

PROSPECTING AND GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

OSIRUS "A" RHODONITE CLAIM

MEADE CREEK - MOUNT FRANKLIN

COWICHAN LAKE AREA

NTS: 92C/16E Latitude 48° 54' Longitude 124° 10'

OWNED BY

FILMED

OSIRUS ENTERPRISES LTD.

3345 Mason Avenue

Port Coquitlam, B.C.

V3C 3V4

Phone: 942-4024

LOG NO: 1212	10.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

BY

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Vancouver, B.C.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

September, 1988

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Fieldwork completed between October 4, 1987 and September 7, 1988

18,097

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SUMMARY

- (1) The Osirus "A" claim was located in August, 1987 to cover a reported rhodonite occurrence commonly referred to as the Rocky showing.
- (2) The claim is located on the southern slopes of Mount Franklin near the headwaters of Meade Creek and is approximately 3.5 km north of the community of Youbou.
- (3) Access is by mainline logging roads, 14 km from the highway turnoff at the Microtel satellite tracking station near the town of Cowichan Lake.
- (4) The general area is underlain by a small Island Intrusion stock which intrudes MacLaughlin Ridge Formation mafic volcanics and Cameron River Formation ribbon cherts and crinoidal limestone (both formations of the Sicker Group). Sections of Karmutsen Group gabbroic intrusives also occur.
- (5) The general area is highly faulted and a major anticline has been mapped immediately east of the claim.
- (6) Good quality, deep pink rhodonite has been located. The undisturbed outcrop exhibited the typical black manganese oxide coating over an area 2 meters by 3 meters.
- (7) Low quality, faintly pink rhodonite was noted in several exposures. Rhodonite development is restricted to areas of very dark ribbon chert of the Cameron River Formation which have been cut by major faults. Metamorphism in relation to rhodonite occurrence appears to have a direct correlation to the presence of nearby intrusive bodies.

INTRODUCTION

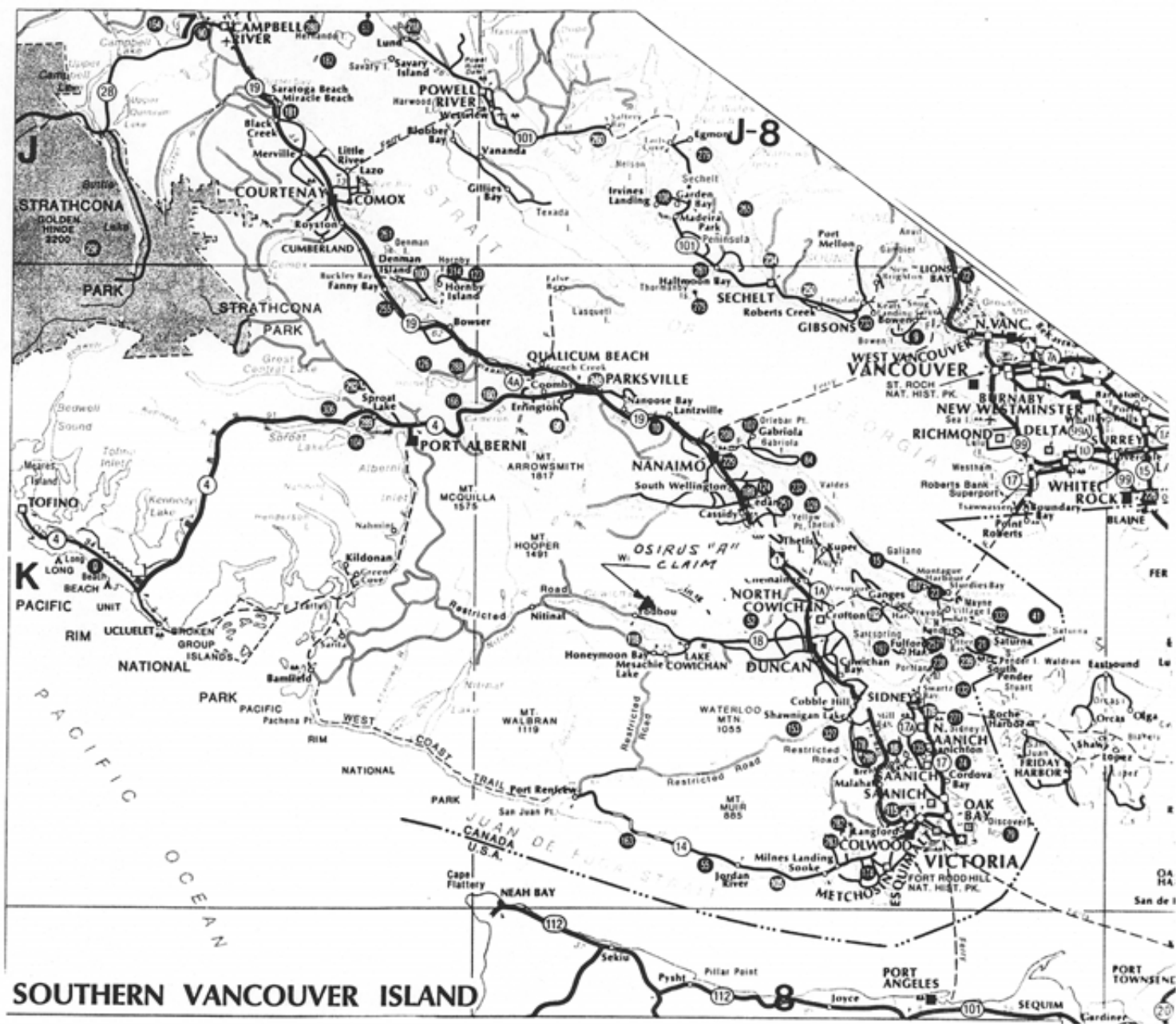
The Osirus "A" claim was located in August 1987 to cover a reported rhodonite occurrence known as the "Rocky" Showing. Previously a two-post claim (called the Rocky) had been staked before the general area was blanket-staked for Utah Mines Ltd. This two-post claim was allowed to lapse leaving a gap in the Utah holdings which was then re-located as the Osirus claim. A search for the claim post of the lapsed "Rocky Claims" was not successful.

Work on the Osirus "A" claim was funded, in part, by a Prospector's grant to S.L. Shearer in 1987 and 1988 from the British Columbia Provincial Government, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Initial prospecting focused on the mineral inventory location shown on Open File 1987/2 Sheet 1, 1:50,000, compiled by N.W.D. Massey. It was quickly realized that this position was only accurate to within 3 km. Areas more favourable to rhodonite development were subsequently examined which resulted in the discovery of one high quality, deep pink rhodonite outcrop and several low quality, minor rhodonite occurrences.

The high quality rhodonite found on the Osirus "A" claim compares very favourably in regard to colour and general workability to the nearby, well known Hill 60 locality. Rhodonite is mainly used as a decorative stone in small sculptures and lapidary jewellery. It is sold through Rock and Gem shops, jewellery stores and souvenir shops. Much of the current supply is from only a few sporadic producers. Individual jewellery manufacturers use very small quantities and an intermediate product consisting of $\frac{1}{4}$ " - $\frac{1}{2}$ " cut slabs is desired. The small souvenir market is presently largely supplied by one multi-faceted manufacturing entity.

The Osirus "A" rhodonite production will be mainly used in the custom jewellery business of S.L. Shearer and perhaps supply a few Rock and Gem shops.



OSIRUS "A" CLAIM
LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim is located on the southern slopes of Mount Franklin near the headwaters of Meade Creek (Figure 1 and 2) and is approximately 3.5 km north of the community of Youbou. N.T.S. number is 92C/16E, centered at latitude 48° 54', longitude 124° 10'.

