GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

POP #1 MINERAL CLAIM

BRIDAL FALLS - CHEAM PEAK AREA

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION, B.C.
NTS 92 H / 4 E
49° 13' N Latitude / 121° 42' W Longitude

FOR

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.
548 Beatty Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2L3
Phone: 681-4902
(Owner)

BY

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

June 15, 1991
Fieldwork completed between May 2, 1991 and May 6, 1991

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND TABLES

TABLES

SUMMARY

1) Continued geological mapping was completed in 1991 on the claim. The Pop #1 mineral claim was located to cover a favourable geological environment consisting of a hornfelsed and skarnified Permian limestone intruded by granodiorite. Early exploration revealed quartz veins up to seven feet in width containing chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization associated with calc-silicate alteration.

2) Low-grade gold-bearing arsenopyrite float was previously discovered within the claim boundaries and stream sediment samples collected were anomalous in arsenic and gold (up to 950 ppb Au).

3) The general geological setting, composed mainly of Permian limestone intruded by Miocene granodiorite is similar to that of several other interesting copper-gold properties in the general area. More gold-oriented exploration is required to properly assess potential within the claim.

4) Methodical geochemical and geophysical testing along control lines above, and lateral to, anomalous zones indicated to date are recommended for the Pop #1 mineral claim.

5) The initial stage of the proposed program would cost about $35,000 and, with success in target definition, a follow-up program involving shallow trenching and exploratory drilling would be required with a considerably larger budget.

INTRODUCTION

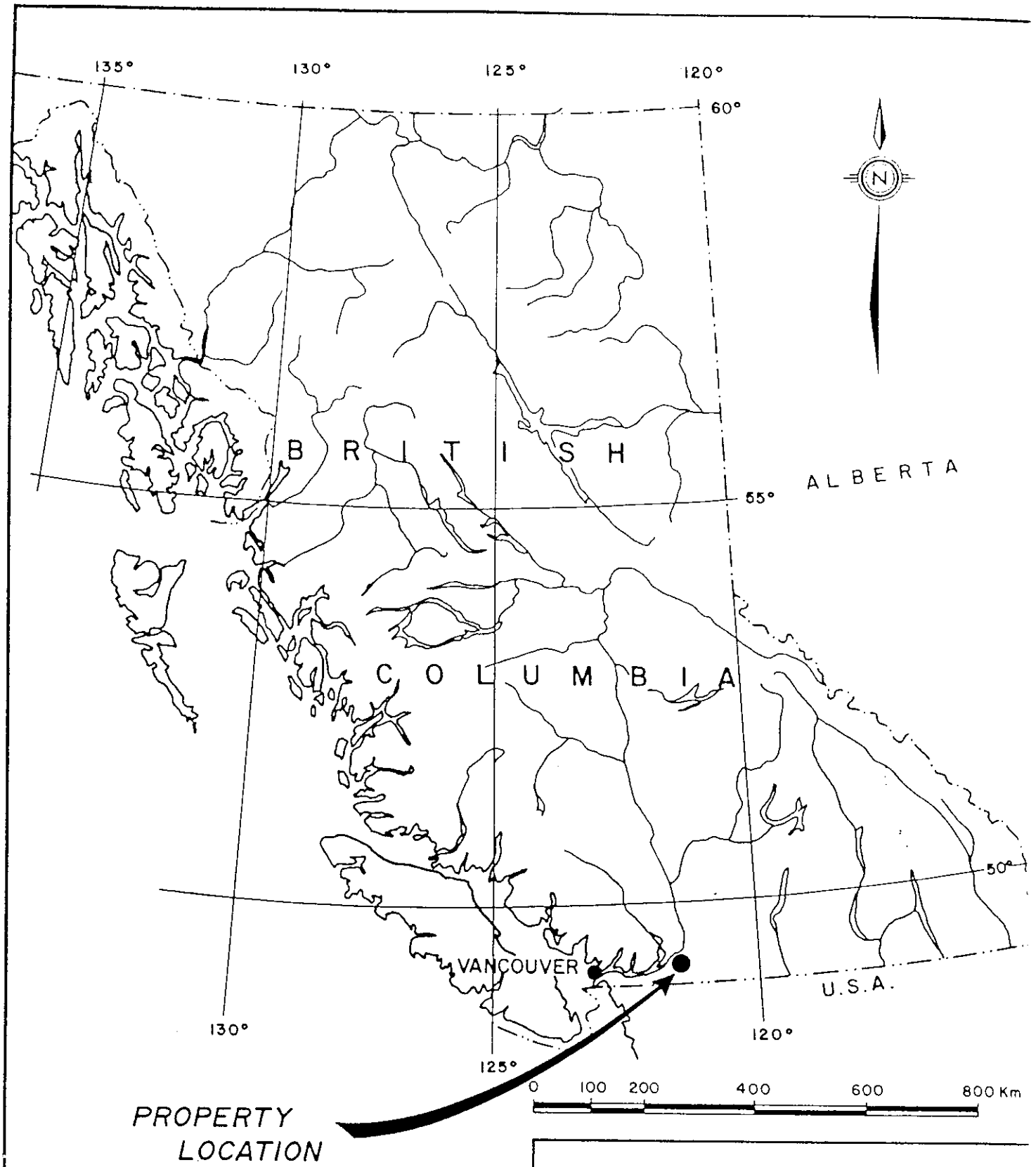
The Pop #1 mineral claim is located in the Cheam Mountain area of the New Westminster Mining Division of British Columbia adjacent to the Trans Canada Highway. This report describes the geolocial setting and mineralization found on the Pop #1 mineral claim and contains recommendations for further exploration work. The area is underlain by a clastic and carbonate sequence of the Chilliwack Group intruded by the Miocene Mount Barr Batholith (Richards and McTaggart, 1976).

The Pop #1 claim is drained by several steep, north flowing creeks. The steepness of the terrain coupled with the thick underbrush has hampered prospecting in the past.

Present work has defined a general skarn environment which has not been evaluated in detail in the past, despite the ease of access.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is reached via Trans Canada Highway No. 1, which parallels the steep northwesterly facing slope of Cheam Mountain in the vicinity of Bridal Falls, a road distance of approximately 90 km east of Vancouver, B.C. (see Figure 1). A power line service and gas pipeline road traverses the northwest corner of the Pop #1 mineral claim and is accessed from the Trans Canada Highway (No. 1) approximately 2,000 metres west of the village of Popkum, B.C. The gate is usually kept locked by Trans Mountain Pipeline Ltd. (for information phone: Vancouver 876-6711 or Hope 869-5993). This service road is 1.7 km east of the overpass at Exit No. 138 and opposite Julseth road. The Pop turn-off is also 4 km west of the Jones Lake Power Station. An old overgrown logging road provides easy access to the western half of the claim. This road could be brushed out by a bulldozer in short order if more advanced exploration is required. Cheam Peak is a prominent geographical feature along the south boundary of the Pop #1 mineral claim.



