REPORT OF OPERATIONS AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

92-J

VAN SILVER EXPLORATIONS LTD. (N.P.L.)

WALTER E. CLARKE, B.Sc., P.Eng.

31 Jan., 1978.

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REPORT OF OPERATIONS

AND

PROPOSED EXPLORATION AND

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

VAN SILVER EXPLORATIONS LTD. (N.P.L.)

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared at the request of the Receiver, Touche Ross & Co., for Van Silver Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.). The property was visited November 9th and 10th, 1977, at which time a tour was made of the mill, the Tedi Pit and Main Showing open pits. Snow prevented detailed examination of the pits and access to the Silver Tunnel. Subsequently, the writer has studied all available engineering and geological information and analysed production data from mill operations which commenced 7 September, 1977, and stopped 22 December, 1977. A staged exploration and development program is proposed to better assess the economic potential of the property.

SUMMARY

1. Exploration and development work on the property to date has located at least six principal areas of mineralization, three of which supplied limited tonnages to the mill. The other three are in the early stages of exploration. In order of present importance, these areas, as shown in Figure 1, are:-

   (i) Silver Tunnel

   A felsite dyke containing medium to high silver values and lesser amounts of gold, lead and zinc has been opened up underground over a

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length of approximately 300 feet. Mining was carried out on an 80 foot section and milled this year. At year end mining was resumed and approximately 1500 tons of broken muck remain underground. The average grade of silver mineralization as calculated from diamond and percussion drill hole assays is in the order of 9 ounces per ton, although it is reported that a much higher grade pipe-like shoot occurs on which detailed assay information is not available. An additional 500 feet of undeveloped strike length of the felsite dyke is inferred to the north of the present workings, where it was encountered in drilling in the Main Showing area, exhibiting comparable width and grade. The zone is open to depth with two diamond drill holes returning better than average values 300 feet below the present adit level, and therefore offers good potential for future development.

(ii) Tedi Area

This is located approximately 1.25 miles northeast of the Silver Tunnel and consists of several mineralized zones with silver, copper, lead, zinc and low gold values, in sheared andesite in a complex geological environment. The average grade of mineralization as calculated from diamond and percussion drill hole assays is estimated at 0.01 ounces/ton gold, 3.0 ounces/ton silver, 2.8%/ton lead, 2.5%/ton zinc and 0.36%/ton copper. The individual zones are located within an area 1000 feet north-south by 300 feet east-west in close proximity to a rhyolite dyke, with shearing and faulting probably exerting some

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control on mineral deposition. Some of the zones have been partially explored by diamond drilling and muck from the Tedi Pit contributed to this year's production.

(iii) Main Showing

This mineralized zone is located approximately 500 feet north of the Silver Tunnel workings and consists of rather low grade gold, silver, lead and zinc mineralization in meta-volcanics. The felsite dyke from the Silver Tunnel lies to the east of this mineralization and has been partially explored by percussion drill holes with encouraging results. Limited open pit mining was carried out and a portion of the production was milled in 1977. It is difficult to assess the potential of this zone due to the very limited exploration assay data and unimpressive mill performance. Consequently future exploration has been deferred to Stage II of the exploration and development program.

(iv) Zinc Showing

The showing is located close to the east boundary of the property about 1.5 miles east of the Silver Tunnel, or only approximately one-half mile east of the mill. Very preliminary exploration in the form of trenching and diamond drilling has tested the zone along a strike length of 120 feet and to a depth of 100 feet, indicating a grade of 6% zinc, combined with low gold, silver and copper values over a 12 foot width. The zone has been traced in outcrop for a total length of 1000 feet.

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(v) Tungsten Showing

Three trenches along a 100 foot length of a shear zone in an altered intrusive, about one mile south of the Silver Tunnel, or one mile west of the mill, were sampled and returned an average grade of 1.06% WO_3 across a 7 foot width, combined with low values in gold, silver and copper. It is of interest to note that tungsten values in the range of 0.25% WO_3 have been obtained from some samples taken at different locations on the property.

(vi) Geochemical Zone

Several northerly trending coincident geophysical, and silver, lead and zinc geochemical anomalies occur in the mill area, extending more than 5000 feet north-south across a width of up to 5000 feet. The zone is open both to the north and the south and the strength of the anomalies suggests the presence of sub-surface mineralization, which to date has been untested.

