



ONE RESOURCES CANADA CORP.



MINERAL - OIL - AND GAS PROPERTIES OF CANADA
MANAGEMENT - DEVELOPMENT - JOINT VENTURE - STAKING
CASH BUYERS OF PLACER GOLD & CONCENTRATES

672887
Bershalam
4

PHONE - (604) 669-4002

MEZZANINE FLOOR 448 SEYMOUR STREET VANCOUVER B.C. V6B 3H4

MINERAL PROPERTY

MINERAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

NAME: **BERSHALAM**

LOT # **698**

MINING DISTRICT: ALBERTA

LAND DISTRICT: CLAYOQUOT

AREA IN HECTARES: 20.03

AREA IN ACRES: 49.50

MINERALS PRESENT: CU-AU-AG

MAP # 92 E. / 8 W.

DUE DATE: May 17, 1988

TYPE OF ACCESS: Logging Roads & Trails
Water & Trails

CLAIM STATUS: SURVEYED (X) STAKED ()

HISTORY OF PROPERTY INCLUDED IN REPORT: YES (X) NO ()
(NOT AVAILABLE)

PAST ASSAY RESULTS: 4.0 Oz Au Per Ton - 2.6 % CU

GOLD COMMISSIONER'S FILE - RECORD # 25.66

DATE PROPERTY FIRST CROWN GRANTED OR STAKED: December 31, 1907

NEAREST TOWN: STEWARDSON INLET APPROX. DISTANCE: 2 miles

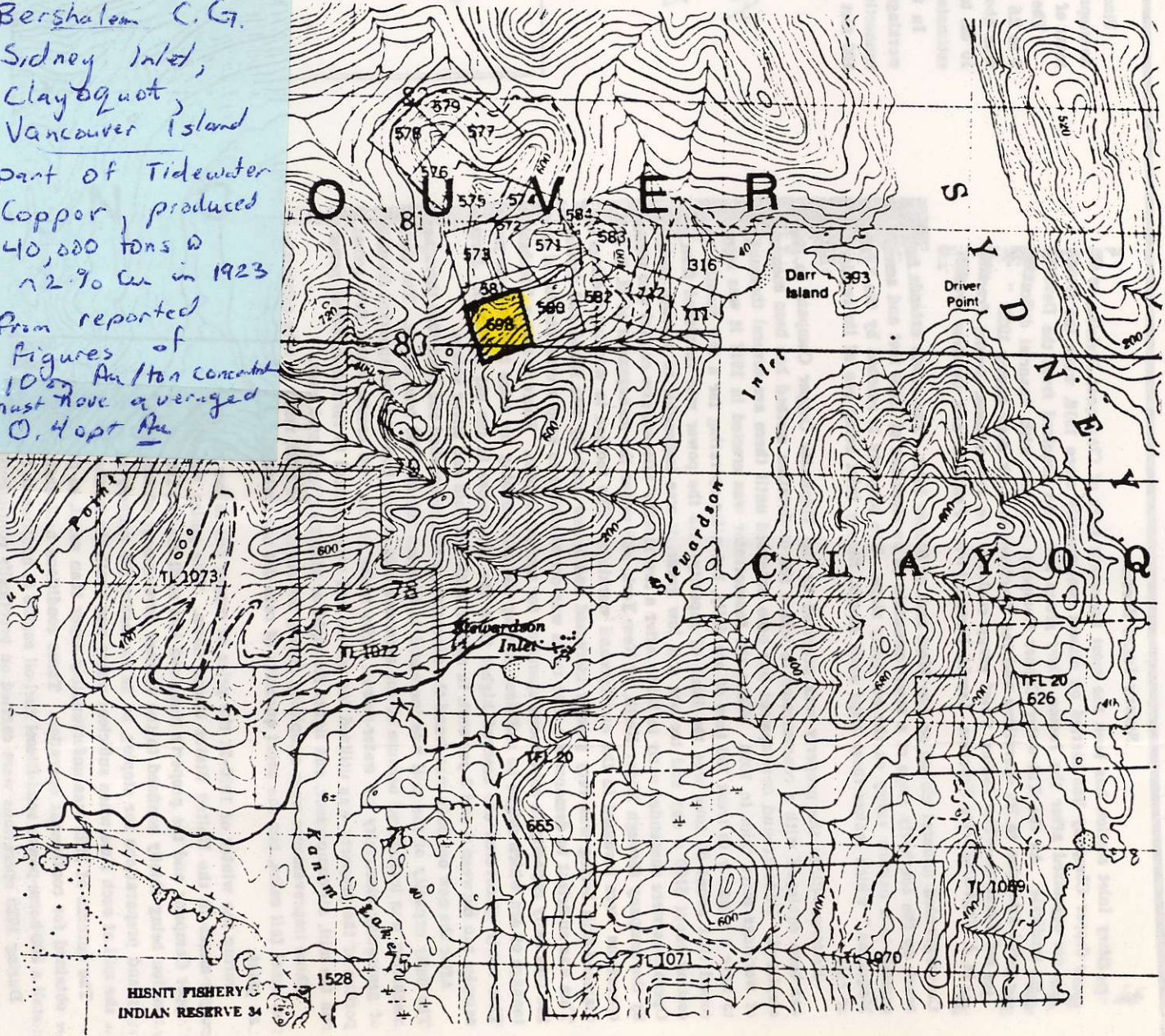


(APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF)
PROPERTY



Julius Caesar

*Bershalam C.G.
Sidney Inlet,
Clayoquot,
Vancouver Island
part of Tidewater
Copper, produced
40,000 tons @
12.90 Cu in 1923
from reported
figures of
1000 Au/Ton concn
must have averaged
0.40pt Au*



HISNIT FISHERY
INDIAN RESERVE 34

SIDNEY INLET SECTION.

The Sidney Inlet section has been the most important part of Clayoquot Division, as the Tidewater Copper Company has carried on almost continuously since 1916, when the property was organized after the Indian Chief group had been acquired from the Dewdney Syndicate. As the Tidewater Copper Company has met with financial difficulties, special attention to its operations and the development-work done during 1923.

Area and Location.—The Indian Chief group contains the *Tinucanum*, *Scotlet Fraction*, *Ya. 2*, *Mephistopheles Fraction*, *Leschi*, *Victor*, *Victor Fraction*, and *Dewdrop Fraction*.

Crown-granted mineral claims on the West arm of Sidney Inlet. The group extends from beach up the southerly slope of a steep mountain to an elevation of 1,900 feet and across the summit to a narrow valley on the northerly slope. The property is reached by the "Maquinna," which makes three trips each month, Sidney Inlet being one of its regular ports of call.