GENERAL LOCATION MAP

PROJECT :	POP MINERAL CLAIM
ENG. :	
DWG. NUMBER :	Figure 1

The Pop #1 mineral claim is centered at latitude 49° 13' N, longitude 121° 42' W at an elevation that ranges from 60 metres in the northwest to 2,112 metres (Cheam Peak) in the southeastern portion of the claim (Figure 2).

Topography is steep and is covered by dense second growth except in cliff or talus zones. Snowfall is rare at lower levels but heavy near the upper limits, although present for only a few winter months. Water is available in small creeks year-round. The property is far enough removed from the Highway and power and gas lines to allow medium-scale mining.

CLAIM STATUS, LIST OF CLAIMS

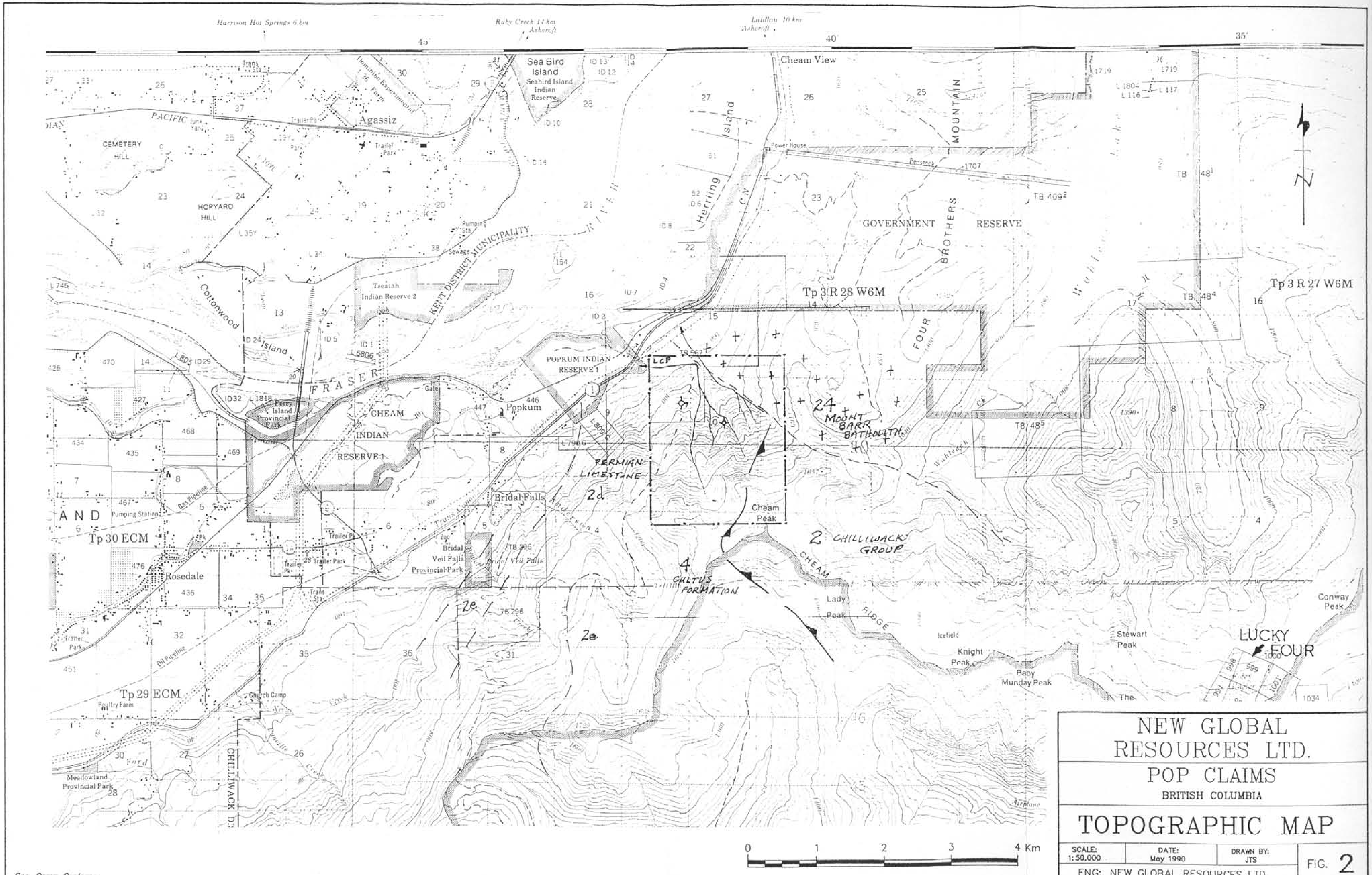
The principal area of interest is covered by the Pop #1 mineral claim staked under the modified grid system (Appendix A) and registered in the name of J.T. Shearer. The claim is being transferred to New Global Resources Ltd., 548 Beatty Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2L3. Figure 3 shows the recorded claim block. The claim is located within the New Westminster Mining Division.

TABLE 1

List of Claims

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Location Date	Expiry Date
Pop #1	3640	20	May 17/89	May 17/92*

*with application of assessment credits documented in this report



NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

POP CLAIMS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN BY:	
1:50,000	May 1990	JTS	FIG. 2