2. Production

Mill production was carried out on an intermittent basis between 7 September and 22 December, 1977, and mill feed was derived from the Silver Tunnel, Main Showing and Tedi Pit zones. In order to illustrate the problems experienced during this stage, tabulation of estimated reserve grades are included with the data on mill performance on Page 5.

The following observations may be made:

(a) There is a drastic variation between the estimated reserve grade and mill heads for each of the zones. This is probably partly due to the

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insufficient detailed assay data for a good reserve grade estimate, and to a lesser degree to the head assay calculation, but more importantly, it indicates that there has been excessive dilution during the mining cycle.

(b) There is poor correlation between metal input into the mill based on mill head assays and metal content recovered in the concentrate for each of the zones. In some instances recoveries are greater than input and in others the reverse is the case. Such inconsistencies may be caused by a combination of lack of control of weighing both mill feed and concentrate (no weightometer or concentrate scales) and irregularities in head sampling (no automatic sampler on feed belt).

(c) Smelter settlements have been received for most of the Silver Tunnel production and about half of that from the Main Showing. There is good correlation between the Company and Cominco concentrate assays for the Silver Tunnel, but not quite as good for the Main Showing, for which only about half the production has been reported.

(d) Based on the incomplete available data and the assumption that a correlation between Company and smelter assays will apply to the balance of production, the net value of production may be estimated at

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RESERVE GRADE AND METAL RECOVERY

ITEM	Tons	GRADE Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton	Lead %/ton	Zinc %/ton	Copper %/ton	Value/ton Gross	Net	METAL CONTENT Gold ounces	Silver ounces	Lead lbs.	Zinc lbs.	Copper lbs.	Value $ Gross	Net
SILVER TUNNEL															
RESERVE GRADE		0.01	9.0	0.20	0.34		52.90	39.77							
MILL HEADS 7-30 Sept.77	843.6	0.01	3.7	0.44	0.76		28.96	19.40	8.44	3121.5	7,424	12,823		24,430.	16,366.
TAILS	820.	0.006	0.86	0.08	0.18		7.26	4.94	4.92	705.2	1,312	2,952		5,953.	4,050.
RECOVERED TO CONCENTRATE							21.70	14.46	3.52	2416.3	6,112	9,871		18,477.	12,316.
CONCENTRATE-COMPANY	21.39	0.43	194.1	6.9	12.1		1225.57	1063.21	9.20	4151.1	2,951	5,176		26,215.	22,742.
LOT #1 COMINCO	21.39	0.44	199.85	7.0	13.3	0.43	1265.73	1094.76	9.45	4279.1	2,994	5,689	184	27,074.	23,417.
MILL HEADS 17-22 Dec.77	400.0*	0.007	1.67	0.10	0.21		12.05	8.53	2.8	668.0	800	1,680		4,820.	3,412.
TAILS	388.0*	0.002	0.15	0.01	0.08		1.71	1.05	0.8	58.0	78	621		663.	407.
RECOVERED TO CONCENTRATE							10.34	7.48	2.0	610.0	722	1,059		4,157.	2,905.
CONCENTRATE-COMPANY	12.0*	0.53	66.1	4.6	7.2	0.36	520.11	439.70	6.4	793.0	1,094	1,726	86	6,241.	5,276.
MAIN SHOWING															
RESERVE GRADE		0.01	2.1	0.17	0.16		14.75	10.69							
MILL HEADS 1 Oct.-14 Nov.77	2000.0*	0.052	0.67	0.34	0.33		16.95	11.91	104.0	1340.0	13,600	13,200		33,900.	23,820.
TAILS	1945.0*	0.003	0.12	0.05	0.05		1.79	1.15	5.8	233.0	1,945	1,945		3,482.	2,237.
RECOVERED TO CONCENTRATE							15.16	10.76	98.2	1107.0	11,655	11,255		30,418.	21,583.
CONCENTRATE-COMPANY	55.0*	0.65	8.73	5.14	3.03		213.30	173.70	35.8	480.0	5,654	3,333		11,732.	9,554.
CONCENTRATE POTS 6,7,8	29.2	0.91	8.28	6.08	3.31	1.08	277.50	221.15	26.6	242.0	3,551	1,933	631	8,103.	6,458.
LOT #2 COMINCO	29.2	0.75	8.20	6.70	6.20	1.40	276.14	197.26	21.9	239.0	3,913	3,621	818	8,063.	5,760.
TEDI PIT															
RESERVE GRADE		0.01	2.0	1.9	1.6	0.17	27.28	19.44							
MILL HEADS 26 Oct.,14-25 Nov.77	811.0*	0.018	0.44	0.69	0.86		13.31	8.09	14.6	356.8	11,192	13,949		10,794.	6,561.
TAILS	779.5*	0.003	0.08	0.17	0.15		3.00	1.60	2.3	624.0	2,650	2,339		2,339.	1,247.
RECOVERED TO CONCENTRATE							10.31	7.49	12.3	294.4	8,542	11,610		8,455.	5,314.
CONCENTRATE-COMPANY	31.5*	0.17	5.0	7.76	12.42	2.26	209.26	113.45	5.4	157.5	4,889	7,825	1424	6,592.	3,574.

