

A view of the Denoro Grande shaft collar within the headframe, with **H.H. Shear**, president, **George Stewart**, director and mine manager, and **Joe Pidhirny**, mine superintendent, Dentonia Resources Ltd.

Description of the Jewel Gold-Silver Property in B.C.

Shaft sinking and exploration drifting work were carried out earlier this year on the Jewel property in B.C.

Dentonia Resources Ltd. owns the Jewel gold-silver property, 300 miles east of Vancouver and 5 miles northeast of Greenwood, British Columbia. From 1895 to 1975, the property produced 130,000 tons of ore, grading 0.3 oz/t gold and 2.0 oz/t silver. This production came mainly from the Jewel and Enterprise orebodies. Several additional small stopes were worked along the vein.

A total of 13,180 feet of drifts and crosscuts and 4,230 feet of shafts, raises and winzes have been completed over a 3,200 feet strike length of the vein. These workings have extended down dip for a maximum of 600 feet. Dentonia's Jewel property covers 3,400 acres, of which 290 comprise 9 Crown-granted mineral claims. Greenwood is the centre of a well-known mining district which has produced significant quantities of copper, gold and silver from a number of different properties since the 1890's.

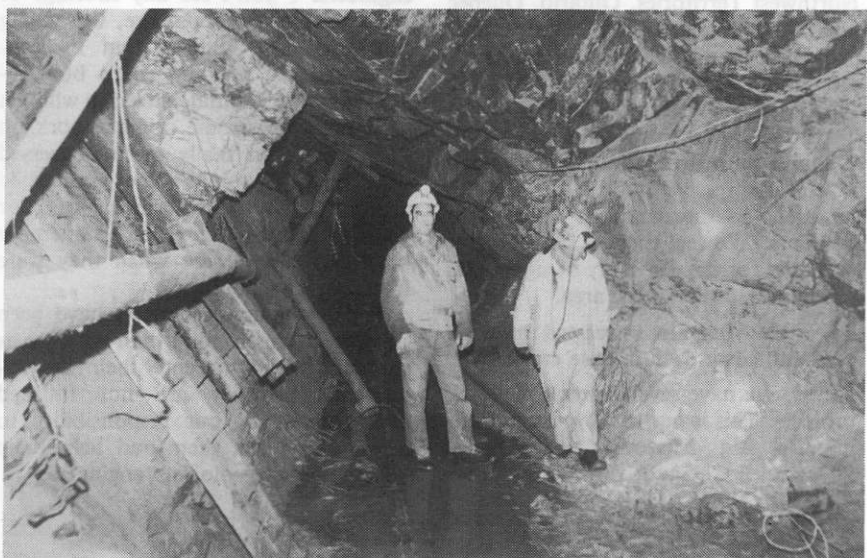
The vein is composed principally of quartz with about 1-2% pyrite, and minor galena and chalcopyrite. The gold occurs as tellurides and with the base-metal sulphides. The vein pinches and swells, with widths of barren quartz over 20 feet wide and widths of old stopes up to 9 feet wide.

The vein is open to the south and down dip. To the north, it appears to be pinching out in quartzite. The southern portion of the vein is within granodiorite; the north-

ern portion of the productive part of the vein is hosted by metamorphosed volcanics. It has an average dip of 40 degrees to the east and strikes N 20°E.

During 1980, Dentonia completed a \$209,000 program on the Jewel property. The Denero Grande workings, completed by Colt Resources from 1973 to 1975, were dewatered and the hoisting system and related buildings were rehabilitated. The old Jewel workings, approximately 800 feet north of the Denero Grande shaft, were dewatered. The Jewel shaft was made accessible and the upper 150 feet retimbered. Two small diamond-drilling programs were completed: underground from the 250-level shaft station of the Denero Grande shaft and surface drilling south of the Denero Grande workings. An underground sampling program was completed in the Jewel and Denero Grande workings.

Three good ore-grade shoots are open to depth below the Denero Grande workings and anomalous values were disclosed by the Jewel sampling. The configuration of the old stopes in the Jewel mine suggests a low-angled rake to the southeast and implies that the area between the Denero Grande shaft and the Jewel workings has a good potential for developing ore. Sampling in the northwest portion of the Denero Grande stopes suggests that there is a potential between the two workings in the upper levels as well. A 14-inch drill intersection 300 feet south of the Denero Grande workings returned 0.595 oz gold per ton, establishing a 300-foot extension on the vein and a new area to investigate.