ENG: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

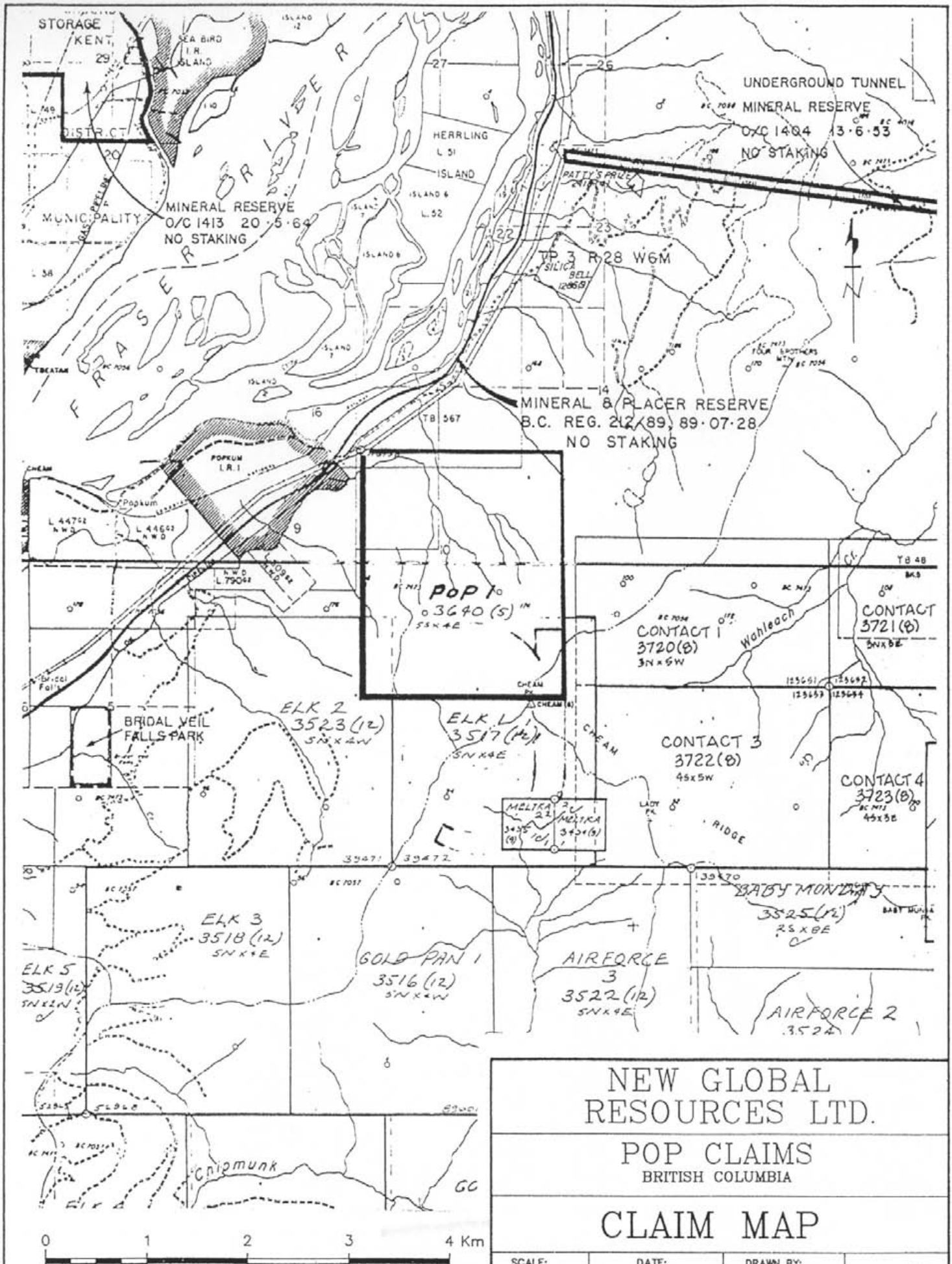
Mineralization found on the property was first described in 1966 (MMAR 1966, p. 61). Southward trending quartz veins containing chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite occur in limestone that is mapped as the Permian member of the Chilliwack Group. Development work consisted of a single test pit twenty feet wide and five feet deep located on one of the better developed quartz veins. Prospecting has occurred at intervals, but the only recently recorded work program involved the collection of 27 silt, 14 soils and 7 rock chip samples in 1984 (McDougall, 1984 and 1988). Work was largely restricted to creeks in the western half of the claim.

Work carried out on the property has been hampered by relatively poor access to higher and more rugged portions of the property. The old logging road is located close to the location of the 1966 work and this road could easily be cleared if more detailed trenching or drilling is required.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Cheam Mountain area is underlain by pelites and sandstone of the Cultus Formation of Upper Triassic to Upper Jurassic age which (Monger, 1970) overlies volcaniclastic sediments, limestones and volcanics of the Chilliwack Group of Pennsylvanian and Permian age. These rocks are cut by intrusives of the Tertiary Mount Barr Batholith which is composed of granodiorite and quartz diorite (Richards and McTaggert, 1976).

Several mineral deposits are found in the proximity to the contact of the Tertiary intrusive rocks and intruded lithologies. These include the Lucky Four and the Blue Chip properties (see Figure 4). Mineralization at these deposits consists of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite along with precious metal values found in quartz veins and contact metamorphosed rock of the Chilliwack Group. The Lucky Four property has undergone intensive exploration since the turn of the century and was further diamond drilled in 1989.



NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

POP CLAIMS
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN BY:	FIG.
1:50,000	May 1990	JTS	3

ENG: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

Geo-Comp Systems

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

There has been little detailed mapping of the property in the past and only reconnaissance geochemical sampling and float prospecting has been carried out within the area of the Pop mineral claim (Figure 7) until the work by the present owner in 1990 and 1991. Float specimens containing arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite within a brecciated siliceous hornfels were located in the central portion of the Pop mineral claim. Other float samples containing weakly mineralized garnetiferous skarn, biotite hornfels and intrusive lithologies have been collected but the actual contact areas have yet to be located and explored.

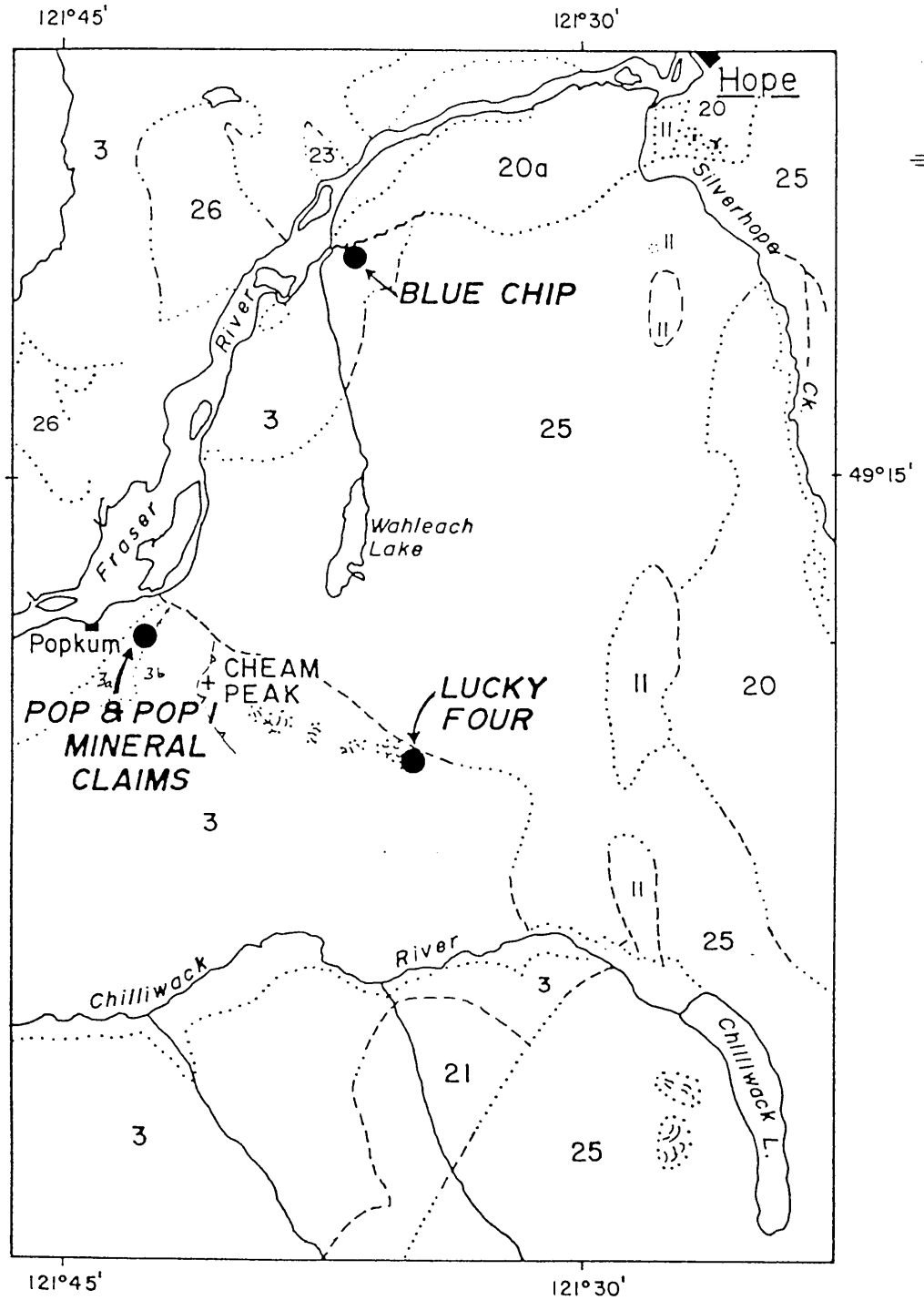
The Pop #1 claim is mainly underlain by late Paleozoic Chilliwack Group and Triassic-Jurassic Cultus Formation. The northeast portion of the claim is composed of Conway Phase granodiorite (ca.18Ma) of the Mount Barr Batholith (Richards & McTaggert, 1976). The upper part of Cheam Peak consists of a thrust sheet of Chilliwack Group rocks.