* Estimated

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insufficient detailed assay data for a good reserve grade estimate, and to a lesser degree to the head assay calculation, but more importantly, it indicates that there has been excessive dilution during the mining cycle.

(b) There is poor correlation between metal input into the mill based on mill head assays and metal content recovered in the concentrate for each of the zones. In some instances recoveries are greater than input and in others the reverse is the case. Such inconsistencies may be caused by a combination of lack of control of weighing both mill feed and concentrate (no weightometer or concentrate scales) and irregularities in head sampling (no automatic sampler on feed belt).

(c) Smelter settlements have been received for most of the Silver Tunnel production and about half of that from the Main Showing. There is good correlation between the Company and Cominco concentrate assays for the Silver Tunnel, but not quite as good for the Main Showing, for which only about half the production has been reported.

(d) Based on the incomplete available data and the assumption that a correlation between Company and smelter assays will apply to the balance of production, the net value of production may be estimated at

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Zone	Tons Milled	Concentrate Production Tons	Value $	Treatment & Transportation	Net Value of Production
Silver Tunnel					
7-30 Sept.	843.6	21.39*	23,417.*	2,176.*	21,241.*
17-22 Dec.	400.0	12.0	5,276.	1,152.	4,124.
Main Showing	2000.0	29.2*	5,760.*	2,651.*	3,109.*
		25.8	5,089.	2,342.	2,747.
Tedi Pit	811.0	31.5	3,574.	3,024.	500.
Totals	4054.6	139.89	43,116.	11,345.	31,771.

* Actual

Broken reserves stock piled underground or on surfaceare approximately:

Silver Tunnel	1,500 tons
Main Showing	6,000 tons
Tedi Pit	2,000 tons
	9,500 tons

The mill is presently capable of handling 150 tons per day and this tonnage could be increased to at least 300 tons per day by relocation of the primary crushing unit, construction of a conveyor system from the stock pile to a new fine ore bin, and installation of the second ball mill now at the site and other alterations for which adequate space is available in and around the mill.

3. Exploration and Development Program

Note - Estimated costs include property overhead and related items.

STAGE I See Figures 2, 3 & 4

(i) Silver Tunnel

Collar a 17.5% decline at elevation 2150 approximately 250 feet southwest of present adit.

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Length 400 feet plus two 50 foot crosscuts through mineralized zone

Total advance 500 feet @ $275./foot $137,500.

Estimated developed reserves 30,000 tons

Time to completion 2.5 months

(ii) Tedi Area

Diamond drilling at 100 foot centres along 6 sections to cover an area approximately 300 x 350 feet

15 holes, average depth 225 feet

3375 feet @ $20./foot 67,500.

Time to completion 3 months

Estimated Cost STAGE I	$205,000.
Plus Contingencies 15%	30,000.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST STAGE I	$235,000.

STAGE II See Figures 2, 3 & 4

(i) Silver Tunnel - Main Showing

(a) Extend present level 500 feet north to the area of the downward extension of the Main Showing area, with a 200 foot cross-cut for a drilling base under the Main Showing.