Access is by mainline logging road, 8 km from the highway turnoff at the Microtel Satellite Tracking station. This turnoff is 2 km from the community of Cowichan Lake. Hotel, restaurant, banking, building supplies and most other services are available in Cowichan Lake.

The claims have been entirely clear-cut some years ago, but second growth is not too dense. The branch logging roads are all in excellent shape except for one main culvert which has been periodically replaced in the past. Elevations on the claim vary from 940 m to 1,060 m above mean sea level. The terrain is relatively gentle on the immediate claim area (Figure 2).

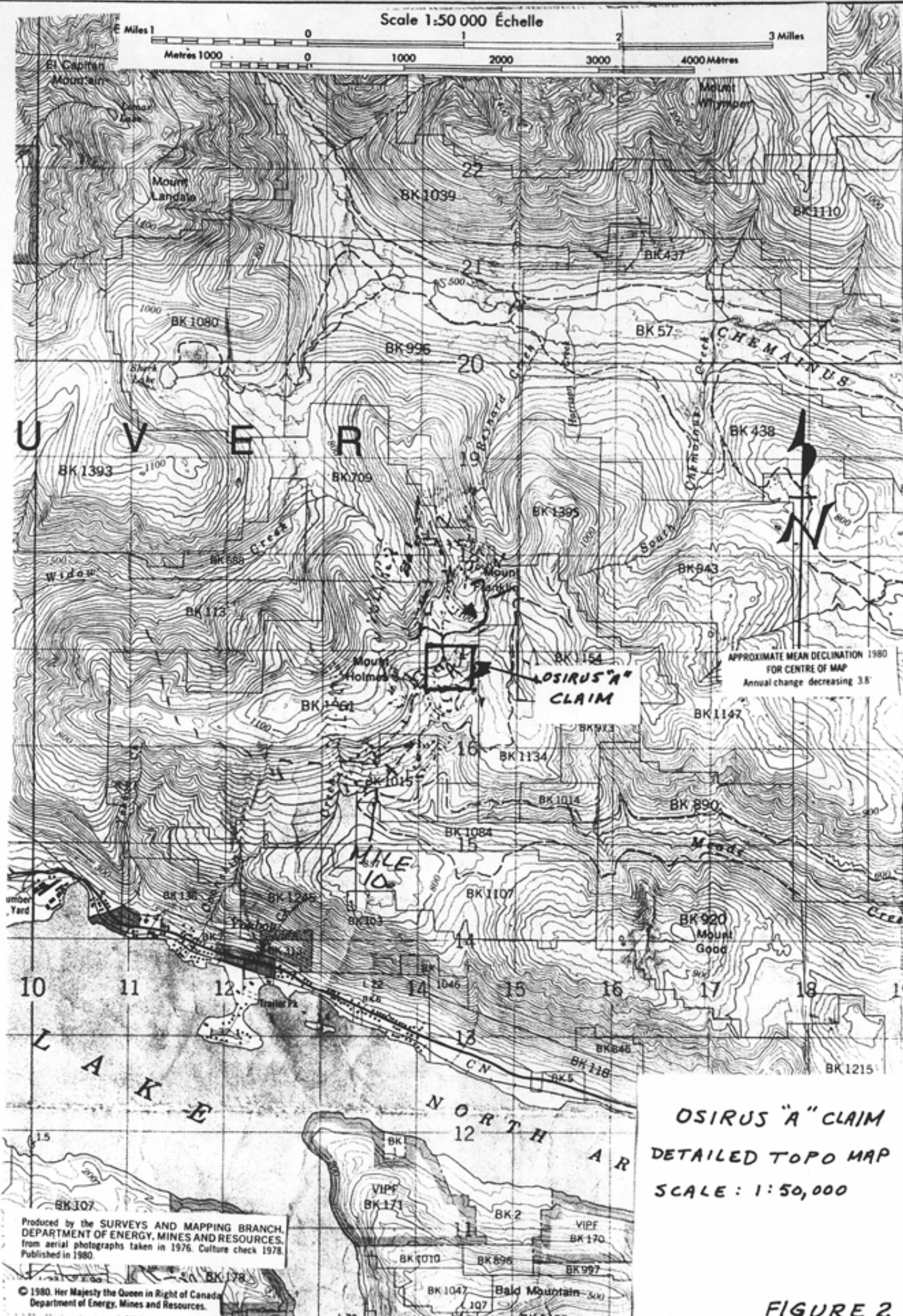
CLAIM STATUS

The property consists of one two-post claim as illustrated on Figure 3 and shown in Table 1.

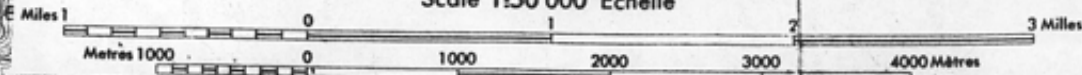
TABLE 1
LIST OF CLAIMS

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Locater</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Expiry* Date</u>
Osirus "A"	2014	1	S.L. Shearer	August 23/87	Sept 9/87	Sept 9/98

* With application of the assessment work discussed in this report.



Scale 1:50 000 Échelle



U V E R

CHEMAINUS

OSIRUS "A" CLAIM

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1980 FOR CENTRE OF MAP Annual change decreasing 3.5"