History.—Since the property was acquired by the Tidewater Copper Company in 1916, it has been equipped with a concentrator in which the oil-flotation method has been successfully employed. Underground development has been extended until there are several thousand feet of workings more than in 1916. When the concentrator was erected in 1917 it was supposed to have a capacity to treat 150 tons of ore daily, but after operating for a few months it was found that about 50 tons was the limit of capacity. As the power was furnished from a generator costing about \$100 a day and the ore was low grade, it was impossible to operate profitably. Operations were suspended early in 1918; after a few months' idleness new capital was acquired by the company through Minor Keith, of New York, and under the management of H. B. Price operations were resumed in the underground workings. The footage in working-openings and diamond-drill boring was very greatly increased and a new ore-body was found and developed. This was sufficient to demonstrate that there was ore available to keep a concentrator of about 200 tons daily capacity in continuous operation for several months. There is also a "probable" tonnage of ore which might be sufficient to keep the mill running for some two or three years. This newly discovered ore assayed higher than the milling-ore in the old workings. Average samples ran between 2 and 3 per cent. in copper, with low gold and silver values.

After the new ore-body was found the concentrator was remodelled and electrified throughout. The daily capacity of the mill was increased to between 200 and 300 tons of ore. The electric machinery was introduced because of the excessive cost of coal fuel and the apparent feasibility of generating electricity by water-power. The water in the two creeks which flow across a portion of the property was utilized for power, and was expected to furnish sufficient power to run the mill, air-compressor, and lights for eight or nine months of each year.