Drift and crosscut advance

750 feet @ $275./foot $206,000.

(b) Percussion drilling at 50 foot centres along drift. 500 feet @ $5./foot 2,500.

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(c) Diamond drilling in Main Showing area from drift and cross-cut

2600 feet @ $13./foot — 33,800.

$242,300.

(ii) Tedi Area

Continue diamond drilling program in STAGE I by closing in to 50 foot centres and test other mineral occurrences to the south of this area.

4000 feet @ $20./foot — 80,000.

(iii) Zinc Showing

Geological Mapping	$ 1,500.	
Diamond drilling		
1000 feet @ $20./foot	20,000.	
		21,500.

(iv) Tungsten Showing

Geological Mapping	$ 1,500.	
Stripping, trenching, sampling	3,000.	
Diamond drilling		
750 feet @ $20./foot	15,000.	
		$ 19,500.

(v) Geochemical Zone

Diamond Drilling

1000 feet @ $20./foot — 20,000.

$383,300.

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Contingencies 15%	$ 56,700.
Total Estimated cost STAGE II	$440,000.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST STAGES I AND II	$675,000.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The number of mineral showings, the advanced state of development on the more important zones and the camp and plant facilities already installed, all contribute to making the Van Silver property one of considerable merit and worthy of continued exploration and development in anticipation of early resumption of production.

2. Production to date has been disappointing from an economic viewpoint largely due to lack of control of mining, resulting in excessive dilution to uneconomic grades. The importance of this problem is well illustrated by the fact that the net value of production is estimated at $31,771. for 4055 tons milled, or $7.84/ton milled. This amount is all that is available to pay for operating costs. If reserve grades had been maintained, the net value of production would have been $86,580. or $21.35/ton milled.

3. It would appear that the mill is capable of efficient operation which will be enhanced by relocation of the primary crusher in circuit with a conveying system from stockpile to fine ore bin and installation of a weightometer, automatic sampler and concentrate scales.

4. Future production should not be contemplated until sufficient reserves have been developed to permit steady production and proper mining methods

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laid out to minimize the dilution problem. It should not be assumed, although it is a possibility, that production might be resumed at the end of STAGE I.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the proposed exploration and development program be implemented at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

Walter E. Clarke

WALTER E. CLARKE, B.Sc., P.Eng.

31 January, 1978.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 196 continuous located mineral claims in the Brandywine Creek area, Vancouver Mining District, B.C., and extends over a 6.5 mile distance from south of Brandywine Creek northward to Callaghan Creek. Elevations range from 1200 feet in the south sector to over 5000 feet in the western sector, where topography changes from moderate to rugged. Heavy rainfall and snowfall may be anticipated.

Access is by paved road, Highway 99, 65 miles from Vancouver. The highway, B.C. Railway and B.C. Hydro transmission lines all cross the property. Logging roads provide easy access to the main known mineralized zones.

Claim data are as follows:

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	DUE DATE
VAN I - XIV	11653D - 11666D	19 Apr. 1981
VAN 15 - 18	11769E - 11772E	24 May 1980
VAN 19 - 31	11787G - 11799G	2 June 1981
VAN 32 - 43	11800G - 11811G	2 June 1978
VAN 63 - 79	11989H - 12005H	4 July 1979
VAN 81 - 83	12007H - 12009H	4 July 1978
VAN 89 - 90	15371N - 15372N	7 Oct. 1980
SUNNY CAVE I	10558M	21 Sept. 1981
SUNNY CAVE II	10459K	21 Aug. 1981
SUNNY CAVE III	10583M	28 Sept. 1981
SUNNY CAVE IV - VIII	11179M - 11183M	10 Sept. 1980
SUNNY CAVE IX - X	11184M - 11185M	10 Sept. 1982
SUNNY CAVE XI	11186M	10 Sept. 1980
SUNNY CAVE 12	11236N	14 Oct. 1978
SUNNY CAVE 13 - 19	11237N - 11243N	14 Oct. 1981
SUNNY CAVE 20 - 23	11329P - 11332P	30 Nov. 1981
SUNNY CAVE 24 - 28	11333P - 11337P	30 Nov. 1980
SUNNY CAVE	10557M	21 Sept. 1981
BOB 1 - 9	16004E - 16012E	13 May 1981
BOB 10	16013E	13 May 1980
BOB 11 - 16	16014E - 16019E	13 May 1981