MILE 10

L A K E

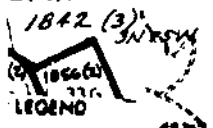
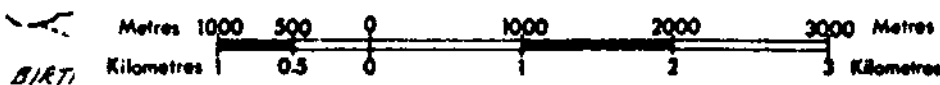
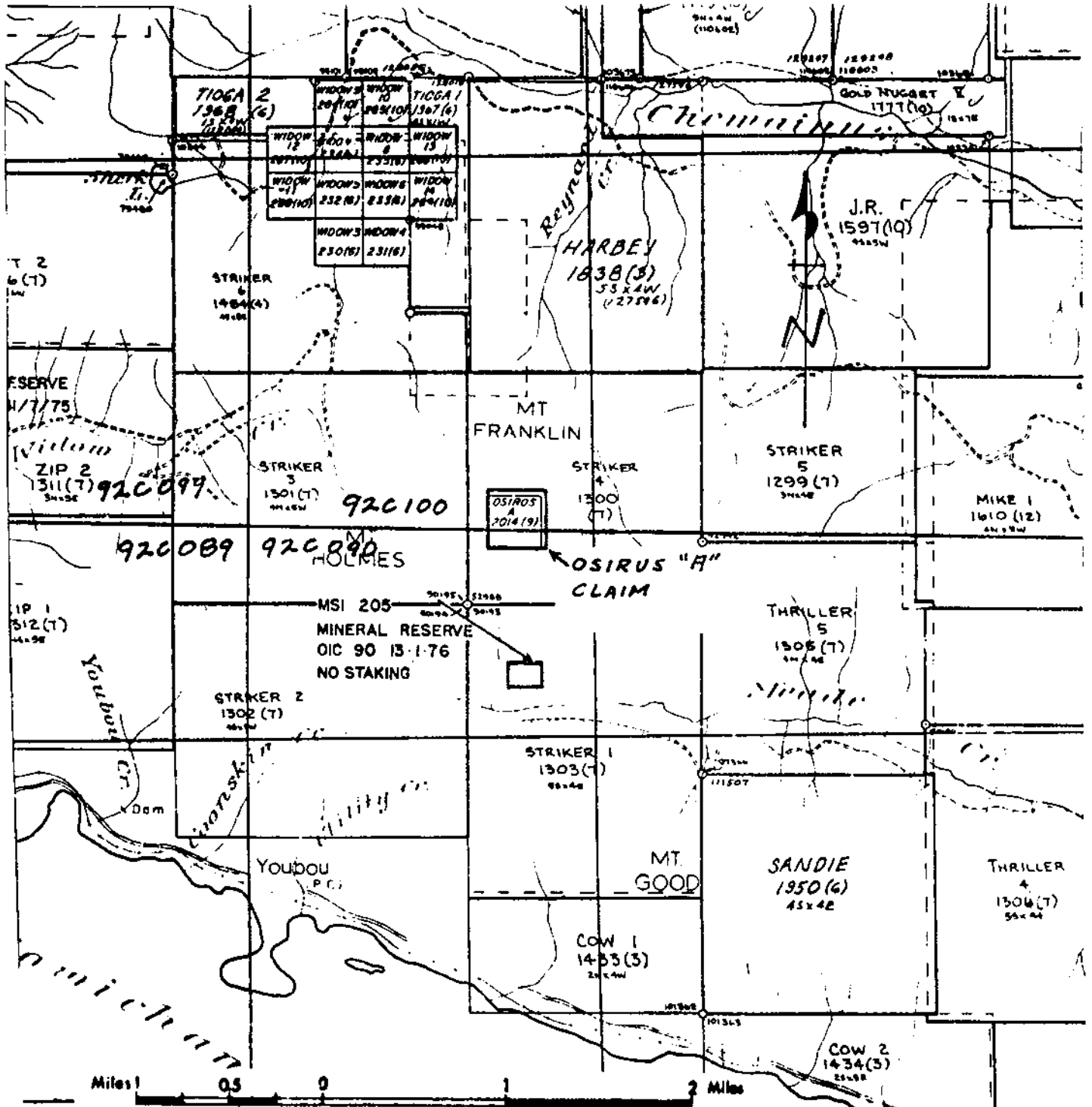
N O R T H A R

OSIRUS "A" CLAIM
 DETAILED TOPO MAP
 SCALE: 1:50,000

Produced by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, from aerial photographs taken in 1976. Culture check 1978. Published in 1980.

© 1980 Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

FIGURE 2



SANDY
 1308 (A)
 30x42

**OSIRUS "A" CLAIM
 CLAIM MAP**

SCALE 1:50,000

CROWN GRANTED MINERAL CLAIM
 REVERTED C.G. MINERAL CLAIM
 FORFEITED MINERAL CLAIM
 VERIFIED LEGAL CORNER POST
 LEGAL SURVEY
 LEGAL CORNER POST & TAG NUMBER

C.O.
 Rev. C.O.
 Ver.
 Sur.
 © 1984

FIGURE 3

The claim is located in the Victoria Mining Division. Although the old, lapsed "Rocky" claim posts were not found (perhaps due to being destroyed by recent logging) the Osirus "A" claim covers the area shown on earlier claim maps of the Rocky claim.

The claim is now owned by Osirus Enterprises Ltd. by Bill of Sale dated June 13, 1988 and recorded June 14, 1988.

FIELD PROCEDURES

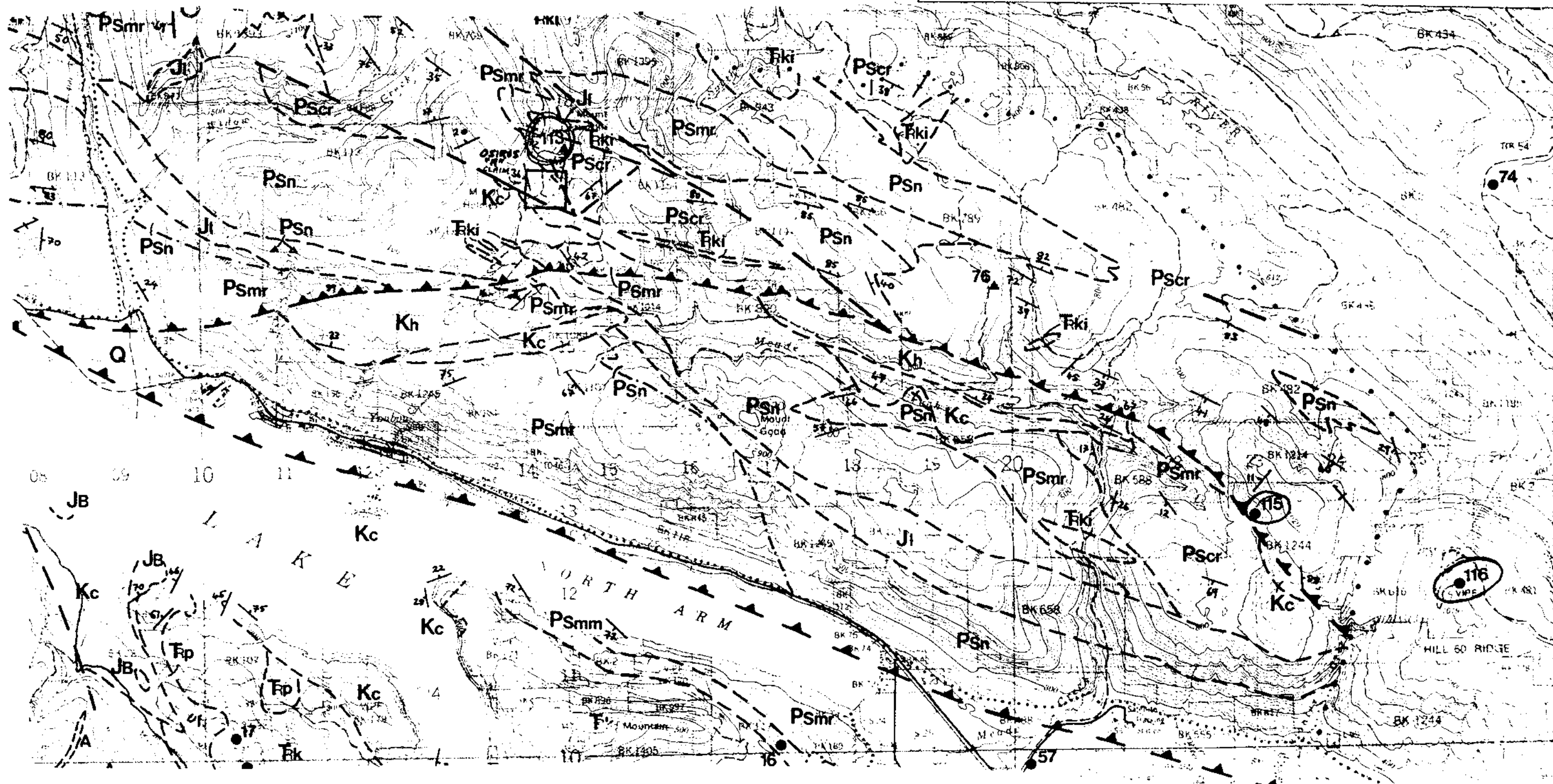
Prospecting traverses were plotted on the 1:50,000 scale topographic maps and later transferred to 1:5,000 enlargements. Sketch maps of variable scales were prepared for each prospecting traverses. Road intersections proved to be valuable points of references. Both prospecting and geological traverses were aided by hip chain measurements. Geological sketch maps were prepared from hip chain and compass measurements. The available 1:20,000 geological observations available as Open File 1987/2 was used as a starting point for detailed mapping.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

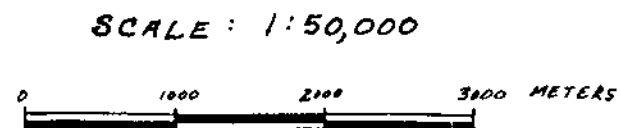
Regional geological features have been recently compiled by N.W.D. Massey and is available as Open File 1987/2 (Figure 4). Earlier field work by Fyles (1955) gives an excellent description of the main rhodonite occurrences.