The vein on the 250 level of the Denoro Grande workings, with **H.H. Shear**, president of Dentonia Resources Ltd., on the left and **Joe Pidhirny**, mine superintendent, on the right.



An over-all view of the Jewel property, showing the headframe, hoist house, dry and wash trailer to the right, with the compressor-generator in the left background.

will be of special appeal to
skiing, golfing, fishing.

is, including salary require-



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requires a Senior Engineer design and construction mining and milling. The PROJECT MANAGER will be responsible for the selection of specialists from the start through to completion of

for an individual with experience in medium to large construction projects, good skills, the ability to manage on track record of completion of job on time and on

report to the Chief Executive of the company and will likely be initially and on site once operations begin. The salary is negotiable, interest those in the 75K range. A two year contract is available with excellent potential for other projects for the

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manager of the company. Their security is comprised of all the material assets of the company which are the shares of the company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Aero Energy, Inc., and a producing natural gas property in Alberta.

The Board of Directors is of the opinion that the business affairs of the company are so adversely affected by these events that it casts serious doubt on the continued operations of the company as a growing concern, says John S. Watt, president.

Greenwich Resources Inc. has entered into a joint venture with The SNC Group, the largest engineering, procurement and construction group in Canada, to identify and develop gold properties in North-western Quebec. The interests of Greenwich and SNC in the joint venture are 55% and 45% respectively.

A review will be made of a range of gold prospects with significant reserve potential with a view to acquiring a portfolio of properties that sufficient exploration data to justify more detailed exploration and feasibility work.

As the result of this association Stanley Eskell and Michael Pick have joined the board of directors. Mr. Eskell has also been appointed chief executive officer. He has considerable experience in the mineral industry and in particular in the development of gold mines around the world. Mr. Pick is Group vice-president of corporate finance of The SNC Group and has been appointed a non-executive director.

Regional Resources has sold a block of 35,000 treasury shares by way of private placement, on a flow-through basis, at a price of \$6 per share. These were sold to **Logtung Resources** in consideration for the purchaser incurring exploration and development expenditures on behalf of the company.

Warren, although spending most of its cash, at least managed to avoid the heavy debt that plagues many similar companies. Of the \$3 million it had left at the end of 1982, \$2.75 million was returned to the debenture holders, who accepted three million shares for the balance owing.

So all that was left of Warren, a company with more than 10 million shares outstanding, was a relatively minor U.S. oil and gas inventory and a listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The board of directors realized that to survive, Warren needed a boost in management with some strong expertise in the oil business (the most experienced oilman in the company was the president of its U.S. subsidiary, James Murphy, who was fired by receiving a "termination allowance" of \$185,000).

In came the new management,

Dentonia finds high grade

VANCOUVER — Exploration drifting at **Dentonia Resources** Jewel mine near Greenwood, B.C., continues to encounter high-grade ore shoots which should enhance the viability of the prospect as a producer.

According to H. H. Shear, president, recent development work at the south end of the 400 level hit vein material which averaged 3.5 ft. in width for the last 36 ft. of the drift. The vein averaged 0.795 oz. gold per ton and 5.40 oz. silver over that distance, he said. In addition, a channel sample taken in the drift across 4.2 ft. returned values of 0.915 oz. gold and 5.95 oz. silver. Another channel sample in the same drift involving a width of 23 in. graded 2.54 oz. gold and 15.4 oz. silver.

Mr. Shear notes that the new ore shoot lies approximately 90 ft. south of the first zone encountered on the 400 level which averaged 0.417 oz. gold and 3.06 oz. silver over a 4.1-ft. width for a distance of 130 ft.

first serious evaluation of the former producer by Sasko, The Northern Miner is advised by Jeffrey D. Ross, the company's vice-president of operations. Sasko principals have held the Winslow property since the 1950s. The mine was in production during the Second World War.

In other developments, the company is concentrating the bulk of its 1983 exploration budget of \$1.7 million on ongoing drilling in the Waskada region of Southwestern Manitoba where the company expects to participate in the drilling of 18 development wells following a current program of six wells.

At the company's recent annual meeting, shareholders were told that results from five Sasko-interest test wells at Waskada could lead to the drilling of up to 50 wells on Saskatchewan lands over the next year.

Shareholders were also advised of successful "new" oil participation in Alberta.

More wells for New Scope in Manitoba oil field

New Scope Resources has completed two wells in the Spearfish formation in the Waskada field of Manitoba both of which are flowing at one at 200 bbl. per day and the other at 85 bbl. A third well is nearing completion. Three further development wells are to be drilled shortly according to Robt. T. Harkness, the company's secretary. Its working interest in these wells is 35%.