The structure of the area (Monger, 1970) is that of northwesterly overturned and recumbent folds, which gently plunge to the northeast (at approximately 30°). Immediately southwest of the Pop claim, Permian Chilliwack Group limestone is duplicated at least twice (unit 2d).

The Mount Barr Batholith is exposed at the north edge of the property at the entrance to "Cheam" Creek canyon. These outcrops are composed of coarsely crystalline biotite granodiorite (Figure 7). The Cultus Formation consists mainly of black slate to cherty black hornfels.

The Chilliwack Group is composed mainly of Permian marble which has been altered to varying degrees to calc-silicate assemblages. Diopside and epidote altered carbonates are common within the talus of Cheam Creek.

Garnet-actinolite-epidote skarn containing minor pyrite was observed in several localities. A similar skarn occurrence at the contact Chilliwack Group limestone and Conway phase granodiorite of the Mount Barr Batholith is the Lucky Four



LEGEND

OLDER SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY

II	Conglomerate, Sandstone
3	TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC 3b Cultus Formation; Pelite, Sandstone PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN CHILLIWACK GROUP 3a Basic Volcanic Rocks, Pelites Limestone And Acidic Tuff

INTRUSIVE ROCKS
TERTIARY

25/26	Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite

JURASSIC (?) AND LATER

23	Chiefly Serpentine
21	Slesse Hornblende Diorite

CRETACEOUS

20/20a	Quartz Diorite

4 0 4 8 Miles

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

G.S.C. MAP 737A AND
G.S.C. MAP 12-1969

PROJECT: POP MINERAL CLAIM

ENG:

DWG. NUMBER: FIGURE 3

Property which is located 5 miles east of the Pop #1 claim. Although the Lucky Four Group has been investigated by considerable diamond drilling and underground drifting between 1918 and 1955 (Cairnes, 1923), its location at 6,400 ft. elevation in a very rugged part of the Cheam range has hampered definition of ore.

Previous work in the Pop #1 claim area is recorded in the Minister of Mines Annual Report 1966, page 61. The Cheam No. 2 claim had been held since 1957 and the main showing was 0.6 miles south of the power line crossing of the highway at an elevation 1,700 ft. (515 m) above the highway. Access was via the overgrown logging road for 1.5 miles and then 800 feet southeast through the bush. The main showing consisted of two irregular, parallel, vertical vuggy quartz "veins" (probably a quartz phase of the skarn assemblage), 7 feet wide and 50 feet apart. They can be traced southward up the face of a limestone bluff. Mineralization consists of scattered veinlets of chalcopyrite and irregular masses of pyrrhotite. Some sulfides were noted to extend into the limestone wall rocks (MMAR 1966) and the limestone is altered to garnet in spots. A pit 20 feet wide and 5 feet deep was excavated on the west "vein". Samples taken by government personnel are as follows (MMAR 1966):

		Copper %	Gold	Silver	WO_3
(1)	7 foot channel on east vein	0.08	trace	nil	-
(2)	7 foot channel on west vein	0.11	nil	nil	-
(3)	grab of massive sulfide west vein	0.025	trace	trace	-
(4)	grab of sulfides, west vein	0.17	nil	trace	trace

There is a series of topographic benches (faults?) at the 700-800 m elevation which result in 10 to 15 meter high bluffs of limestone just above the top old logging road. The pit dug in 1966 was not relocated by 1991 work.

Descriptions of individual outcrops noted during mapping are contained in Appendix 6.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The following data are included in this report for completeness. Reconnaissance stream sediment geochemical results in 1983 and 1984 confirm the presence of moderately anomalous concentrations of arsenic (to 127 ppm) within the southern portion of the Pop #1 mineral claim (see Figure 5) where float contains up to 418 ppm As (Appendix 5). Gold in several of the silts is distinctly anomalous at 60, 90 and 950 ppb while a few rock chip samples showed anomalous gold results to 270 ppb Au. A few zinc and copper silt values recorded are low but of interest while silver and lead results show no anomalous values.

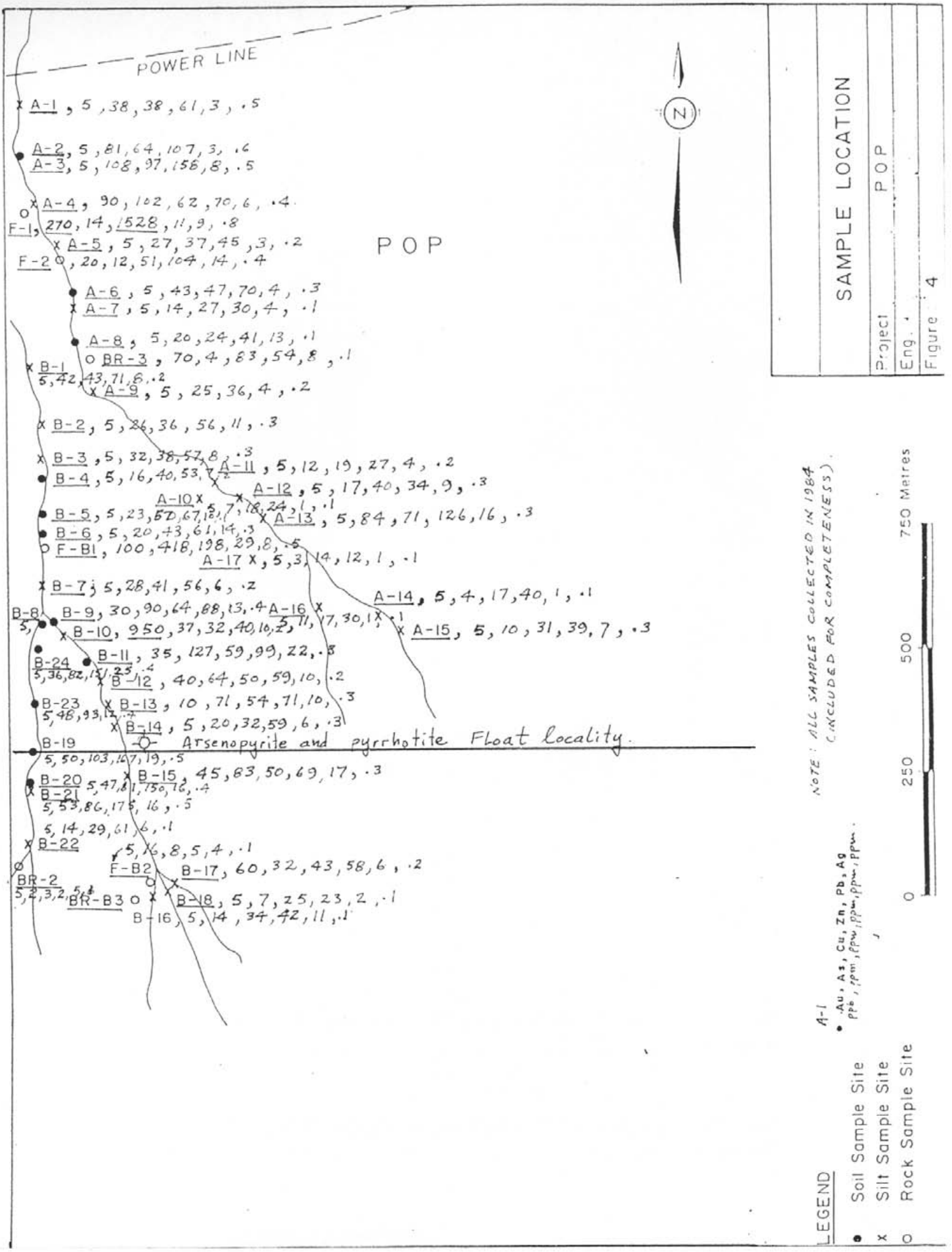
Geochemical results are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Geochemical Results