The most outstanding physiographic feature of the region is the steep fault-line scarps and fault controlled valleys. A steeply-dipping, westerly trending fault is exposed in Meade Creek parallel to the north wall of the valley and passes just south of the Osirus "A" claim.

A fault wedge of Upper Cretaceous, Nanaimo Group Haslam Formation argillite occurs along the fault in Meade Creek. To the north are the late Palaeozoic Sicker Group rocks which underlie the claim. The Sicker Group is dominantly sediments of partly volcanic origin. They include distinctive thin-bedded chert, cherty,



REFER TO TABLE 2 FOR
 GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
 FROM MASSEY 1987
 OPEN FILE 1987/2



OSIRUS "A" CLAIM
 REGIONAL
 GEOLOGY

FIGURE 4

TABLE 2
Geological Legend
Refer to Figures 4 and 5
(after N.W.D. Massey, Open File 1987/2)

Intrusive Rocks

Lower to Middle Jurassic

- J1 Island Intrusions
q quartz diorite
d diorite, gabbro

Upper Triassic

- Rki Sills and dykes (coeval with karmutsen formation)
i diabase and gabbro

Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks

Upper Cretaceous / Nanaimo Group

- Kh Haslam Formation
a argillite, shale
- Kc Comox Formation
s sandstone, pebbly sandstone

Lower Jurassic

- JB Bonanza Group
Sedimentary rocks

Upper Triassic

- Vancouver Group
- RP Parson Bay Formation
- Rq Quatsino Formation
q massive micrite
- RK Karmutsen Formation
m massive flows

TABLE 2 CONTINUED

Upper Silurian to Lower Permian Sicker Group

Buttle Lake Sub-group

Psmm Mount Mark Formation
j limestone, crinoidal limestone

PScr Cameron River Formation
c ribbon chert
t tuffaceous sandstone
j crinoidal limestone
cg graphitic argillite +/- sulfides
Youbou subgroup

PSmr McLaughlin Ridge Formation
b massive sandstone, tuffaceous sandstone
sc massive tuff
t bedded tuff
n volcanic agglomerate
nc laminated chert

PSn Nitinat Formation
bt sandstone, siltstone
b volcanic breccia
tr rhyolite dacite
a lapilli tuff

argillaceous tuffs, limestone, coarse to fine breccias and altered volcanics. Amygdaloidal basalt flows are intercalated with the sediments and at places form the predominant rock-type. Along strike the rocks appear to change facies rapidly.

Fyles (1955) page 18, comments on the Meade Creek composite stratigraphic section of the Sicker Group as follows:

Meade Creek (Composite Section)

APPROXIMATE THICKNESS (FEET)	ROCK TYPE
	Top not exposed
2,000	Grey to black feldspathic tuffs and argillaceous sediments, minor breccias
600	Thin-bedded cherty tuffs, minor feldspathic tuffs and tuffaceous greywackes
1,500 - 2,000 (?)	Green volcanics (massive sediments, breccias and flows)
500	Thin-bedded cherty and tuffaceous grey-wackes
3,000 - 4,000	Mainly massive green volcanics

Base unknown

"Thicknesses in the Meade Creek section are based on interpretation of the structure of relatively massive volcanics and of complexly folded sediments, and are but estimates. The Shaw Creek section was measured on the south and north sides of the west fork of Shaw Creek about 5½ miles northwest of its junction with Shaw Creek.

The 600-foot sequence of thin-bedded cherty tuffs shown in both columns of the table overlies a distinctive coarse breccia a few tens of feet thick. The cherty sediments are typically well banded, grey, green, or brick red, and the breccia consists of fragments of amygdaloidal volcanic rock 1 inch to several inches across in a fine-grained matrix. The breccia-cherty tuff sequence is a marker that has been traced from Meade Creek to Widow Creek and recognized again in Shaw Creek.

The rocks immediately above the marker show only minor changes between Meade Creek and Shaw Creek, but to the north the lithology appears to change rapidly. The transition is best exposed in Shaw Creek where the structure is relatively simple. Thin-bedded, dominantly cherty tuffs grade northward into green thick-bedded tuffaceous greywackes that, farther north, grade into massive greenstones, dominantly sediments, with minor flows. The gradation, which is complex in detail, takes place over a distance of several miles, and is most pronounced in the thousand feet of beds immediately above the marker.

A similar change is thought to occur north of the head of Jump Creek and along the head of Chemainus River. Complicated structures in these areas obscure the evidence for sedimentary lensing, but, if the changes do exist, they indicate a local coarsening of the cherty and feldspathic sediments to the north and west between Shaw Creek and Mount Whymper."

The most detailed published material on the rhodonite and related manganese occurrences in the Cowichan area is contained in Fyles (1955) pages 65-69. Excerpts are given below:

"Manganese minerals occur at several places in the cherty members of the Sicker group north of Cowichan Lake. The most westerly occurrence, known as the Black Prince, is near the head of Shaw Creek; the most easterly, the Hill 60, is about 4 miles east of Lake Cowichan, six other occurrences are known.

The Hill 60 deposit was first staked in 1918, and in 1919 and 1920 is reported to have shipped 1,117 tons of ore. This production stimulated prospecting, and by 1920 several other occurrences including the Black Prince and the Cottonwood deposit on Widow Creek had been found. No ore was shipped from Hill 60 after 1920, and little interest was taken in any of the deposits until about 1939. In 1939 trainees of the Dominion-Provincial Mining Training Project cleaned out and extended trenches on the known occurrences and found several others, which they explored by trenching and stripping. In 1954 none of the deposits was staked. Most of these occurrences are shown on the map, through the Hill 60 and one or two small occurrences west of Hill 60 are east of the east edge of the map. The writer visited most of the occurrences in 1948.

The manganese deposits occur in cherty members of the Sicker group, principally within the lower part of the 600 feet of cherty tuff immediately above the marker described on page 18. The manganese deposits are associated with massive brick-red jasper occurring in beds 6 inches to 3 feet thick, or with red, pink and white cherty sediments interbedded with less brightly coloured cherty tuffs. These red sediments, rich in hematite, are present at all the manganese deposits seen by the writer but also occur locally in the cherty members of the Sicker group, where no manganese deposits are known. Under the microscope, cherty rocks in which manganese occurs appear to be coarser grained and richer in quartz than the

normal cherty tuffs. The quartz has a mosaic texture in thin sections occurring in grains as much as 0.2 millimetres across. Outlines of radiolaria(?) are present in some sections, but are less distinct than those in cherty tuffs away from the manganese deposits.

The primary manganese minerals, which are mainly silicates, occur in roughly lenticular masses with long axes parallel to the bedding of the enclosing sediments. The lenses range from a fraction of an inch to several feet thick, and from a few inches to as much as 40 feet long. Little is known of the dimensions of mineralized zones down the dip, but it probably differs little from that parallel to the strike. Larger lenses are shorter in relation to their thickness than smaller lenses and appear to be made up of a number of small lenses. Tight folding of the beds and of the manganiferous lenses has modified the lenticular character, and oxides on the surface at several places obscure the form of the deposits.