The company's first Saskatchewan well, which is in the Tilston area, has also been tested, flowing oil to surface in 27 minutes over a 100 ft. interval in the Mission Canyon formation. This well qualifies for a new 3-year royalty free incentive provided by the Saskatchewan government. The company has altered its drilling program to allow for the immediate development of drilling in this area. Working interest here varies from 25-75%.

July 7/83

Kettle River's new gravity testing plant completed

GREENWOOD, British Columbia—Kettle River Resources Ltd. recently completed the construction of a gravity testing plant at Greenwood. This testing facility, located on the mine site of Dentonia Resources Ltd., is designed to test quarter-yard (one 45-gallon drum) samples.

The plant was constructed to test Kettle River's large tracts of placer leases and hardrock claims in the Princeton-Tulameen area of British Columbia. Kettle River and Noranda Inc. are also testing the six-million-ton tailings pile located near the Phoenix mine at Greenwood.

Kettle River was faced with the difficult problem of evaluating

large areas of gold-, platinum-, and chromite-bearing clays. These stocky bentonitic clays with their very fine contained values and flat sheet-like gold had defied normal testing methods, George O.M. Stewart, Kettle River president, told *NAGMIN*.

Mr. Stewart says the company found that no commercial laboratory or testing facility was available in North America to test for microscopic, patchy, nugget effect value, contained in clay material. Normal small hardrock-type sampling would not test enough volume and the construction of a large production-type testing plant on the site would be too expensive and slow.

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Kettle River Res. Ltd.

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So a decision was made to construct a gravity testing plant at the site of Dentonia's Jewel mine. The availability of 45-gallon containers and the ease of computing yardage values led to one-quarter yard as a testing measure.

The material is taken from various horizons and locations by a backhoe and trucked to Greenwood in large lots. The samples are then loaded into a one-yard batch mill with water, grinding media, and flotation depressants added. The sample is ground until all material is free from clay and adhering material. The water, sand, slime, and boulders are then run over several shaker screens with the oversize material being washed and run over a sluice box.

The muddy water, slime, and sand is pumped from a sump into a one-yard tank and then released over a sluice box and, with further screening, into a seven-yard capacity tank. Additional water can be added at this stage to break down any colloidal effects if the original sample was all clay material. The contents of the seven-yard tank (30 percent solids) are then pumped up and over a 10-foot Reichart Spiral Concentrator in a closed circuit. Concentrate is taken from the spiral and the middlings are fed in a regulated fashion over a 12-foot by six-foot concentrating

shaker table. The tailings and middlings from the table are in closed circuit. Visual checks on the spiral and table show the operator when the bulk of the heavy minerals have been concentrated. The closed circuit is then discontinued and material is discarded to tailings. The tailings are run over a sluice and blanket.

The circuit is set up so that the tailings can be treated in a conditioner tank and a flotation concentrate made to capture floating material that may be trapped by surface tension.

The concentrates can then be evaluated to design a production plant based on where the greater values report. The types of evaluated concentrates are:

- a) Oversize sluice
- b) Sand sluice
- c) Reichart Spiral
- d) Shaker table
- e) Tail sluice
- f) Flotation concentrate
- g) Sump, pump, and pipeline concentrate (generally added to the two sluice box concentrates)

All hoses are transparent, all pumps are smooth, and all tanks are open with outlets easily disassembled and with enough width for inspection.

After each sample all parts are washed and inspected.

One further problem encountered in the Princeton-Tulameen area is the large amount of black sand in the concentrates. When the concentrates were tested commercially by acid wash, agitation, roasting, and mercury amalgamation, it was found that more gold remained in the concentrate than reported to the amalgam.

