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PROSPECTING AND GEOLOGY
REPORT

ON THE

BLUE 1 TO 8 MINERAL CLAIMS
(BLUE GROUP)

Latitude 49° 18.9' / Longitude 121° 36.8'
N.T.S. 92 H / 5 E
New Westminster M.D.

for

OSIRUS ENTERPRISES LTD.
3345 Mason Avenue
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 3V4
(Owner)

by

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April 15, 1990
Vancouver, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,163

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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SUMMARY

- (1) The Blue 1-8 mineral claims (totalling 43 units) are located 1.5 km south of the community of Laidlaw, B.C. on the Trans Canada Highway. Access is by good condition, old logging roads, starting at the Jones Creek turn-off.
- (2) The claims are underlain by metamorphosed black slate and sandstone which has been intruded by the Tertiary Mount Barr Batholith. Quartz veins containing gold-bearing sulfide and telluride minerals occur within cupolas of the intrusives.
- (3) A major northerly-trending fault structure follows the trace of Jones Creek and is associated with an ultramafic intrusion. This is probably the continuation of the Shuksan Thrust which is well documented in Washington State.
- (4) Previous work has consisted of trenching and driving three large adits. Limited amounts of ore were shipped to Tacoma in the 1950's and 1970's. The property has been partially held over the years by various owners, the last being Kerr Addison Mines Limited.
- (5) Gold values range from trace to 32.44 oz/ton. High grade gold values are sometimes associated with sulfides (up to 10.18 oz/ton Au) though sulfides may return negligible gold assays. Wall rock values are reported to range from 2.26 oz/ton to 0.005 oz/ton Au.
- (6) The general geological setting is similar to the Bema Gold RN property near Harrison Hotsprings, a distance of 8 km to the west across the Fraser Valley and the Mount Pierce gold showings and Boundary Red Mountain Mine near the U.S.A.-Canada border.

- (7) This report documents the prospecting and geological work conducted during 1989 and early 1990. A total of three years assessment work is applied to Blue 1-4.
- (8) The Blue Claims should be systematically explored for gold-bearing quartz veins and stockwork systems by a combination of geological mapping, ground geophysics (EM & Magnetic) and grid soil geochemistry.

INTRODUCTION

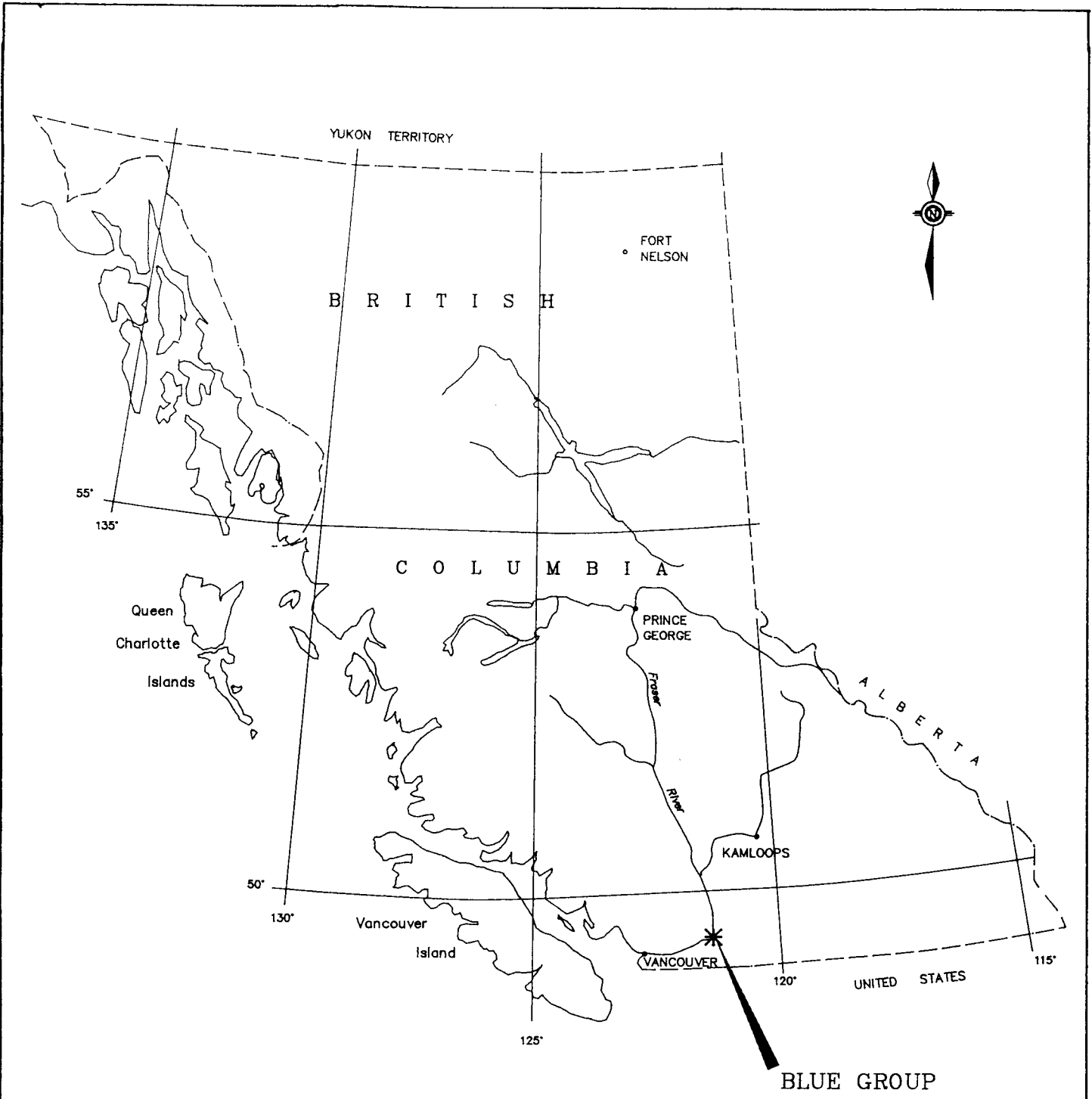
Current interest in the "Blue" or Blue Chip showings was stimulated by research in which a comparison was made with the nearby Bema Gold RN property at Harrison Hotsprings. Bema, Kerr Addison and others have recently completed a major underground bulk sampling program on the RN deposit and have outlined several million tons averaging greater than 0.1 oz/ton gold.

The literature search of available records and assessment reports suggests that little systematic work in the way of soil geochemistry, geophysics or geological mapping have been completed on the Blue claims over the years. Recently, the old workings were chip sampled on a regular basis but the usually fragmentary and partial ownership of the larger Blue area has precluded the systematic approach.

The known Blue veins have been shown to be lenticular and discontinuous based on the cursory work done on the property. There has been no record of diamond drilling on the property to investigate the down-dip extension, if any, of the known veins. The geological setting is also similar to the Mount Pierce gold showings near the U.S.A. - Canada border and the Boundary Red Mountain mine on Slesse Creek in Washington State. All these showings are in close proximity to the Shuksan Thrust fault. High-grade gold ore was shipped from the Boundary Red Mountain mine over many years (Stevenson, 1947).