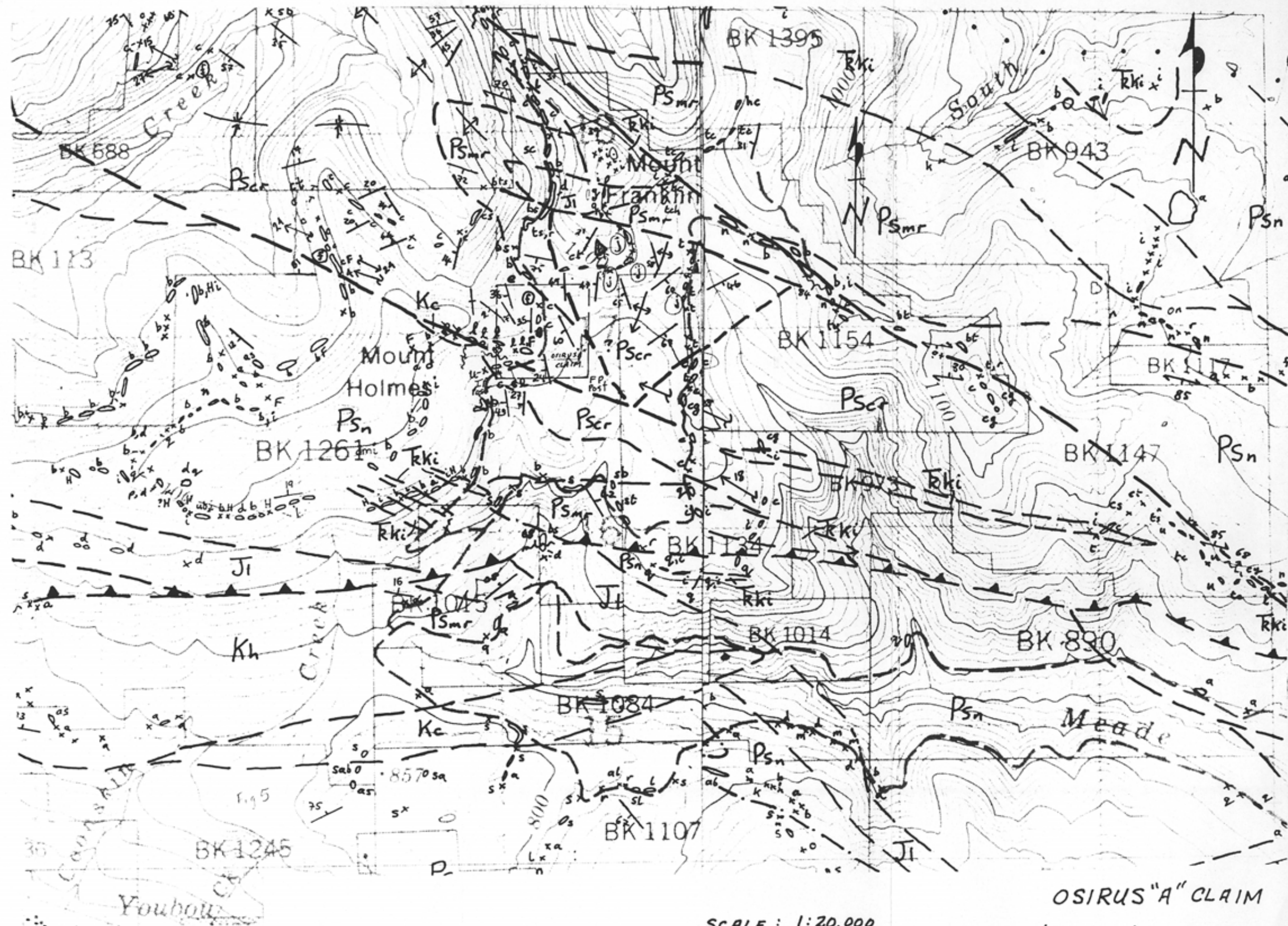
Manganese oxides coat the outcrops at all the occurrences, but fresh silicates commonly occur a few inches beneath the surface. At several locations a good proportion of the silicates are oxidized to a depth of several feet, and at the Hill 60 deposit oxidized material is reported to have extended to a depth of 15 feet.

The chief primary manganese mineral is rhodonite, which is characteristically pink but locally is brick-red. Rhodonite occurs as lenses parallel to the bedding of the sediments, as veinlets cutting across the bedding, or as fine-to medium-grained irregular masses. Texturally it appears to replace the cherty sediments. Lenses parallel to the bedding have scalloped edges and terminate with blunt irregular ends, veinlets commonly merge with rhodonite-bearing bands parallel to the bedding, and the irregular masses display no primary structures.

Garnet was found in several thin sections of the manganese-bearing rocks but is too fine grained to be recognized in hand specimens. Brown bands associated with manganese-bearing rocks, however, commonly contain garnets. As seen in thin section, they appear as euhedral crystals, about 0.1 millimetre across, occurring in bands parallel to the bedding of the sediments. The garnets are probably manganiferous, though their exact identity is uncertain.

A yellow manganese-bearing chert is common at the Hill 60 deposit and occurs in small amounts at several of the other deposits. This material, by itself, associated with rhodonite, or cut by fractures containing black oxides, is used locally by lapidaries, but the identity of the yellow constituent has not been determined. X-ray, spectrochemical, and optical studies indicate that the yellow mineral is a type of manganese garnet.* In hand specimens it appears to form very closely spaced, fine irregular bands in the chert. In thin sections the bands are seen to be composed of equidimensional grains of high relief but too small for identification.

Rhodochrosite is present in small amounts in some of the deposits, especially at the Cottonwood near the head of Widow Creek. At this locality it occurs as a brown massive rock which in thin section appears to



REFER TO TABLE 2 FOR
GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

FROM HASSEY 1987
OPEN FILE 1987/2

SCALE: 1:20,000



OSIRUS "A" CLAIM
LOCAL
GEOLOGY

FIGURE 5

be about one-half rhodochrosite and one-half rhodonite. The rhodochrosite seen in thin section occurs as irregular masses that grade into finely crystalline rhodonite, giving a texture that suggests the rhodochrosite has replaced the rhodonite.

The disseminated grains of pyrite occur with the manganese minerals at Hill 60 and are present at several of the other occurrences. Quartz veinlets are common, and at Hill 60 contain pyrite and chalcopyrite."

