified by (Signature)

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

DOCUMENT NO. W 8906.379

Mining Act

Instructions: – Please type or print.
– If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list.
Note: – Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns.
– Do not use shaded areas below.

Type of Survey(s): Beneficiation Studies

Township or Area: Walls Township

Claim Holder(s): Stanley Goodfellow **2.12814**

Prospector's Licence No.: M 24664

Address: 167 Aurora , Iroquois Falls, Ont. P0K 1E0 COPY

Survey Company

Date of Survey (from & to): Day 18 Mo. 9 Yr. 88

Total Miles of line Cut

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): K H Marko Consultants Ltd. 338 Spruce Timmins Ont.

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions		Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Man Days		**Days per Claim**
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
Beneficiation	- Other	20
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Airborne Credits		**Days per Claim**
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	
	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
P	1074998	
	1074999	
	1075000	
	1075001	
	1075002	
	1075003	
	1075004	
	1075005	
	1075006	
	1075008	
	1075009	
	1075010	

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.

RECORDED
AUG 10 1989

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1989
@ 11:25am.

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 12

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures			=	Total Days Credits
$3,600.00	÷	15	=	240

Instructions
Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
240	AUG. 10/89	
	Date Approved as Recorded	Branch Director

Date: Aug. 8, 1989

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): Agent

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying

Maurice Hibbard,

Cedar Hill, CONNAUGHT, ONT. P0N 1A0

Date Certified: Aug. 8, 1989

Certified By (Signature):

KENNETH H. DARKE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

338 SPRUCE STREET NORTH
TIMMINS, ONTARIO
P4N 6N5
TELEPHONE (705) 264-1910
RESIDENCE 264-7403

November 10, 1988

The Management
SEAVIEW RESOURCES LTD.
3085 Paisley Road
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7R 1C7

Gentlemen:

NESWABIN GOLD PROPERTY;
WALLS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO:

Letter of Consent to use my Geological Exploration Report dated November 10, 1988.

This letter is your authority to use my Geological Exploration Report on the Neswabin Gold Property; Walls Township, Ontario dated November 10, 1988 for any corporate purpose you deem necessary including its submittal to the pertinent regulatory authorities and its inclusion in whole or in part in any company prospectus.

Yours truly,

K.H. Darke, P.Eng.
Consulting Geological Engineer

Qual

63,2388