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located immediately south of the farming community of Laidlaw, B.C. which is easily accessed by using Exit 153 on the Trans Canada Highway, about 100 km east of Vancouver. Secondary logging roads extend up the Jones Creek Valley giving access to most parts of the claims.



Scale 1:10,000,000
 100 0 100 200 300 400 Km

OSIRUS ENTERPRISES LTD.		
BLUE PROPERTY BRITISH COLUMBIA		
LOCATION MAP		
SCALE: AS NOTED	DATE: April 1990	DRAWN BY: JTS
ENG: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.		FIG. 1

The claims are covered by relatively old second growth timber, but prospecting traverses are, by necessity, slow due to the thick underbrush. Slopes become precipitous along the creek canyons on the northeast portion of the property. Elevations range from 65 m on the Trans Canada Highway to 1,505 m on the eastern boundary of Blue 5 and 6. The lower elevations are often free of snow throughout the entire year.

CLAIM STATUS (LIST OF CLAIMS)

All claims are presently grouped together as the Blue Group. Blue 1-4 are two-post claims whereas Blue 5 to 8 are modified grid claims. The claims data are listed below:

TABLE 1

List of Claims

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Current Expiry Date*</u>
Blue 1	3630	1	N/A	S.L. Shearer	April 30, 1989	April 30, 1993*
Blue 2	3631	1	N/A	S.L. Shearer	April 30, 1989	April 30, 1993*
Blue 3	3645	1	N/A	S.L. Shearer	May 17, 1989	May 17, 1993*
Blue 4	3646	1	N/A	S.L. Shearer	May 17, 1989	May 17, 1993*
Blue 5	3837	20	4S5E	S.L. Shearer	Dec 30, 1989	Dec 30, 1990
Blue 6	3838	10	4S5E	S.L. Shearer	Dec 30, 1989	Dec 30, 1990
Blue 7	3839	8	4S2W	S.L. Shearer	Dec 30, 1989	Dec 30, 1990
Blue 8	3840	<u>1</u>	1N1W	S.L. Shearer	Dec 30, 1989	Dec 39, 1990
Total		43				

* with application of assessment work documented in this report.

The claims are in the process of being transferred to Osirus Enterprises Ltd.

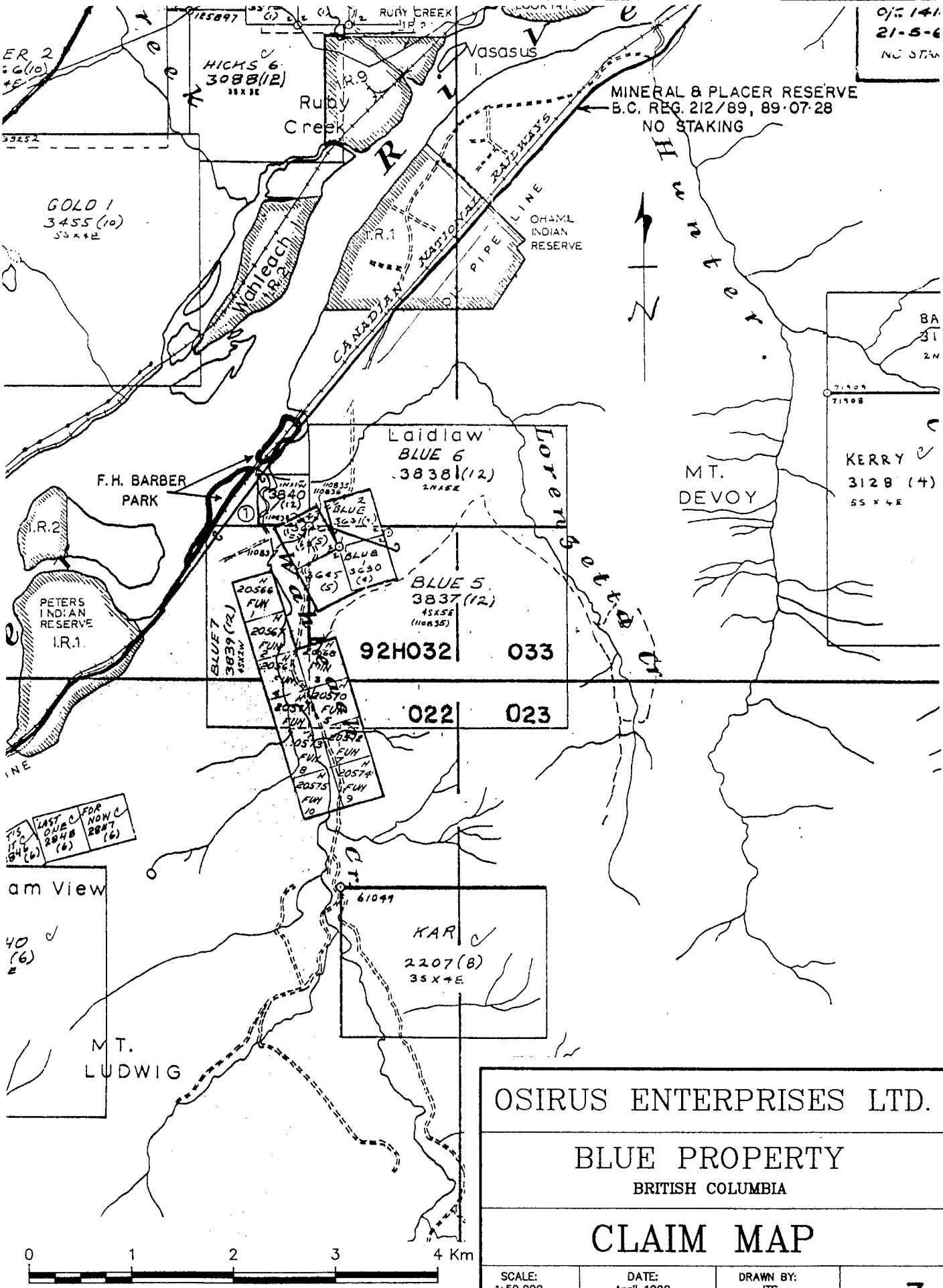
HISTORY

Giroux (1978) has outlined the history of previous work on the property. The earliest published data concerning the claim area is recorded in the Annual Minister of Mines Report for the year 1957. The claims originally were called the Blue Chip. A showing in diorite consisting of narrow quartz stringers containing pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite trending $034^{\circ}/15^{\circ}\text{NW}$ was reported. The stringers had been explored earlier with open-cuts and short tunnels but no records exist of this work. Two trial shipments of vein material totalling 3,280 pounds were made in 1957 to the Tacoma Smelter. Details of gold recoveries or extent of these excavations are unknown.

From 1964 to 1976, the area was held by Almaza Mining Co. Ltd. with the Diane claims. Work in 1968-1970 consisted of partial stripping two acres of overburden, blasting an open-cut 20 feet long by 8 feet wide by 6 feet deep and 90 feet of underground development. Contrary to false reports of diamond drilling by Giroux (1978) and repeated in Cardinal & Fowler (1981), no diamond drilling has been done. Mineralographic examination of the mineralization was completed by McClaren in 1971 in conjunction with limited geological mapping.