LOCAL GEOLOGY AND RHODONITE OCCURENCES

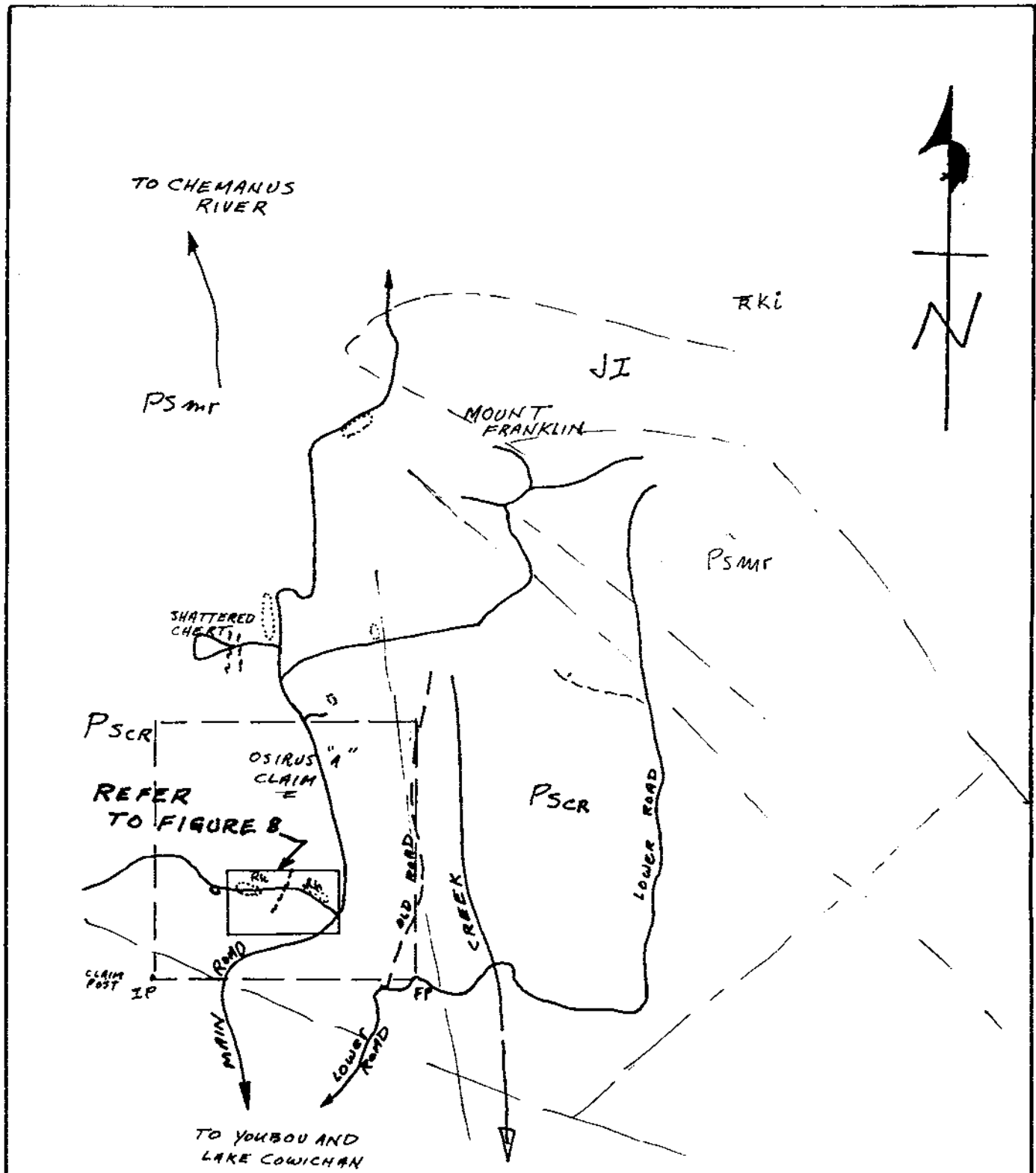
Local geological mapping has been completed at a scale of 1:20,000 as compiled by N.W.D. Massey (Figure 5), and is available as Open File 1987/2 from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

On the lower slopes of Mount Franklin along the northern boundary of the Osirus claim, Figures 6 & 7, is a rusty weathering chert sequence that is in contact with calcareous, tuffaceous rocks containing recrystallized crinoids. Green, angular chert fragments up to one meter in diameter, but averaging 2 cm in diameter, are characteristic of the crinoidal, tuffaceous limestone. The limestone is bedded in places and is oriented $354^{\circ}/58^{\circ}\text{E}$.

Bright orange soils mark a fault zone near the quartz diorite stock north of the Osirus claim. The chert unit is often highly folded. Isoclinal folds dominate.

At the rhodonite showing, Figure 8, many of the outcrops are altered, dark to light green chert with minor calc-silicate development. Minor rhodonite is present in black to dark green chert. Locally, darker pink rhodonite occurs as bands 2 to 5 mm wide and in crackle breccia veinlets and lenses. Fainter pink colouration is occasionally noted within wider altered zones up to 20 cm wide. The main rhodonite pod is adjacent to a prominent fault zone oriented $149^{\circ}/30^{\circ}\text{NE}$. This rhodonite is deep pink over an area one meter square and is capped by an intense black manganese-oxide stain zone.

North of the main Rhodonite Showing is a large outcrop composed of brick-red chert nodules within an apple green chert matrix. Poorly exposed, rubbly exposures of epidotized volcanic breccia is also common.

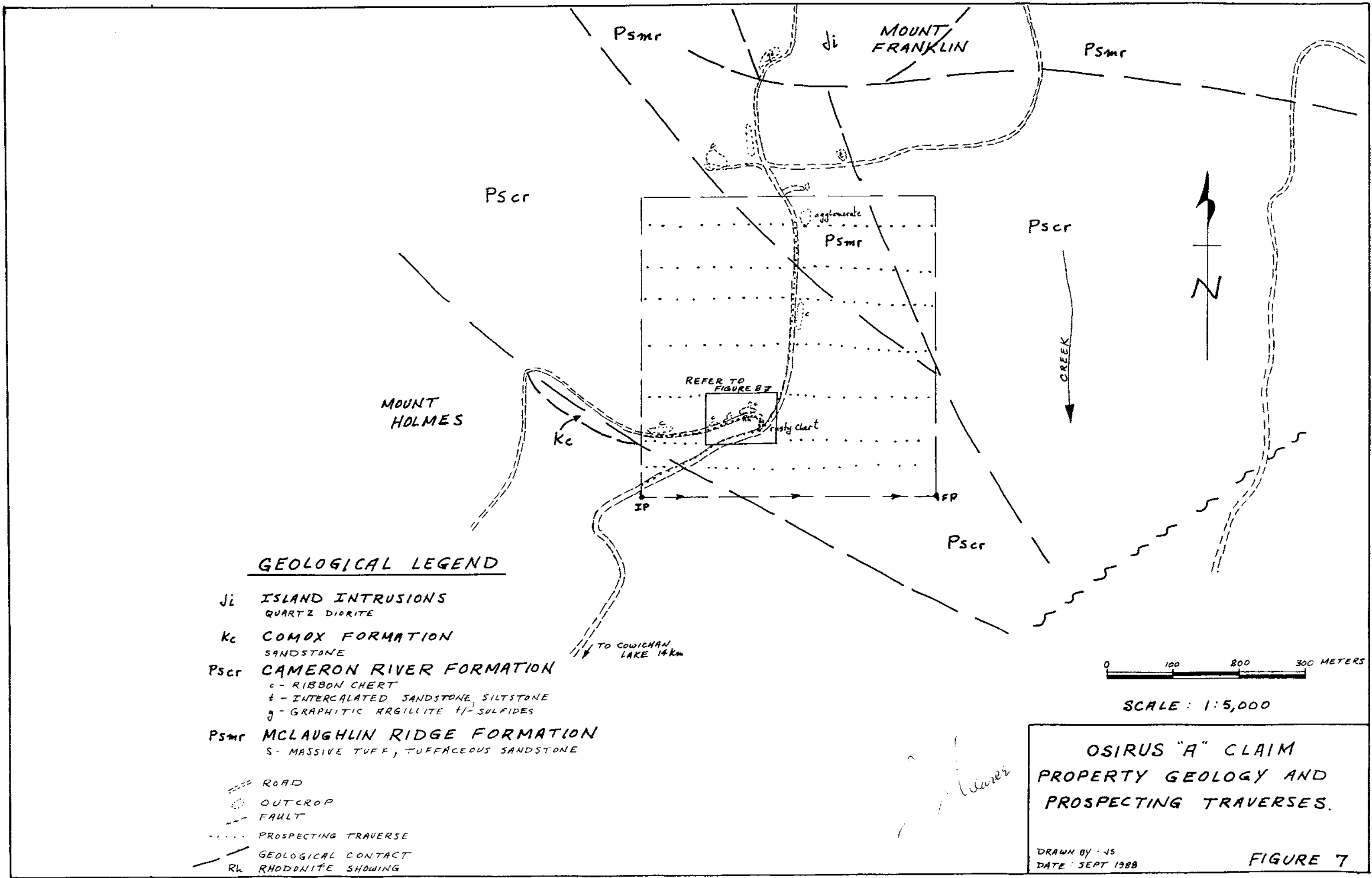


LEGEND

- JI ISLAND INTRUSIONS
quartz Diorite
- RKi KARMUTSEN FORMATION
Diabase - gabbro
- Pscr CAMERON RIVER FORMATION
ribbon chert
- Pscr MCLAUGHLIN RIDGE FORMATION
tuff, agglomerate.
- Rh RHODONITE OCCURRENCE