Type	Number	Gold Range (ppb)	Arsenic Range (ppm)	Copper Range (ppm)	Zinc Range (ppm)	Lead Range (ppm)	Silver Range (ppm)
Silts	37	5 to 950	3 to 113	14 to 86	12 to 175	2 to 16	0.1 to 0.5
Soils	14	5 to 35	16 to 127	24 to 103	41 to 167	3 to 22	0.1 to 0.6
Rocks	7	5 to 270	2 to 418	3 to 1528	2 to 104	2 to 14	0.1 to 0.8

Due to the steepness of the terrain, stream sediment is not distributed evenly throughout the course of the creek. Reconnaissance soil sampling has demonstrated a close correlation of anomalous values to nearby silt samples with elevated Au and As content. To facilitate systematic soil sampling, a baseline should be cut and slope corrected along the west side of "Cheam" Creek.


POWER LINE
POP
N
A-1, 5, 38, 38, 61, 3, .5
A-2, 5, 81, 64, 107, 3, .6
A-3, 5, 108, 97, 156, 8, .5
A-4, 90, 102, 62, 70, 6, .4
F-1, 270, 14, 1528, 11, 9, .8
A-5, 5, 27, 37, 45, 3, .2
F-2, 20, 12, 51, 104, 14, .4
A-6, 5, 43, 47, 70, 4, .3
A-7, 5, 14, 27, 30, 4, .1
A-8, 5, 20, 24, 41, 13, .1
BR-3, 70, 4, 83, 54, 8, .1
B-1 5, 42, 43, 71, 8, .2
A-9, 5, 25, 36, 4, .2
B-2, 5, 26, 36, 56, 11, .3
B-3, 5, 32, 38, 57, 8, .3
B-4, 5, 16, 40, 53, 7
A-11, 5, 12, 19, 27, 4, .2
A-12, 5, 17, 40, 34, 9, .3
A-10 5, 7, 18, 24, 1, .1
B-5, 5, 23, 50, 67, 18,
A-13, 5, 84, 71, 126, 16, .3
B-6, 5, 20, 43, 61, 14, .3
F-B1, 100, 418, 198, 29, 8, .5
A-17, 5, 3, 14, 12, 1, .1
B-7, 5, 28, 41, 56, 6, .2
A-14, 5, 4, 17, 40, 1, .1
B-8 5,
B-9, 30, 90, 64, 88, 13, .4
A-16 5, 11, 17, 30, 1, .1
B-10, 950, 37, 32, 40, 10, 2,
A-15, 5, 10, 31, 39, 7, .3
B-24 5, 36, 82, 15, 25, .4
B-11, 35, 127, 59, 99, 22, .3
B-12, 40, 64, 50, 59, 10, .2
B-23 5, 48, 93, 12, .7
B-13, 10, 71, 54, 71, 10, .3
B-14, 5, 20, 32, 59, 6, .3
B-19
Arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite Float Locality.
5, 50, 103, 167, 19, .5
B-20 5, 47, 81, 150, 16, .4
B-15, 45, 83, 50, 69, 17, .3
B-21 5, 53, 86, 175, 16, .5
5, 14, 29, 61, 6, .1
B-22
5, 16, 8, 5, 4, .1
F-B2
B-17, 60, 32, 43, 58, 6, .2
BR-2 5, 2, 3, 2, 5,
BR-B3
B-18, 5, 7, 25, 23, 2, .1
B-16, 5, 14, 34, 42, 11, .1
SAMPLE LOCATION
Project POP
Eng.
Figure 4
NOTE: ALL SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 1984 (INCLUDED FOR COMPLETENESS).
A-1
• Au, As, Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag ppb, ppm, ppm, ppm, ppm, ppm
0 250 500 750 Metres
LEGEND
• Soil Sample Site
x Silt Sample Site
o Rock Sample Site

GEOPHYSICS

An airborne magnetic survey was completed in 1972 and published as Map 8537G (Chilliwack) a portion of which is shown as Figure 6. The Pop #1 claim is situated on the southwest margin of a highly complex pattern which reflects the area underlain by the Mount Barr Batholith.