Reconnaissance soil geochemistry totalling 208 soils and 8 silts (Giroux, 1978; and Cardinal & Fowler, 1981) was conducted on surrounding claims. Gold results, except for a few samples, are uniformly low. Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. acquired this surrounding ground in 1985 and completed geological mapping and rock chip sampling (109 samples) of the underground and adjacent road cut area. This work could not be extended to the south since the area immediately to the south of the adit portals was owned by a Calgary-based company (Arch Mining and Milling Ltd.).

0/5 141
21-5-6
NO STAK



ER 2
= G(10)
+ E
33252

HICKS 6
3088(12)
33x42

GOLD 1
3455(10)
33x42

MINERAL & PLACER RESERVE
B.C. REG. 212/89, 89-07-28
NO STAKING

BA
31
2N
71909
71908

KERRY
3128(4)
55x42

Laidlaw
BLUE 6
3838(12)
2N45E

BLUE 5
3837(12)
45x52
(100x35)

92H032

033

022

023

KAR
2207(8)
35x42

LAST C FOR
2044 (6)
2048 (6)
2047 (6)

am View

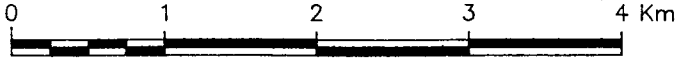
40
(6)

MT.
LUDWIG

OSIRUS ENTERPRISES LTD.

BLUE PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP



SCALE:
1:50,000

DATE:
April 1990

DRAWN BY:
JTS

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FIG. 3

FIELD PROCEDURES

Geological mapping and prospecting was controlled by hip-chain and compass traverses using the logging road network for base stations. Results were plotted on a 1:10,000 scale photo-enlargement of the 92H/5 topographic map.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional geology features have been compiled by Monger (1970). A portion of Geological Survey of Canada Map 12-1969 is shown as Figure 4.

The area of the Blue claim is dominated by a major thrust fault which follows the trace of Jones (Wahleach) Creek. This fault is the northern extension of the Shuksan Thrust Fault which is well documented in northern Washington State. Recent work in the area, Monger et. al. (1990), correlates outcrops of hornblende diorite/amphibolite and gabbro along the lower part of the Jones Creek Road (Blue 8 and 7 claims) with parts of the Yellow Aster Complex (Paleozoic and older(?); Misch (1966)).

On the east side of the Shuksan Thrust, the main rock type is black argillite-slate and minor meta-sandstone. These rocks have recently (Monger, et. al., 1990) been correlated with the Darrington Phyllite. Similar rocks, intruded by Tertiary granitic rocks, can be traced northward for 80 km along strike from an area mapped as Darrington Phyllite in the Ruth Creek area in Washington State, through Nesakwatch Creek and Foley Creeks in the Chilliwack River Valley and across the south part of the Cheam Range. To the north, they are on strike with the Settler schist, which is typically of kyanite-sillimanite metamorphic facies (Monger et. al., 1990). The Shuksan Thrust has been intruded by the Mount Barr Batholith.

To the west of the Shuksan Thrust, is a very altered assemblage of pelitic, calcareous and tuffaceous schist, possibly equivalent to rocks mapped as "Stollicum schist" north of the Fraser River. These are in part probably an metamorphic equivalent of Early Cretaceous Peninsula sandstones and Brokenback Hill Formation volcanics (Monger et. al., 1990).

LEGEND

(from Monger 1970)

Quaternary

25 Pleistocene & Recent
sand, gravel, clay

Tertiary

24 Miocene
Mount Barr Batholith
granodiorite, quartz diorite

21 Eocene
conglomerate, sandstone

Mesozoic

19 cretaceous
Spuzzum Pluton
quartz diorite

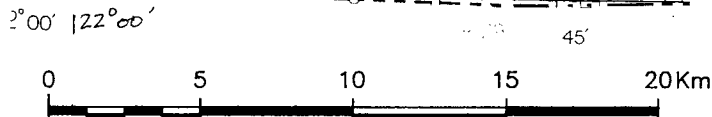
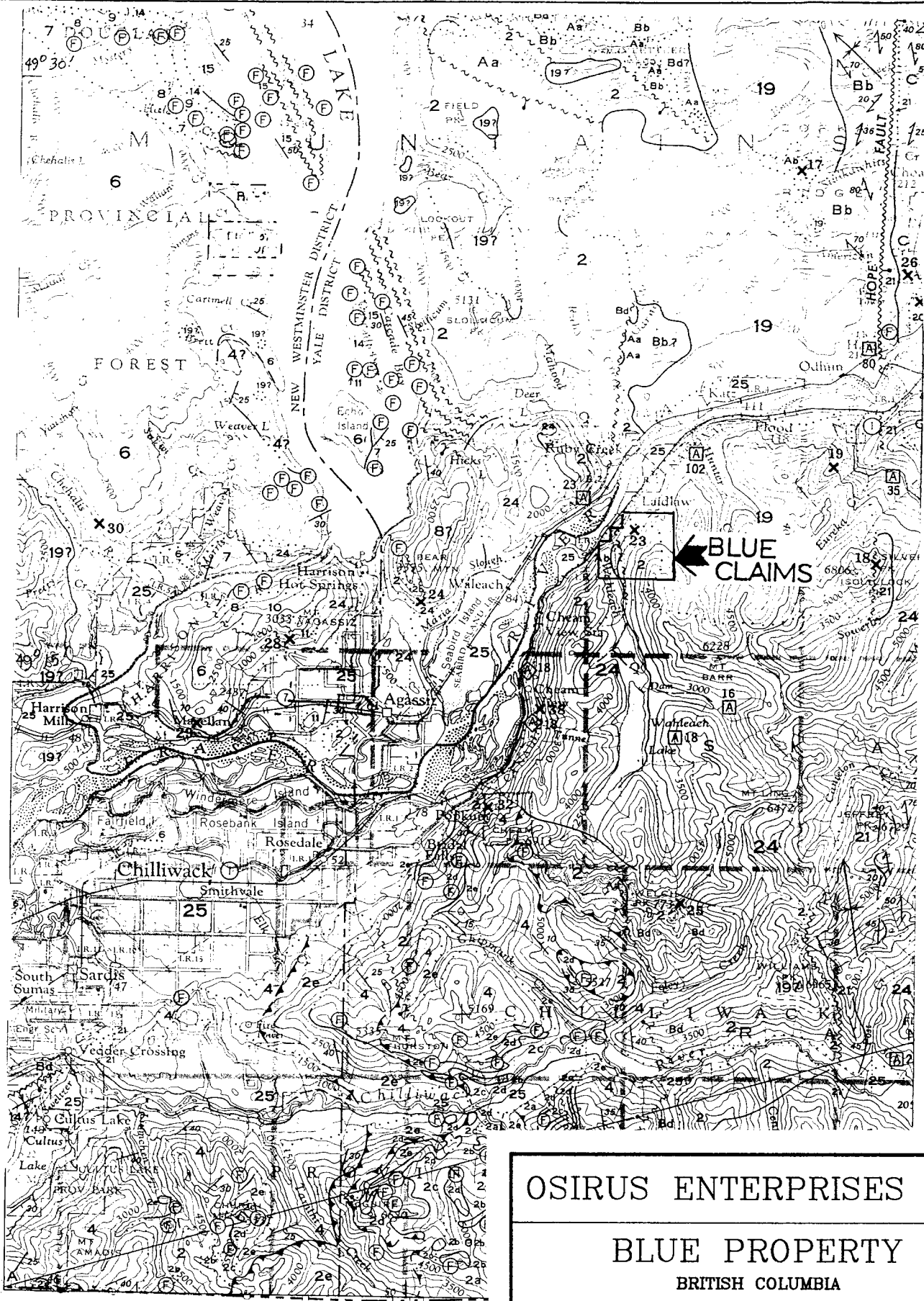
6 Harrison Lake Formation
intermediate to acidic flow and pyroclastics