These improvements were completed during the summer of 1920, ready to take advantage of the usual fall rains, but the usual quantity of rain did not arrive and it was impossible to run the plant.

During the winter of 1920-21 the price of copper fell so low that very many of the larger copper-mines in the United States closed down. This policy was followed by the Tidewater Copper Company and the property remained idle until March, 1922. Operations were resumed, attention being chiefly confined to the further development of what is known as the Price ore-body and preparations for stoping, so as to ensure the delivery of a continuous supply of ore to the mill at such time when sufficient water was available for the required power.

The autumn of 1922 was unfortunately dryer than usual, so that sufficient power could not be obtained for continuous operation. These conditions held until the management decided to install a 300-horse-power semi-Diesel fuel-oil engine in addition to the water-power.

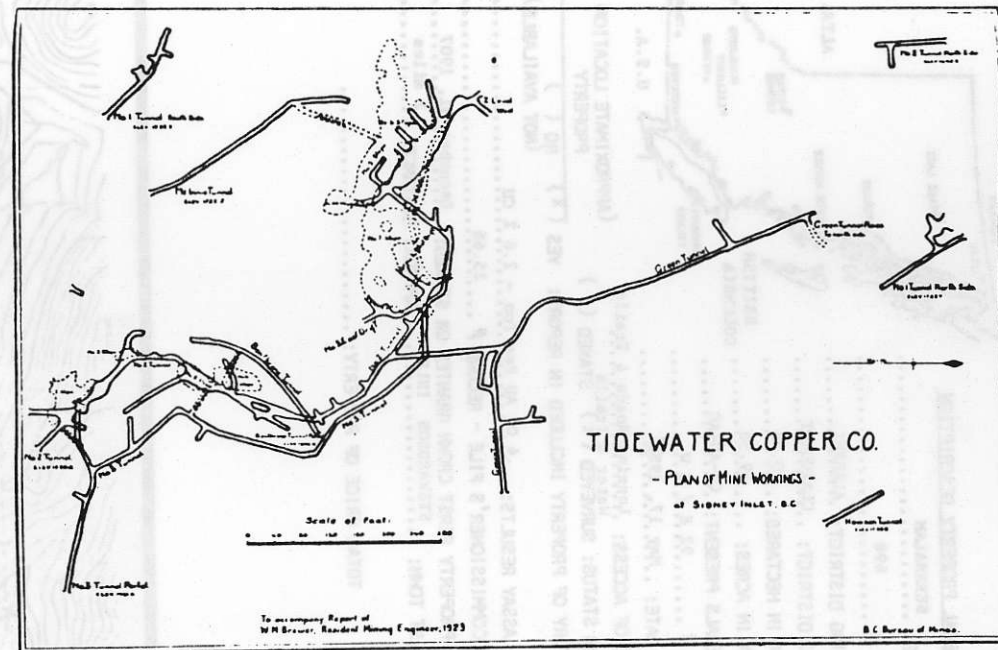
During 1923 operations were carried on practically continuously by J. C. Abrams, superintendent, using water-power when possible and the oil-engine when the water-supply was insufficient. The low price of copper during the last few months was a serious difficulty.

Since 1916 the Tidewater Copper Company has expended a large amount of money for development, erection of the concentrator, with necessary equipment in machinery, the development of water-power, etc.

The milling practice was especially satisfactory, as while the feed-heads averaged from 2 to 2.6 per cent. copper, with quite low gold and silver values, the proportion of concentration was about 20 to 1, and the grade of the concentrates averaged: Copper, 42 per cent.; gold, 10 oz. to the ton of concentrates; silver, 6.75 oz. to the ton concentrates. During 1923 it is estimated that there were 40,000 tons of ore milled, which produced 1,600 tons of concentrates.

In the latter end of July, 1923, I visited the company's camp and examined the mine workings. The underground development-work had extended the No. 3 adit 850 feet, thus connecting with the easterly end of the Price ore-body on that level. No. 3 adit is approximately 100 feet vertically below No. 2 adit, but the winze driven from No. 2 to No. 3 is on an incline

*40,000 tons milled
produced 1,600 tons of concentrates*



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