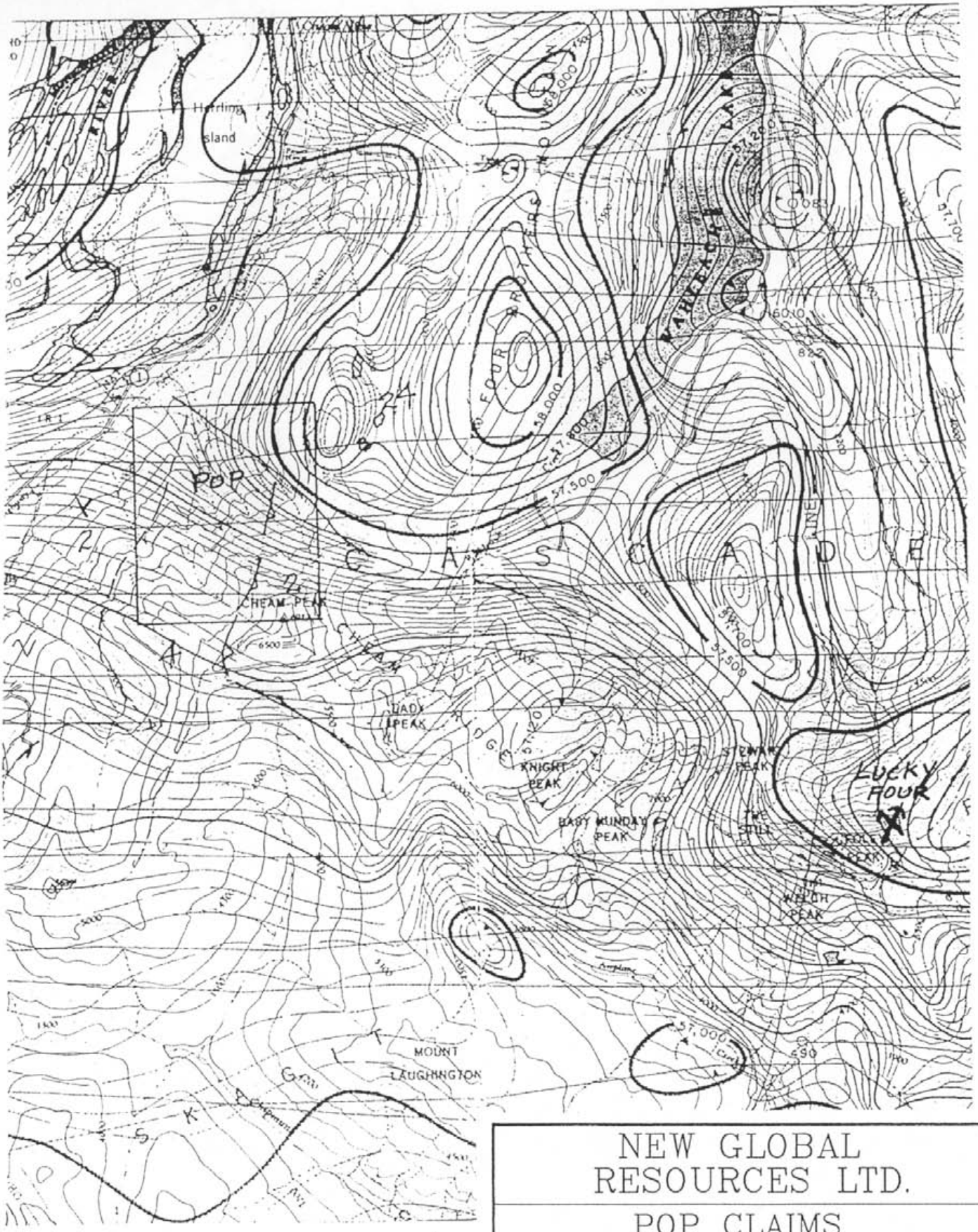
the Cultus Formation and Chilliwack Group appear to have similar magnetic signatures and any subtleties are overshadowed by the strong anomalies from the Mount Barr Intrusions. The intrusive contact appears to trend northeast off the north end of the claims.

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

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A systematic exploration program is required to properly assess the mineral potential of the Pop #1 mineral claim. Float specimens and creek silts have returned anomalous (but scattered) gold-arsenic values within a favourable but largely obscured contact area. Recent successes by Bema Gold (southeast Harrison Lake, RN deposit), and at Doctors Point (northwest Harrison Lake) in exploring long known gold occurrences within similar geologic settings that are known to exist at the Pop #1 claim, suggest that follow-up work is warranted.

A continuing exploration program is recommended to locate and evaluate the precious metal potential of the Pop #1 mineral claim.



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

Miles

1 1/2 0 1 2

CONTOUR LINES IN GAMMAS

Geo-Comp Systems

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

POP CLAIMS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER

SCALE: 1:63,360	DATE: May 1990	DRAWN BY: JTS	FIG. 6
ENG: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.			

The exploration program recommended in 1990 with the goal of establishing drill targets, which are likely to be mineralized quartz veins within the skarn assemblage, should be undertaken. A control baseline should be established running approximately north-south through the central southern portion of the property, and a number of flagged east-west (approximately contour) lines run from 100 metre intervals along it. Soil and silt samples should be collected at least at 100 m intervals, geology recorded, and rock chips collected where geology appears favourable.

Respectfully submitted,

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

COST ESTIMATE FOR FUTURE WORK

Approximately 400 soil or soil/chip samples are required to minimally test the area in question. Sample locations should be adequately marked or tagged. Ground magnetometer to be completed.

An estimate of the costs is as follows:

1)	Labor, linecutting, magnetometer 2 men, 21 days at $250 per day	$ 10,500
2)	Accommodation 45 man days at $50 per day	2,250
3)	Transportation (including fuel)	1,200
4)	Geologist (mapping) 7 days at $300 per day	2,100
5)	Field Supplies a) chip, chain, flagging, etc. b) trenching supplies	1,000 1,500
6)	Assays 400 samples for Ag, As, Cu, Zn, Sb, Pb, 6 pk ICP at $8.25 400 gold (geochem) at $6.00	3,300 2,400
7)	Engineering and Supervision, Office Overhead Consulting Reports	3,800 2,500
	Sub-total	30,550
8)	Contingency at approximately 15%	4,450
	TOTAL	**$ 35,000**

Drill target exploratory drilling, as a follow-up stage, would probably require helicopter support with estimated $75,000 minimum.

REFERENCES

B.C. Minister of Mines, Annual Report, 1966, p. 61.

Cairnes, C.E., 1923. Lucky Four Mining Property, Cheam Range, B.C. Geological Survey of Canada, in Summary Report, 1922, Part A, Page 127-138.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT

OF

QUALIFICATIONS

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

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 mapped and supervised the activities outlined in this report.

5. I am a director of New Global Resources Ltd. and part owner of the Pop #1 mineral claims.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia

J.T. Shearer, M. Sc., F.G.A.C.
June 15, 1991

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF COSTS

POP #1 MINERAL CLAIM

1989 - 1990

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Wages and Benefits	
J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., Geologist 3 days at $300 per day	$ 900.00
S.L. Shearer, Prospector 2 days at $125 per day	250.00
Sub-total	1,150.00
Transportation	
3 days truck rental at $45/day	135.00
Gasoline	72.00
Meals	35.80
Hotel	
1 night	28.75
Drafting	
2 hours at $20 per hour	40.00
Report Preparation	150.00
Word Processing and Reproduction	113.45
GRAND TOTAL	$ 1,725.00

Plus PAC withdrawal of $275

APPENDIX 3

LIST OF PERSONNEL AND

DATES WORKED

1991

LIST OF PERSONNEL

AND DATES WORKED

Name	Position	Address	Dates Worked
J.T. Shearer	Geologist	3832 St. Thomas Street Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3B 2Z1	May 2, 3 & 5, 1991
S.L. Shearer	Prospector	3345 Mason Avenue Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 3V4	May 2, 3, 1991

APPENDIX 4

"G" FORM

POP #1 MINERAL CLAIM

Province of British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

RECORD OF 4 POST CLAIM – MINERAL TENURE ACT

SECTION 23

MAP NO. 92H/4E RECORD NO. 3640

MINING RECEIPT NO. 323112J RECORDED AT New Westminster B.C. DATE OF RECORD May 17 19 89

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SHADED AREA

GOLD COMMISSIONER

NEW Westminster.
MINING DIVISION

APPLICATION TO RECORD A 4 POST CLAIM

I. J. T. (JOE) SHEARER
NAME OF LOCATOR

3832 ST. THOMAS STREET
ADDRESS

PORT COQUITLAM, B.C.