4 Cultus Formation
pelite, sandstone

Mesozoic

2 Chilliwacke Group
2a pelite, siltstone
2b Lower Penn. Limestone
2c sandstone, conglomerate
2d Lower Permian Limestone
2e basic volcanic flows, tuff

Ab pyroxenite
Aa serpentinite
Bb schist, amphibolite



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BLUE PROPERTY
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

SCALE: 1:250,000	DATE: April 1990	DRAWN BY: JTS
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FIG. 4

LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Limited detailed geological mapping has been done by McClaren (1971) and Bruland (1986). This information plus results of the current mapping program are plotted on Figures 5 and 7.

The claims are underlain by the following rock types:

- (1) Hornblende-biotite quartz diorite-granodiorite (Mount Barr Batholith) (Miocene)
- (2) Quartz diorite (Spuzzum Intrusions) (Cretaceous)
- (3) Pelitic, calcareous and tuffaceous schist (Stollicum schist) (Early Cretaceous)
- (4) Black argillite - slate - hornfels (Darrington Phyllite) (Jurassic(?) - Lower Cretaceous)
- (5) Hornblende diorite, amphibolite and gabbro (Yellow Aster Complex) (Paleozoic and older?)

Intrusive hornblende-biotite quartz diorite is found in the northern portion of the claims and is probably a marginal facies or cupola of the larger Mount Barr Batholith which outcrops in the southeast corner of Blue #5. The intrusive rocks are fresh and show very little alteration except in the vicinity of the veins. There were a few xenoliths observed in the intrusive rocks but these are no larger than 15 cm in diameter and were only noted at the main showing.

A study of thin sections by McClaren (1971) of the intrusive rocks showed these to be composed essentially of zoned plagioclase (oscillatory zoning) with an average content of Anorthite 47%; K-feldspar, and quartz. Some of the plagioclase show "moth-eaten" cores and slight sausseritization. Hornblende commonly encloses flecks of biotite. The biotite is partly altered to chlorite. Accessory minerals include magnetite, pyrite and apatite. The average grain size is 1.5 mm, though near the contact the grain size decreases to .5 mm.

The hornblende-biotite quartz diorite is well jointed and the joint sets are tight and widely spaced. These joint sets strike about 100° and are low dipping either north or south at angles less than 20 degrees. It is along the south dipping joint set that the main gold-bearing veins have been emplaced. The intrusive rocks have been sheared and faulted in a southerly and southwesterly direction and these surfaces dip steeply to the east and west. In the vicinity of the main vein workings these faults and shears are filled with quartz-carbonate material which is only slightly mineralized.

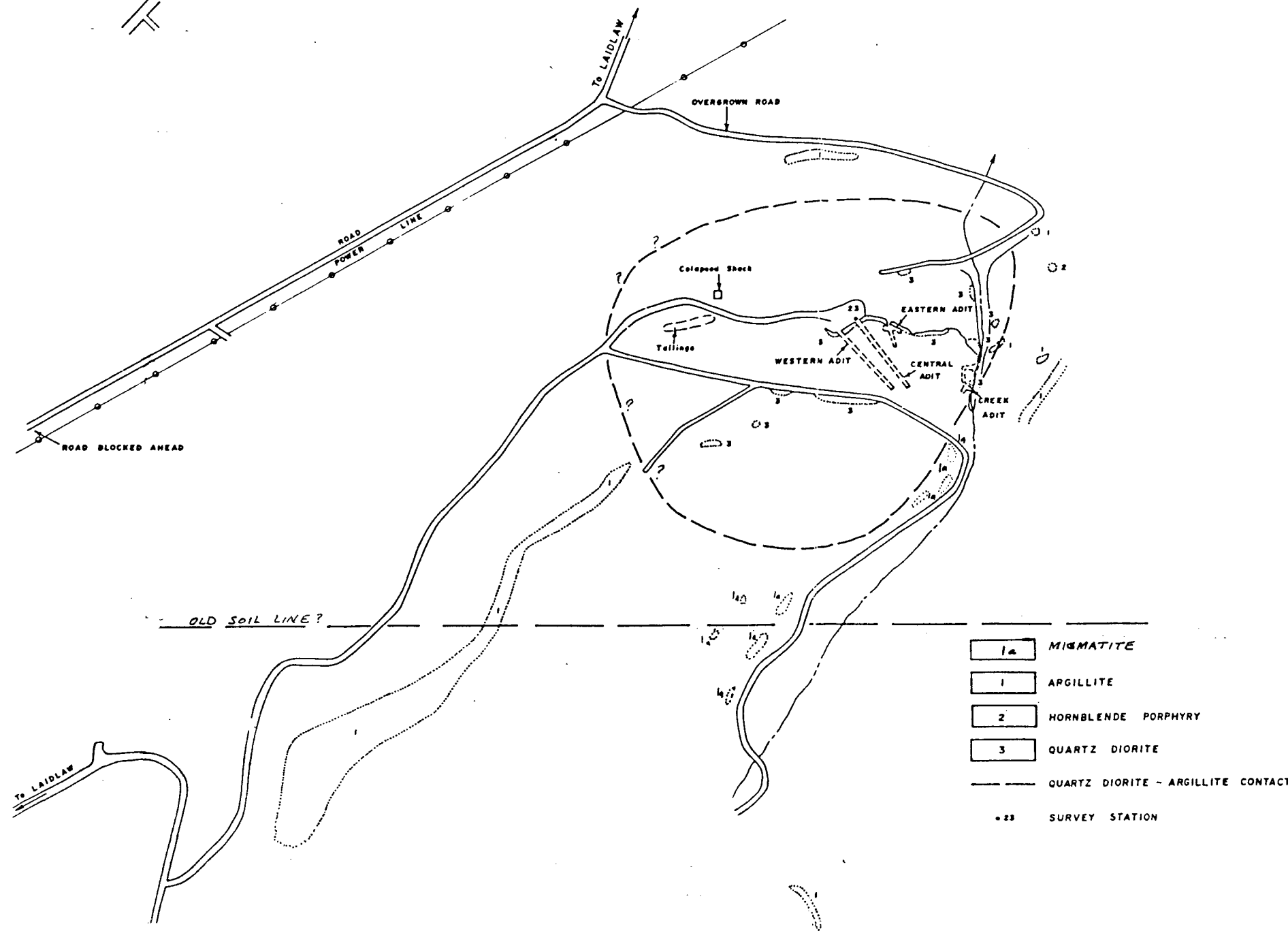
The border zone migmatite is a transitional zone in which the intrusive rocks grade into quartzo-feldspathic mylonitic rocks. These mylonitic rocks are extremely fine-grained with "eyes" of quartz and K-feldspar. McClaren (1971) reports that the fine grained matrix is composed essentially of biotite, muscovite, quartz and accessory pseudotachylite. The mylonitic zone contains common Z-folds which are probably related to movement during the force of intrusion of the hornblende-biotite quartz diorite.