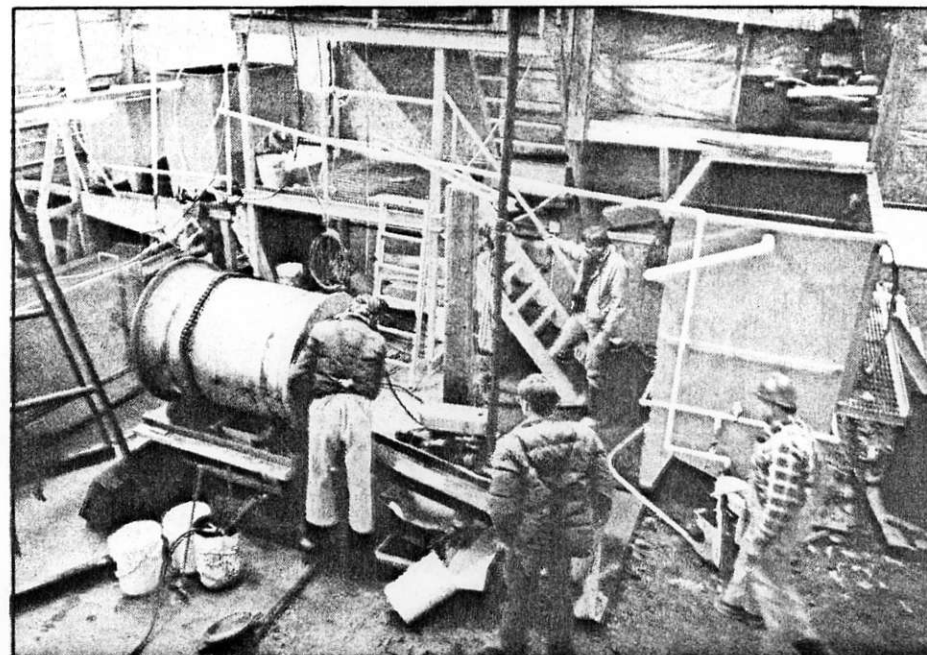
To address this problem, Kettle River decided to erect a smelter capable of smelting the 60 to 160 ounces of concentrate. A large electric furnace capable of taking several-day runs of concentrates in No. 20 pots was constructed. The lead brick resulting from the smelting of the concentrates enables a representative sample to be taken from this solid solution. From the resulting assay, the previous metal content in a yard of sampled material can be deduced through simple calculations.

The results of testing to date have shown some angular gold and small microscopic spheres of gold. Mr. Stewart speculates that

some of the gold is being derived from a covered hardrock source. The exploration program being conducted by Kettle River is unique in that both placer and hard rock exploration for precious metals are taking place in a single large sedimentary basin.

The search for buried gold/platinum channels and gold mineralization in several silicified altered fault zones will begin a new phase in 1986 as the results of the 1985 program are plotted and evaluated, says Mr. Stewart.

A program of trenching and percussion drilling will begin in early December of 1985. ✕



A one-yard ball mill inside Kettle River's new test plant is unloaded over shaker screens. Sand and slime run into the sump below. The new plant is located on Dentonia Resources' Jewel property in Greenwood, British Columbia.

Dentonia's geological mapping reveals new data on Jewel vein

GREENWOOD, British Columbia—Geological mapping of the underground excavations has uncovered several significant features of Dentonia Resources Ltd.'s Jewel vein, reports George O.M. Stewart, president.

"Detailed examination of the highest grade zones show that barite is present in large amounts and may be a very important indicator of the Bonanza shoots," Mr. Stewart explains. Large white barite crystals are outlined in the quartz vein and were previously thought to be quartz breccia fragments.