942-5377 V3B 2Z1
TELEPHONE POSTAL CODE

VALID SUBSISTING F.M.C. NO. 220781 SHEAJT

FMC CODE SHEAJT

AGENT FOR
NAME

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE POSTAL CODE

VALID SUBSISTING F.M.C. NO.

FMC CODE

hereby apply for a record of a 4 post claim for the location as outlined on the attached copy of mineral titles reference map No. 92H/4E in the NEW WESTMINSTER Mining Division.

ACCESS: Describe how you gained access to the location; include references to roads, trails, topographic features, permanent landmarks, and a description of the legal post location.

Restaking of POP Mineral Claim (now lapsed), 3,100 meters northwest of CHEAM PEAK (327°Az), 200 meters east of Trans Canada Highway near oil pipeline is the location of LCP, 10 meters north of old pop claim post.

I have securely fastened the metal identification tag embossed "LEGAL CORNER POST" to the legal corner post (or witness post*) and impressed this information on the tag:

LEGAL CORNER POST

TAG NO. 116138

CLAIM NAME POP #1

LOCATOR J. T. SHEARER

FMC NO. 220781 SHEAJT

AGENT FOR

FMC NO.

DATE COMMENCED MAY 17 1989

TIME 845 AM

DATE COMPLETED MAY 17 1989

TIME 330 PM

NUMBER OF CLAIM UNITS

N — S 5 E 4 W —

IDENTIFICATION POSTS NOT PLACED

were 2E, 3E, 4E, 3S, 4S, 5S, 4E3S 5S1E, 5S2E, 5S3E, 5S4E, 4E4S

because very steep + dangerous cliffs and avalanching snow.

*If a witness post was placed for the legal corner post:

Bearing from witness post to true position of legal corner post

is _____ degrees,

at a distance of _____ metres.

Bearing from identification post to witness post _____

degrees, at a distance of _____ metres.

NOTE: Legal corner post can be witnessed only if it was not feasible to place any posts.

I have complied with all the terms and conditions of the Mineral Tenure Act Regulation pertaining to the location of 4 post claims and have attached a plan of the location on which the positions of the legal corner post and all corner posts (and witness and identification posts if applicable) are indicated.

J. Shearer

Signature of Locator

SUB-RECORDER
RECEIVED
MAY 19 1989
M.R. # ..... $ .....
VANCOUVER, B.C.

APPENDIX 5

GEOCHEM SAMPLE RESULTS

1984

(included for completeness)

AL.ME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PI[illegible]NE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 29 1984

DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 1984

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

0 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-3 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
HIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR Mn.Fe.Ca.P.Cr.Mg.Ba.Ti.B.Al.Na.K.W.Si.Zr.Ce.Sn.Y.Nb and Ta. Au DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 ppm.
SAMPLE TYPE: SOILS AND ROCKS AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: B. Tsang for DEAN TOYE. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

TRM ENGINEERING FILE # 84-3194 PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au* ppb
A1 SILT,	38	3	61	.5	38	5
A2 SOIL	64	3	107	.6	81	5
A3 SOIL	97	8	158	.5	108	5
A4 SILT	62	6	70	.4	102	90
A5 SILT	37	3	45	.2	27	5
A6 SOIL	47	4	70	.3	43	5
A7 SILT	27	4	30	.1	14	5
A8 SOIL	24	13	41	.1	20	5
A9 SILT	36	4	37	.2	25	5
A10 SILT, TRIB	18	9	24	.1	7	5
A11 SILT	19	4	27	.2	12	5
A12 SILT	40	1	34	.3	17	5
A13 SILT	71	16	126	.3	84	5
A14 SILT	17	1	40	.1	4	5
A15 SILT	31	7	39	.3	10	5
A16 SILT	17	1	30	.1	11	5
A17 SILT	14	1	12	.1	3	5
B1 SILT	43	8	71	.2	42	5
B2 SILT	36	11	56	.3	26	5
B3 SILT	38	8	57	.3	32	5
B4 SOIL	40	7	53	.2	16	5
B5 SOIL	50	10	67	.1	23	5
B6 SOIL	43	14	61	.3	20	5
B7 SILT	41	6	56	.2	28	5
B8 SOIL	39	3	81	.3	18	5
B9 SOIL	64	13	88	.4	90	30
B10 SILT	32	10	40	.2	37	950
B11 SOIL	59	22	99	.3	127	35
B12 SILT	50	10	59	.2	64	40
B13 SILT	54	10	71	.3	71	10
B14 SILT	32	6	59	.3	20	5
B15 SILT	50	17	69	.3	83	45
B16 SILT	34	11	42	.1	14	5
B17 SILT	43	6	58	.2	32	60
B18 SILT	25	2	23	.1	7	5
B19 SOIL	103	19	167	.5	50	5
B20 SOIL	81	16	150	.4	47	5
STD C/AU 0.5	59	37	118	6.4	40	510

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au* ppb
B21 SILT	86	16	175	.5	53	5
B22 SILT	29	6	61	.1	14	5
B23 SOIL	93	12	156	.4	48	5
B24 SOIL	82	25	151	.4	36	5
F1 ROCK	1528	9	11	.8	14	270
F2 ROCK	51	14	104	.4	12	20
F-B1 ROCK	198	8	29	.5	418	100
F-B2 ROCK	8	4	5	.1	16	5
BR-3 ROCK	83	8	54	.1	4	70
BR-B3 ROCK	16	2	4	.1	4	5
R-B2 ROCK	3	5	2	.1	2	5
STD C/AU 0.5	58	37	122	6.7	41	500

APPENDIX "B"

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS GEOCHEMISTS REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

MINERAL SERVICES LTD.

HASTINGS ST.