SCALE 1:10,000
APPROXIMATELY.

water **OSIRUS "A" CLAIM**
 SKETCH MAP OF GENERAL
 CLAIM AREA
 DRAWN BY: JS
 DATE: AUG 31/88 **FIGURE 6**



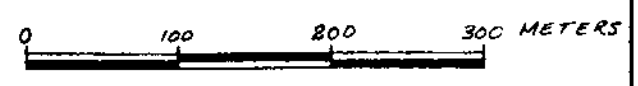
GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

- Ji ISLAND INTRUSIONS
QUARTZ DIORITE
- Kc COMOX FORMATION
SANDSTONE
- Pscr CAMERON RIVER FORMATION
c - RIBBON CHERT
i - INTERCALATED SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE
g - GRAPHITIC ARGILLITE h - SULFIDES
- Psmr MCLAUGHLIN RIDGE FORMATION
S - MASSIVE TUFF, TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE
- ROAD
- OUTCROP
- - - FAULT
- PROSPECTING TRAVERSE
- / — GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- Rh RHODONITE SHOWING

OSIRUS "A" CLAIM
PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND
PROSPECTING TRAVERSES.

DRAWN BY: JS
DATE: SEPT 1988

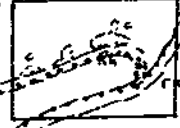
FIGURE 7



SCALE: 1:5,000

TO COWICHAN LAKE 14km

REFER TO FIGURE B7



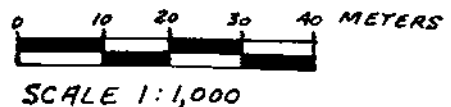
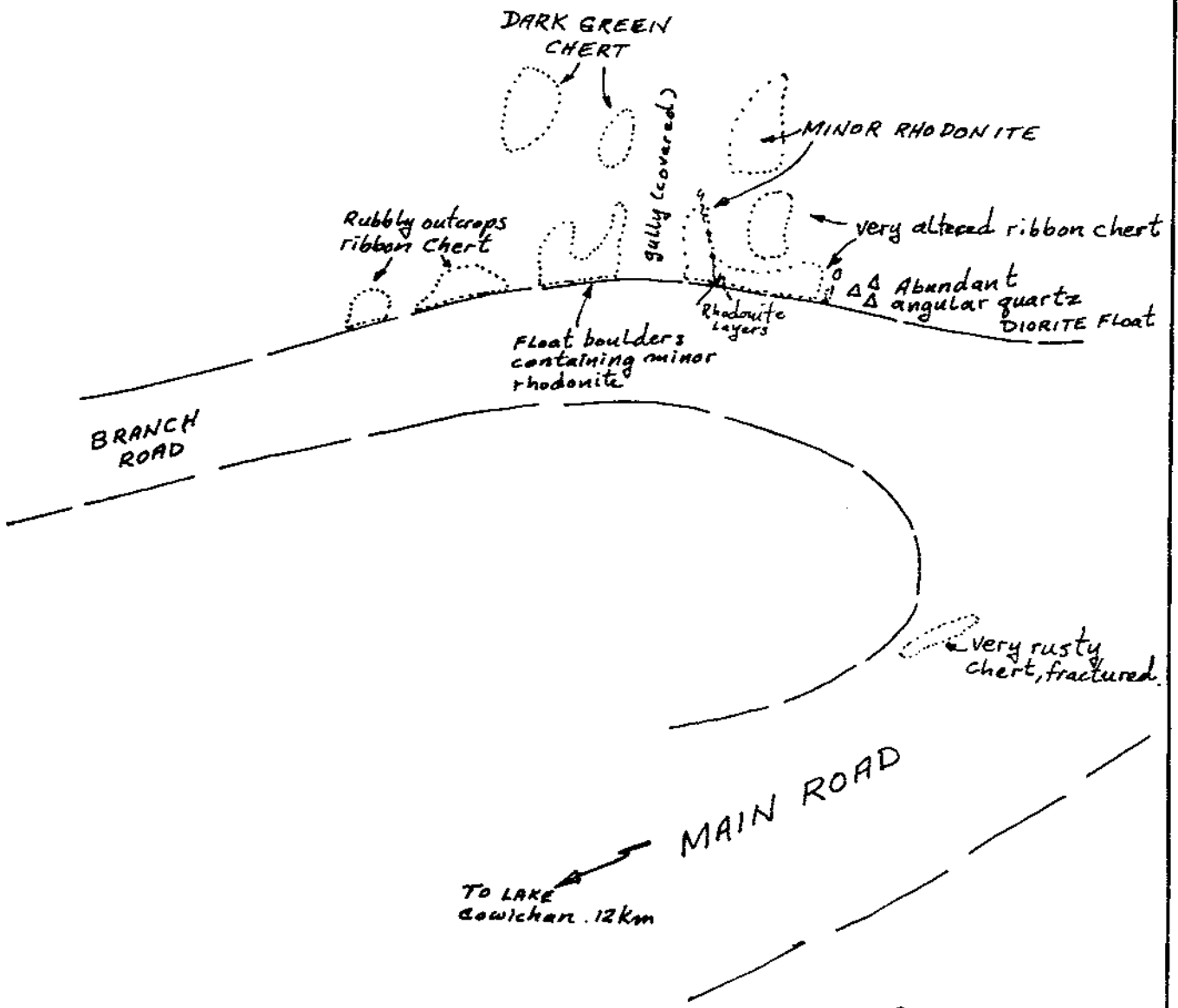
rhythmic chert

agglomerate

CREEK



Osirus



LEGEND

- 2 MEDIUM CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ DIORITE
- 1 RIBBON CHERT dark green to black MINOR RHODONITE

near
**OSIRUS "A" CLAIM
RHODONITE SHOWING**

DRAWN BY: JS
DATE: AUGUST 31 1988 **FIGURE 8**

Numerous prospecting traverses, Figure 7, were made over all parts of the claim. Special attention was given to areas of manganese-oxide stain. Float along the main valley was carefully examined. Hand trenching with pick and shovel at several localities exposed the better rhodonite occurrences.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Good quality, deep pink rhodonite has been found on the Osirus "A" claim. The quantity of gem quality rhodonite appears small in the main showing but the possibilities of locating additional rhodonite occurrences is considered high.

All rhodonite found, to date, is closely associated with dark coloured ribbon chert in the general vicinity of Island Intrusions and major faults.