On the north and east side of Blue #5 Claim, unaltered quartz diorite is exposed along the central logging road and is tentatively assigned to the Cretaceous Spuzzum Intrusions.

The metasedimentary rocks to the east of the Shuksan Thrust Fault are mainly black phyllitic and quartzitic slates which have undergone several periods of deformation. Lithologically similar rocks are found to outcrop as far south as Foley Creek where they are found to overlie amphibolitic rocks of an unknown age (Monger, 1970). These rocks are correlated with Darrington Phyllite. The units west of the Shuksan Thrust Fault were not examined in the present program.

McClaren (1971) described the veining on the property as follows:

"There are two vein sets found on the property. The main vein set strikes east-northeasterly and dips at low angles to the south. The veins of this set pinch and swell from 3" to 1' and are found within the intrusive and near the contact. As this vein set is followed out towards the contact it becomes branching and lenticular. At the L₁ the vein



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BLUE PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

DETAIL GEOLOGY *

SCALE: 1:3,300	DATE: April 1990	DRAWN BY: JTS	FIG. 5
ENG: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.			

* in part from Bruland 1986
and McClaren 1971.

pinches and swells and has a sharp contact with the intrusive. (See Figure #1, Appendix). There is evidence of shearing within this area as both the vein and the intrusive rocks show slickensliding. It is at this portion of the vein system that the major sulfide deposition took place. Here the vein shows a crustiform texture and the ore minerals are very coarsely crystalline. Their alteration is strongest at this position within the deposit and the vein is found to be enclosed by a thick envelop of sericitic alteration. The intrusive rocks are noticeably altered for a distance of 2' on either side of the vein. A study of thin sections from the altered intrusive rocks bordering the vein showed an albite-sericite-chlorite-calcite-zeolite assemblage which characterizes a propylitic alteration. This assemblage surrounds an inner zone of intense sericitic alteration.

At L₂ and L₃ the alteration is much weaker and does not show the effects of intense sericitization as that found at L₁. These locations are characterized by cryptocrystalline quartz veins that contain only minor amounts of sulphides which are typically fine grained and crystalline in nature. The most striking feature of the L₂ vein system is its branching and lenticular nature.

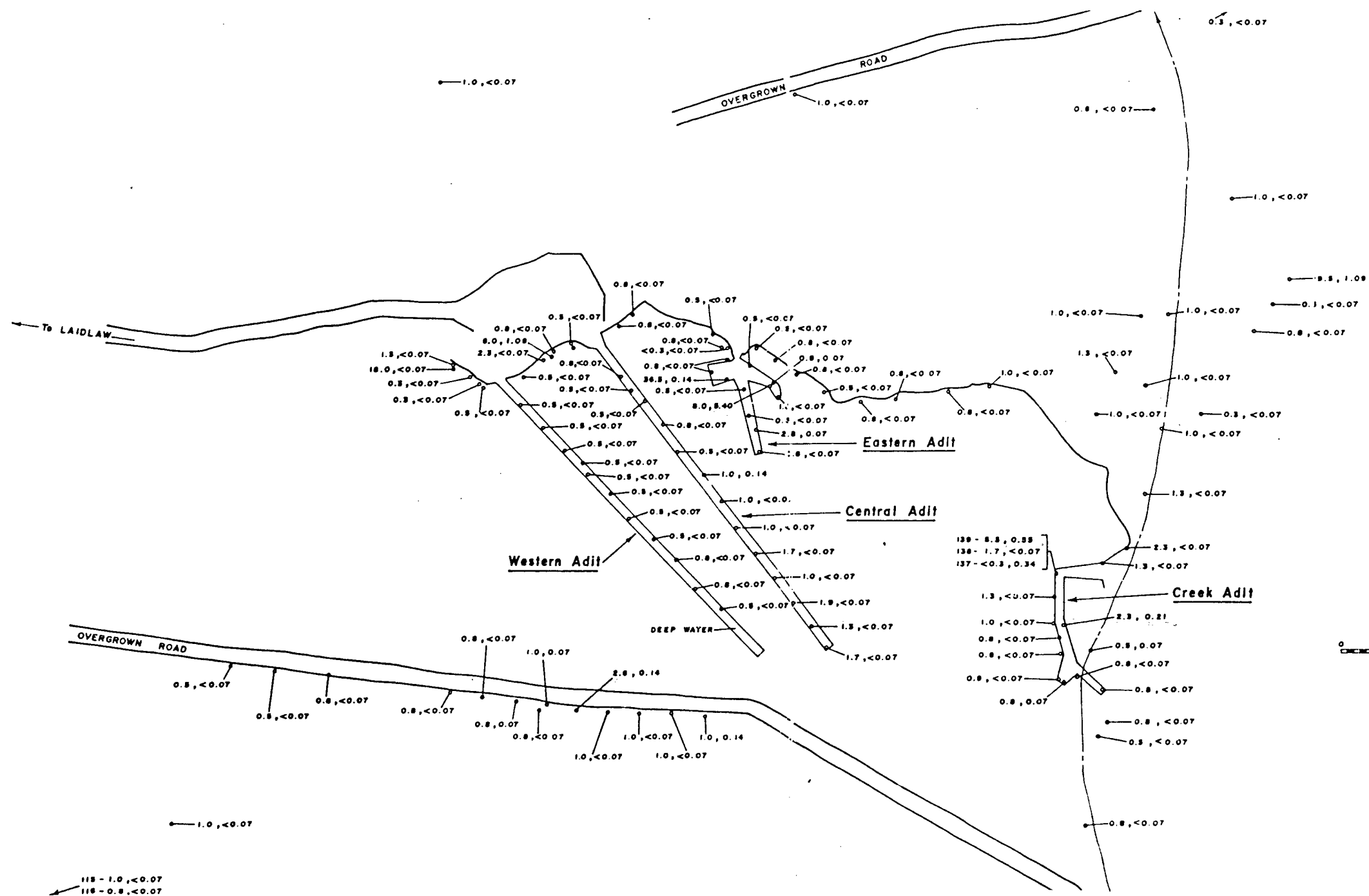
At L₃ the veins are constricted and are probably completely pinched out in the adjacent Chilliwack Group rocks. The veins show rhythmic layering of quartz. The appearance of these veins suggest a repeated shearing and deposition of quartz in a period of pulsating tectonic adjustment of the rocks. The second vein set occupy southerly trending shear and fault zones that dip steeply to the east and west. These veins are generally less than one inch in width and are found to be developed to the greatest extent at L₁. They are composed essentially of coarsely crystalline quartz, calcite and minor sulphides. These veins are probably late off-shoots of the main vein set."