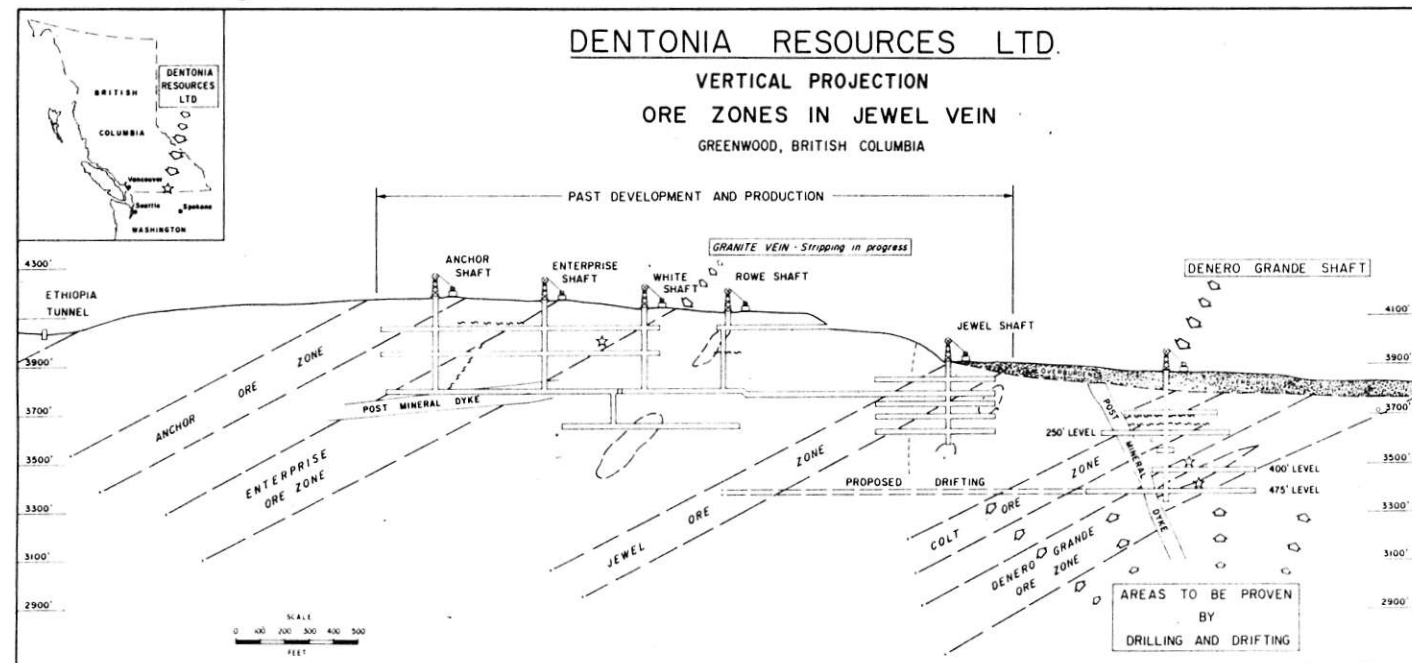
This alteration of the vein was first noted on the spiral concentrators used to test the mill tailings. Complaints were made that the spiral concentrator was plugging up with what was believed to be quartz. These barite/gold/silver zones appear to be located beneath very wide sections of low-grade quartz. It was postulated that these wide low-grade quartz zones may represent barriers to the ascending mineralizing fluids and act as a trap for ore deposition.

Dentonia geologists noticed that the hangingwall gouge in these zones had been replaced with massive mineralization which occurs in pewter-like slabs, two to six inches in width and assaying many ounces of gold and silver. Geological mapping in the upper levels of the mine has not uncovered such massive mineralization or barite alteration.

The 1985 development showed that the ore shoots have a very shallow rake. This discovery, when plotted on the old workings, shows why the previous exploration programs were unsuccessful, as the premise used was a vertical plunge to the ore shoots.

Silver State meets goal of one producing mine every two years

ELKO, Nevada—Even the cold and snowy weather could not lower William Reid's spirits as he addressed an audience in Elko, Nevada, on a recent Saturday in



A map of the ore zones in Dentonia's Jewel mine in Greenwood, British Columbia. Geological mapping of the underground excavations has uncovered several significant features of the Jewel vein located in the Jewel ore zone. Large white barite crystals are outlined in the quartz vein. These were previously thought to be quartz breccia fragments.

During the spring of 1984, Dentonia processed the development muck from various levels and faces following the company's 1984-85 winter exploration program. This generated a combined income of C\$177,993.94.

Mr. Stewart says that in addition to continuing examination and exploration of several previous metal prospects, Dentonia will embark on an exploration and development program in 1986 to drill and drive into untested areas in British Columbia and other Canadian provinces. ✕

Rampart awaits news from neighboring property in Pangis-Batchawana region

SAULT STE MARIE, Ontario—Having increased its working interest in the Ontex property to 100 percent, Rampart Resource Ltd. is looking forward to a winter exploration program. The property, renamed Golden King, is located in the Pangis-Batchawana gold camp near Sault Ste Marie, Ontario.

Bush Pilot Corp., an independent contracting company, has extended gridding of the iron mineral formation on Massive Energy's adjacent property two miles into Rampart's property. Massive is currently on sight doing 5,000 feet of in-fill drilling on their orebody to determine tonnage and some extension drilling on one of a number of gold remobilization areas. Rampart is awaiting the results of that work, which

sedimentary area beside a strong iron formation structure."

Exploration work on the Golden King identified 26 conductors and five target drill holes. Indications show a favorable extension of the iron mineral formation on the Massive Energy property across the common border and for two miles into the Rampart claims.

Upon receiving financing, Rampart plans to drop five holes to target that mineralized structure in January. In addition to the proposed drilling, the Rampart winter program will include gridding to the western boundary of the Golden King property.

"There are 249 claims," notes Mr. Warke. "If we can justify the orebody extending