Fyles (1955) page 67 considers the origin of the manganese deposits of the Cowichan Lake Area as follows:

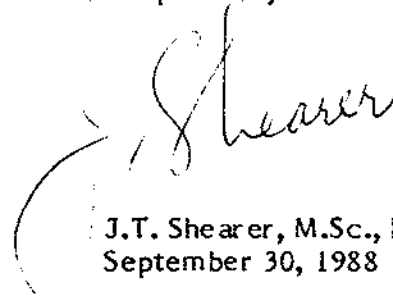
"The manganese deposits are fundamentally of two possible origins; either they are epigenetic replacement deposits or metamorphosed sedimentary deposits. Individual outcrops and hand specimens show that the manganese silicates have replaced the surrounding chert at least on a small scale. General features of the deposits and their similarity to others known to be of sedimentary origin, however, have led the writer to believe that they are probably metamorphosed sedimentary deposits.

Small-scale textural and structural features, such as lenses of rhodonite with blunt, feathered ends that grade into thinly banded chert, or veinlets of rhodonite that spread out along bedding planes, are characteristic of replacement. The mosaic texture and relatively coarse grain size of the cherts near manganese deposits indicate that they have been affected by replacement and recrystallization. The lens-like shape and restricted stratigraphic range of the deposits may equally well be features of sedimentary deposits or features of selective replacement, but when it is considered that the cherty tuffs are probably syngenetic or diagenetic, it seems unlikely that widespread replacement should have taken place selectively in cherty rocks that appear to be no more favourable for replacement than any others in the Sicker group. The association of manganese with bedded chert, and with volcanic rocks, has been described from several localities throughout the world and suggests that manganese, chert, and volcanics are related in origin. Metamorphism of manganiferous sediments typically produces manganese garnet and rhodonite. In the cherty tuffs of the Sicker group, veinlets of quartz and plagioclase formed by

solution and reprecipitation of materials in surrounding rocks are common. The textural and structural features of replacement exhibited by the manganese deposits may similarly have formed by redistribution of manganese of sedimentary origin."

Future work should consist of more detailed prospecting around the known rhodonite showing. Small-scale geological features should be carefully recorded during excavations for small amounts of material for gem purposes so that the general form can be used as guide for future prospecting.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J.T. Shearer". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name and date.

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., FGAC
September 30, 1988

REFERENCES

Fyles, J.T. 1955: Geology of Cowichan Lake Area, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, B.C. Dept. Mines, Petrol. Resources., Bulletin 37.

Leaming, S. 1973: Rock and Mineral Collecting in British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada Paper 72-53, 138 pp.

APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF COSTS

OSIRUS "A" CLAIM

FIELDWORK COMPLETED BETWEEN OCTOBER 6, 1987 AND SEPTEMBER 4, 1988

OWNED BY

OSIRUS ENTERPRISES LTD.

3345 Mason Avenue

Port Coquitlam, B.C.

V3C 3V4

Phone: 942-4024

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Osirus "A" Claim

Date of Recording:	September 9, 1987	
Date of Location:	August 23, 1988	
Work Completed Between:	October 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 1987	5 man days
	October 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov 1, 1987	5 man days
	August 30, 31, Sept 1, 2, 3, 4, 1988	<u>9 man days</u>
		19 man days total

Wages and Benefits

J.T. Shearer, Geologist	3 man days @ \$300 per day	\$ 900.00
S.L. Shearer, Prospector	16 man days @ \$100 per day	1,600.00

Transportation

Truck rental, 4x4 truck,	16 days @ \$40.00 per day	640.00
Gas		120.00
Ferry, 3 round trips		126.00

Meals and Accommodation

Meals		45.00
Hotel		54.25
Camp supplies		150.00
Food		85.00

Report Preparation 400.00

Word Processing and Reproduction 200.00

Drafting, 15 hours @ \$15 per hour 225.00

\$ 4,545.25

Assessment Work Applied	First 3 years	\$ 300
	Remaining 7 years	<u>1,400</u>
		<u>\$1,700</u>

fees = \$85

Ward

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

J.T. SHEARER, M.Sc., FGAC

for Work on the

OSIRUS "A" CLAIM

1988

for

OSIRUS ENTERPRISES LTD.

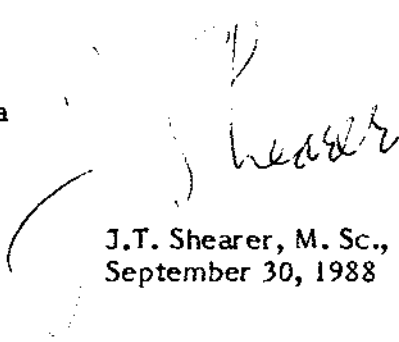
3345 Mason Avenue
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 3V4

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Johan T. Shearer of the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I graduated in Honours Geology (B. Sc. 1973) from the University of British Columbia and the University of London, Imperial College, (M. Sc. 1977).
2. I have practised my profession as an Exploration Geologist continuously since graduation and have been employed by such mining companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd. I am presently employed by New Global Resources Ltd.
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada. I am also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Geological Society of London and the Mineralogical Association of Canada.
4. I have prospected and supervised the work on the Osirus "A" claim in October 1987 and August 1988. This report is an interpretation of the results.
5. I am director of Osirus Enterprises Ltd. and hold seed shares.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia




J.T. Shearer, M. Sc., F.G.A.C.
September 30, 1988

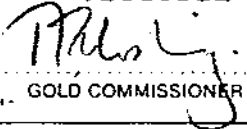
APPENDIX III

RECORD FORM FOR
OSIRUS "A" 2 POST CLAIM

Record Number 2014


 Province of British Columbia
 Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
 MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION—TITLES BRANCH

RECORD OF 2 POST CLAIM — MINERAL ACT

Map No. 92C/16E(g) Record No. 2014
 Mining Receipt No. 163948J recorded at Victoria B.C. this 9th day September 87
 DO NOT WRITE IN SHADED AREA

 GOLD COMMISSIONER
 Victoria MINING DIVISION

APPLICATION TO RECORD A 2 POST CLAIM

S. L. SHEARER (Name) 3345 MASON AVE PT COQUITAN (Address)
 Holder of valid subsisting F.M.C. No. 296954 State that: VBC 3V4

On the 23 day of Sept 1987 at Victoria (Time — indicate A.M. or P.M.)

I completed locating the 296954 2 post claim in accordance with the regulations.

SITUATE 3500 N. OF MOUTH OF UTILITY CREEK 1225 M. S. OF MT. FRANKLIN PEAK
 (Here describe the position of the claim relative to known topographical or surveyed features on the map.)
7400 M. W. OF CONFLUENCE OF REINHART + CHEMNAIUS RS

I have securely fastened to the No. 1 post, metal identification tag no. 541383M embossed 'Initial Post (No. 1)' upon which the following has been impressed:—

Name of claim OSIRUS "A" Date of Location AUG 23, 1987
 Locator S. L. SHEARER

Compass bearing to No. 2 post 490° E Distance to No. 2 post 457
 No. of metres to right N 1/4 to left 300437.2 of location line:

I have securely fastened to the No. 2 post, metal identification tag no. 541383M embossed 'Final Post (No. 2)' upon which the following has been impressed:—

Name of claim OSIRUS "A" Date of Location AUG 23 1987
 Locator S. L. SHEARER


 SIGNATURE

163948J 10.00
 RECORDER'S STAMP

WORK NO.'S OR C/L	DATE RECORDED	MINING RECEIPT	DATE OF EXPIRY	TRANSFERS (BILLS OF SALE, ASSIGNMENTS, CONVEYANCES)