The localities referred to by McClaren (1971) are: L₁ - at the western most adit; L₂ - at the creek adit; and L₃ - 30 m northeast of the creek adit.

McClaren (1971) describes the sulfide assemblage as follows:

"The percentages of the minerals that make up the assemblage is as follows:

Arsenopyrite	20%
Pyrrhotite	60%
Maracasite	15%
Chalcopyrite	1%
Bismuth Tellurides	less than 1%
Native Gold	less than 1%
Pyrite	less than 1%



0 ROCK SAMPLE SILVER ppm , GOLD ppm.

* from Bruland 1986

OSIRUS ENTERPRISES LTD.

BLUE PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

UNDERGROUND
WORKINGS

SCALE: 1:750	DATE: April 1990	DRAWN BY: JTS
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ENG: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

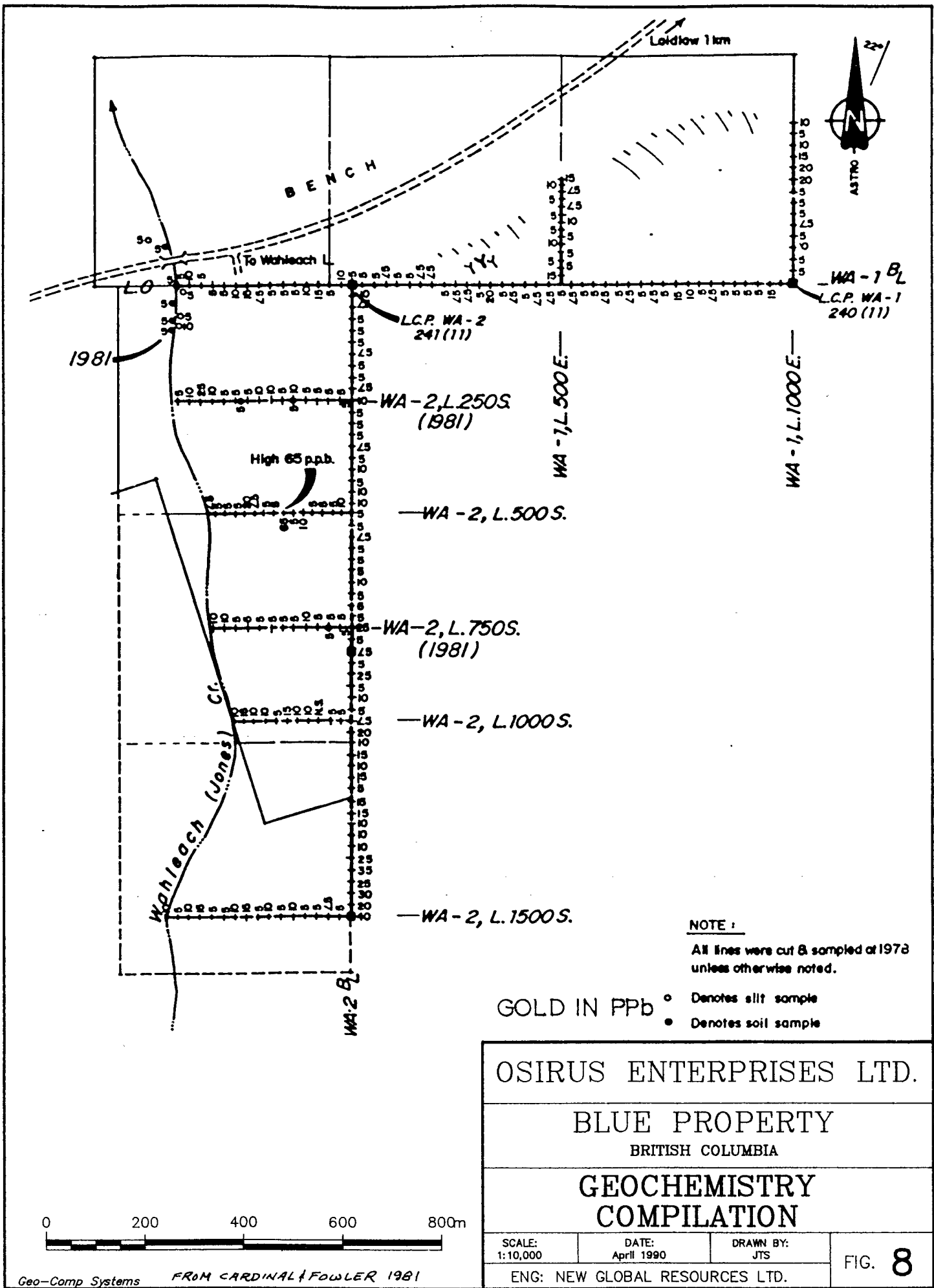
FIG. 6

The values obtained from assays for gold from the various portions of the vein system show erratic high gold values within the L₁ portion of the deposit ranging from .02 oz/ton to 32.44 oz/ton. The samples were taken from sulfide-rich portions of the vein; altered wall rock; and barren quartz. The results of these assays show that high grade values of gold are sometimes associated with sulfides (up to 10.18 oz/ton) though sulfides may return negligible gold values. The high values are attributed to late segregations of native gold in quartz while erratic values are due to an early deposition of gold in arsenopyrite. The wall rock values ranged from 2.26 oz/ton to .005 oz/ton in gold. The values from L₂ gave lower values in gold (traces to .01 oz/ton)."

Several important gold occurrences have been found along the southern part of the Shuksan Thrust Fault. The most notable is the Boundary Red Mountain Mine located 2 miles south of the international border in Washington State. Access is by road and trail from Chilliwack at the headwaters of Slesse Creek. High grade gold ore was shipped from the Boundary Red Mountain Mine between 1912-1917, 1920-1922, 1925, 1929-1930, 1935-1936 and 1937-1942. The ore consisted of free gold, pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in a quartz vein that varied from 6 inches to 7 feet, but averaged 3 feet in width. This vein can be traced for 4,500 feet on surface within its dioritic host rocks. One ore shoot was 520 feet long, averaged 26 inches in width and had an average grade of 1.130 oz/ton gold (Hunting, 1956). Tellurides are common in all of these gold occurrences.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Very little systematic soil sampling has been completed on the Blue Claims, Figure 8. The only sampling consists of a single east-west line across the main showing area and a north-south line along the old WAH claim boundary (Giroux, 1978; Cardinal and Fowler, 1981). Essentially, neither Aquarius Resources Ltd. (1977-1984) nor Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (1985-1987) owned the claims south of old workings. Only the portals to the workings were located in the ground previously held. The company that owned the southern claims did not file any assessment reports nor, apparently, complete any work.



A soil sample over the old workings gave a result of 20 ppb Au against a background of less than 5 ppb Au. Several other low-level anomalies are recorded to the east and south. These should be followed-up by check sampling and prospecting.

The surface showing at the Blue claims is very similar (very narrow quartz veins mineralized with pyrrhotite hosted by a Miocene intrusive stock) to the initial RN Showing now being explored by BEMA Gold near Harrison Hotsprings. After systematic soil sampling at the RN property, separate small stocks containing more significant, widespread quartz stockworks were discovered.