CERT. # : A8316684-001
INVOICE # : I8316684
DATE : 7-DEC-83
P.O. # : NONE

Sample Description	Prep code	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au-AA ppb			
1	201	0.2	57	<10	--	--	--
2	201	0.1	3	<10	--	--	--
3	201	0.1	5	<10	--	--	--
4	201	0.1	14	<10	--	--	--
5	201	0.1	5	<10	--	--	--
6	201	0.1	75	<10	--	--	--
7	201	0.1	50	<10	--	--	--
8	201	0.1	45	<10	--	--	--
9	201	0.1	113	<10	--	--	--
10	201	0.1	22	<10	--	--	--

APPENDIX 6

ROCK SPECIMEN DESCRIPTIONS

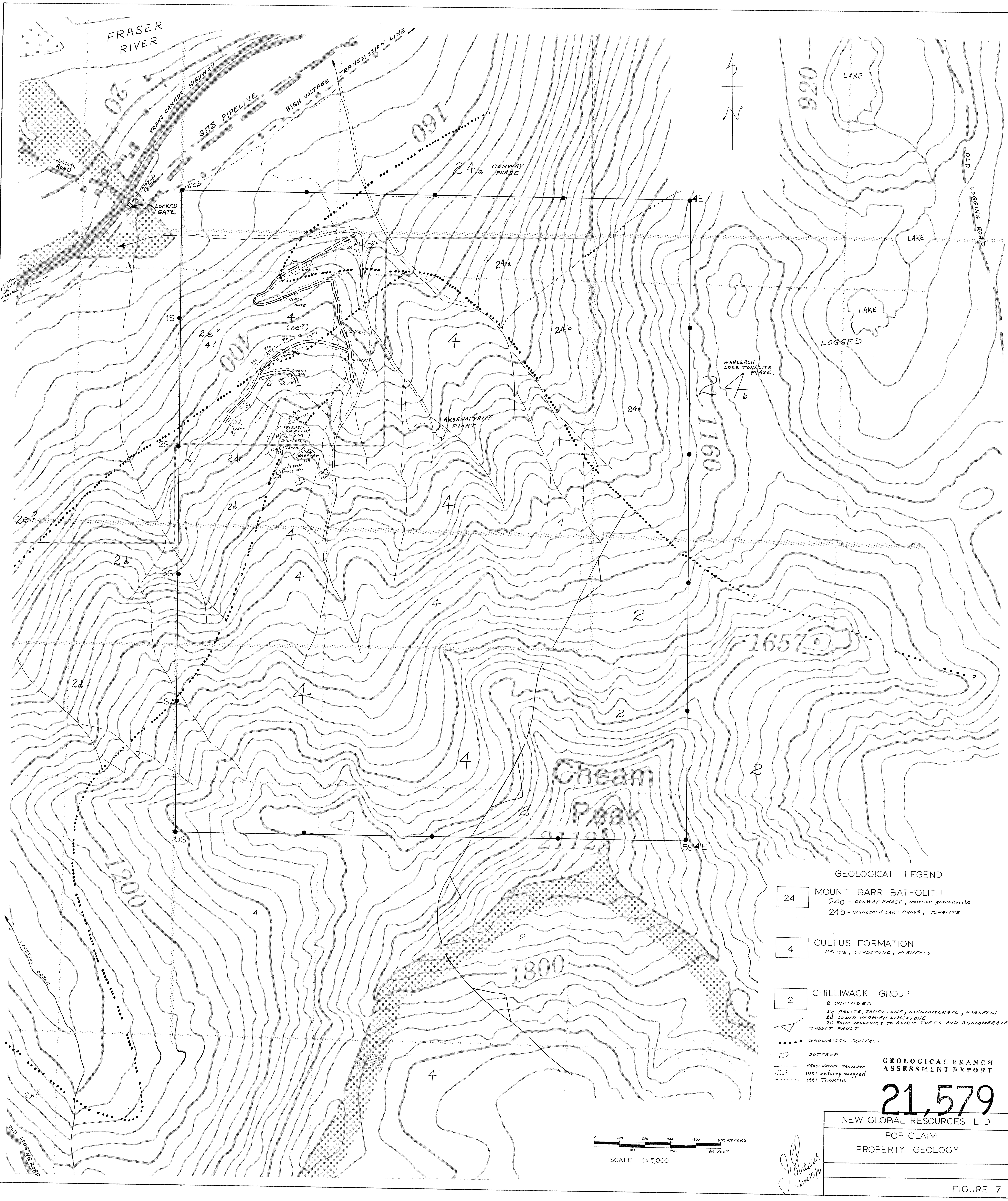
POP #1 CLAIM

1989 - 1990

POP CLAIMS

LIST OF ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

Elev. 440 m Outcrop #7	25 meters by 2 meters high entirely of unfractured, massive diorite.
Elev. 460 m Outcrop #2	20 meters long by 4 meters high, also massive diorite.
Elev. 470 m Outcrop #3	100 meters long area of discontinuous diorite with veinlets of quartz to the east, fine grained mafics clots also to the east (probable contact margin).
Elev. 420 m Outcrop #4	20 meters and massive outcrop of diorite (bluffs 10 meters high).
Outcrop #5	Large area of angular diorite boulders (near outcrop).
Outcrop #6	Near outcrop float of tuffaceous calcareous marble.
Elev. 650 m Outcrop #7	Finely disseminated pyrite in 1 meter x 1 meter outcrop of limestone pyrite = 1%, specimen collected.
Elev. 670 m Outcrop #8	3 meter high by 10 meter long outcrop of limestone similar to Outcrop #7 (banded).
Elev. 690 m Outcrop #9	10 meters x 10 meter area of limestone with a 1 meter wide by 3 meter high pod of quartz which is largely barren of sulfides with traces of chalcopyrie.
Elev. 650 m Outcrop #10	20 meters long by 4 meters high area of limestone characterized by coarsely recrystallized zones. Surface weathering varies from soft and friable to very hard (skarnified). Specimen taken of siliceous skarnified zone which contains pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor magnetite.
Elev. 695-705+ m Outcrop #11	75 meters long, bluff of medium crystalline limestone.
Float occurrence F-1	Moderate pyrite content (2%) with traces of chalcopyrite in very rusty weathering siliceous limestone, also traces of bornite.


FRASER RIVER
TRANS CANADA HIGHWAY
GAS PIPELINE
HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINE
Julseth ROAD
PARKING SPACE
LOCKED GATE
1.2 Km TO EXIT 138 OVERPASS
500m
LCP
1S
2S
3S
4S
5S
4E
5S 4E
24a CONWAY PHASE
24a
24b
WANLEACH LAKE TONALITE PHASE.
24b
DIORITE
BLACK SLATE
HORNFELS
4 (2e?)
2e? 4?
2e?
2d
2d DYKES F.g.
PROBABLE LOCATION OF Quartz veins
skarn.
1966 REPORT
quartz zone trace cpy.
Lst float
slate float
ARSENOPYRITE FLOAT
LAKE
LAKE
LAKE
LOGGED
OLD LOGGING ROAD
ANDERSON CREEK
OLD LOGGING ROAD
Cheam Peak
2112
1657
1160
1200
1800
920
160
400
20
N
GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
24 MOUNT BARR BATHOLITH
24a - CONWAY PHASE, massive granodiorite
24b - WAHLEACH LAKE PHASE, TONALITE
4 CULTUS FORMATION
PELITE, SANDSTONE, HORNFELS
2 CHILLIWACK GROUP
2 UNDIVIDED
2c PELITE, SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATE, HORNFELS
2d LOWER PERMIAN LIMESTONE
2e BASIC VOLCANICS TO ACIDIC TUFFS AND AGGLOMERATES.
THRUST FAULT
GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
OUTCROP.
PROSPECTING TRAVERSE
1991 outcrop mapped
1991 Traverse
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
21,579
0 100 200 300 400 500 METERS
500 1000 1500 FEET
SCALE 1: 5,000
June 15/91
NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD
POP CLAIM
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
FIGURE 7