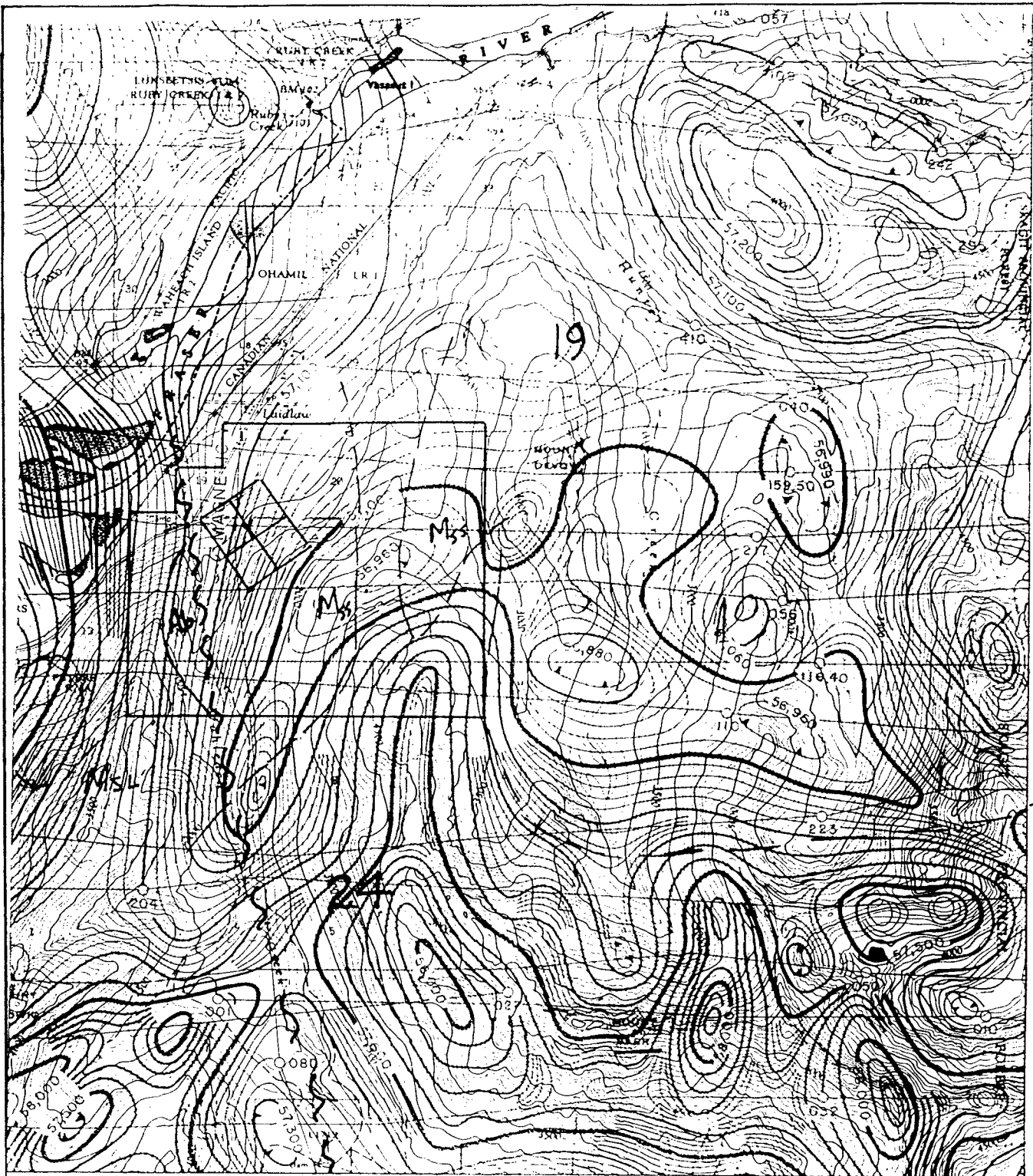
AIRBORNE MAGNETICS

An airborne magnetic survey was completed in 1972 and published as Map 8538G (Harrison Lake), a portion of which is shown as Figure 9. The Blue claims are situated on the northwest margin of a highly complex pattern which reflects the area underlain by the Mount Barr Batholith.

The contact area between the Darrington Phyllite black argillite and Mount Barr Batholith appears to be marked by a relatively wide zone of magnetic response in the 57,000 gamma range.

Magnetic patterns over the Spuzzum Intrusions are relatively flat and featureless. The pyroxenite body along Wahleach Creek (Monger, 1970) does not have a recognizable magnetic signature.

The results of the airborne survey suggest that a comprehensive ground magnetic survey would be useful in defining the complex intrusive contact.



20'

49°15'

35'

121°30'

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = $\frac{1}{63,360}$
Miles



OSIRUS ENTERPRISES LTD.

BLUE PROPERTY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AIRBORNE MAGNETICS

SCALE:
1:63,360

DATE:
April 1990

DRAWN BY:
JTS

FIG. 9

ENG: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

MAGNETIC CONTOURS IN GAMMAS

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Blue claims straddle the northern continuation of the Shuksan Thrust Fault which separates Darrington Phyllite and Stollicum Assemblage schist. These metamorphic rocks have been intruded by Miocene Mount Barr Batholith quartz diorite.

Previous work has shown high gold values (up to 32 oz/ton Au). Limited tonnage has been shipped in the 1950's and 1970 from three adits. The general geological setting is similar to the RN deposit presently being investigated by BEMA Gold and the Boundary Red Mountain Mine in Washington State.

The Blue claims have not been the subject of systematic geochemical sampling or geological mapping. This is due to multiple ownership of the key ground in the past which has now been consolidated under one owner.

A program of linecutting, soil sampling, ground magnetometer and geological mapping is recommended to test the property for satellite stocks or cupolas of the Mount Barr Batholith and associated stockwork mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C.

COST ESTIMATE FOR FUTURE WORK

Approximately 800 soil samples, ground magnetometer and geological mapping

Wages and benefits

Senior geologist, 20 man days at \$350	\$ 7,000.00
Project geologist, 30 man days at \$300	9,000.00
2 Soil samplers, linecutters, 60 man days at \$250	15,000.00

Contract Mangnetometer Survey 7,000.00

Accommodation

110 man days at \$40 per day 4,400.00

Transportation 1,500.00

Orthophotography 5,000.00

Field supplies 1,500.00

Analytical

800 soil samples at \$8.25 6,600.00

150 rock samples at \$12.75 1,912.50

Supervision, office 2,000.00

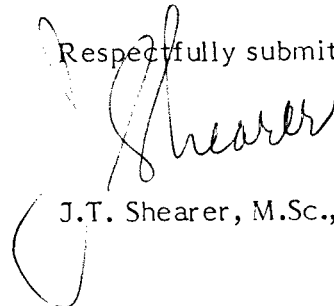
Consulting 4,000.00

Report preparation, drafting 3,500.00

Contingencies 6,500.00

GRAND TOTAL \$ 75,000

Respectfully submitted,



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF COSTS

BLUE CLAIMS

1989 - 1990

APPENDIX I
STATEMENT OF COSTS
BLUE CLAIMS

Wages and benefits

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., Geologist 1 day field, 1 day office 2 days at \$300 per day	\$ 600.00
S.L. Shearer, Prospector 3 days field at \$150 per day	450.00

Transportation

4x4 trucks, 3 days at \$40 per day	140.00
Gas	55.00

Meals and accommodation

Food	36.50
Camp and supplies	40.20

Report preparation

Word processing, 3 hrs at \$26	78.00
Reproduction and drating, xerox enlargement	125.00

Grand Total

\$ 1,424.70

Total of 1,326 prospecting claimed on statement of work.

J. Shearer

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

J.T. SHEARER, M.Sc., F.G.A.C.

BLUE CLAIMS

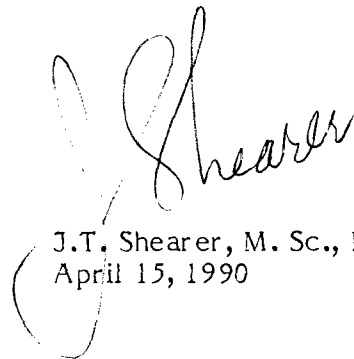
APRIL 15, 1990

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 (Fellow No. F439). 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, mapped and supervised the activities outlined in this report.
5. I am a director of Osirus Enterprises and part owner of the Blue mineral claims.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia



J.T. Shearer, M. Sc., F.G.A.C.
April 15, 1990

APPENDIX III

LIST OF PERSONNEL AND DATES WORKED

BLUE CLAIMS

1989 - 1990

LIST OF PERSONNEL
AND DATES WORKED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dates Worked</u>
J.T. Shearer	Geologist	3832 St. Thomas St. Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3B 2Z1	April 4, 1990
S.L. Shearer	Prospector	3345 Mason Avenue Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 3V4	April 30, 1989 May 19, 1989 April 4, 1990

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

BLUE CLAIMS

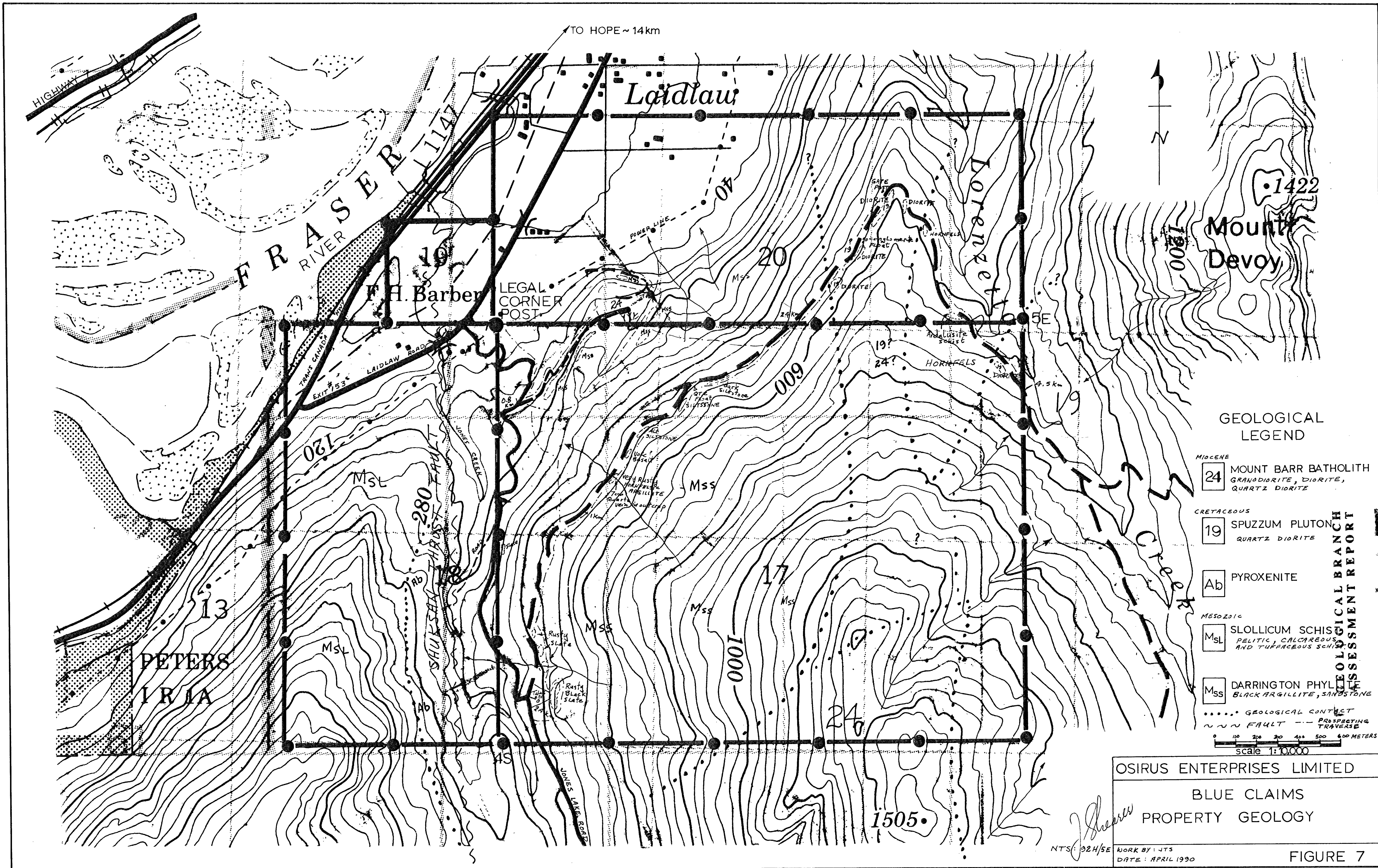
1989 - 1990

BLUE CLAIMS

LIST OF ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

(refer to field notebook for detailed descriptions)

- 1) Rusty weathering, dark-black, schistose, graphitic appearance, micro-white veinlets, gypsum on fractures.
- 2) Light grey, chloritic diorite, mafics altered to chlorite healed fractures, slight foliation.
- 3) Hornblende diorite, slight chlorite on fractures, minor quartz veining.
- 4) Black argillite, slightly rusty weathering, schistose.
- 5) Highly contorted hornfels, abundant andalusite.
- 6) Mylonite, very fine grained, "augen" of quartz and potassium(?) feldspar, contorted layering.



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

- MIOCENE
 - 24 MOUNT BARR BATHOLITH
GRANODIORITE, DIORITE,
QUARTZ DIORITE
- CRETACEOUS
 - 19 SPUZZUM PLUTON
QUARTZ DIORITE
 - Ab PYROXENITE
- MESOZOIC
 - MSL SLOLLICUM SCHIST
PELITIC, CALCAREOUS
AND TUFFACEOUS SCHIST
 - Mss DARRINGTON PHYLLITE
BLACK ARGILLITE, SANDSTONE

..... GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
 --- FAULT --- PROSPECTING TRAVERSE
 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 METERS
 scale 1:1000

OSIRUS ENTERPRISES LIMITED
 BLUE CLAIMS
 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

J. Shearley
 NTS: 924/5E
 WORK BY: JTS
 DATE: APRIL 1990

FIGURE 7

20,165