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CLAIM	RECORD NO.	DUE DATE
BOB 17 - 24	16098E - 16105E	29 May 1981
BOB 25 - 28	19567D - 19570D	17 Apr. 1981
BOB 29 - 30	19571D - 19572D	17 Apr. 1980
BOB 31 - 34	19573D - 19576D	17 Apr. 1981
LUX 1 - 3	20364H - 20366H	19 July 1981
LUX 4	20367H	19 June 1980
MAT 1 - 3	156380 - 156400	14 Mar. 1981
MAT 5	156420 -	14 Mar. 1980
VERN 8	9208E	28 May 1980
TEDI 1	22876K	10 Aug. 1980
MIL	4785H	9 July 1979
MIL 1 - 11	19761G - 19771G	5 June 1980
ASH	4786H	9 July 1980
THYNE	8328N	24 Oct. 1980
STAR 1 - 2	10593M - 10594M	30 Sept. 1981
PETER 1	10595M	30 Sept. 1979
JO	11311P	22 Nov. 1980
LU	11310P	22 Nov. 1979
ELM	4787H	9 July 1978
BRU	4812N	12 Sept. 1978
MINE	8327N	24 Oct. 1978
SPINE	8002M	11 Sept. 1978
SUN 1 - 6	20062H - 20067H	6 July 1981
SUN 7	20068H	6 July 1978
SUN 8	26565A	14 Jan. 1980
SNOW 1 - 15	20069H - 20083H	6 July 1979
SNOW 16 - 21	22363P - 22368P	17 Nov. 1980
SNOW 22 - 24	22369P - 22371P	17 Nov. 1979
DICK (3 Units)	TAG. NO. 36275	

HISTORY

The first claims in the area were staked in 1923 and exploration in the form of trenching and limited underground work was carried out intermittently through to 1936. Re-staking by the present company commenced in 1962 and the number of claims has been gradually increased. During the period 1962 to date, prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, diamond and percussion drilling and underground development have been conducted on various

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mineralized zones, which culminated with mill construction and limited production from the Silver Tunnel, Main Showing and Tedi Zones.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The property is located within the Callaghan Creek roof pendant which is one of the northwesterly trending volcanic-sedimentary pendants within the Coast Plutonic Complex. Metamorphism is variable in these pendants but all are characterized by strong northwesterly-trending foliation. On the property metamorphosed volcanic rocks, interbedded with minor limestones have been intruded by granitic and dioritic rock types. Felsite dykes intrude the preceding rocks and are of major importance as some contain economic mineralization. Shearing and faulting have undoubtedly contributed to localization of mineralization.

Mineralization in the felsite dyke, which is the host rock in the Silver Tunnel, consists of pyrite, sphalerite and galena with values in silver and to a lesser extent gold. In the metamorphosed volcanics, as in the Tedi and Main Showing areas, mineralization is pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite with significant amounts of silver and gold. Other economic minerals which may be recovered are lead, zinc and copper.

METALLURGY AND MILLING

Metallurgical tests were carried out on the Silver Tunnel mineralized felsite dyke, with good recoveries indicated. It was not possible to confirm these recoveries during actual production due to insufficient assay data and lack of accurate daily tonnage figures. However, recovery problems are not anticipated.

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The mill is currently capable of treating 150 tons per day. Future plans include the installation of a conveyor system from the ore stock pile to a new fine ore bin and relocation of the primary crusher to streamline the operation. Sufficient space is available within the mill for installation of a second ball mill (now on the property) and additional flotation and settling capacity to increase daily mill tonnage to at least 300 tons per day, if required. There is tailings disposal capacity for several year's production.

MINING

Underground mining was carried out in the Silver Tunnel and open pit in the Main Showing and Tedi areas. Production data indicates that there has been excessive dilution and more control of mining will be essential to achieve an economic operation in the future.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The proposed program is laid out to initially assess the economic potential of the more important mineralized zones, and which if successful could permit early resumption of production. This stage should be followed by further development of reserves in producing areas to ensure continuity of operation, and further examination of mineralized zones that now are only partially explored.

STAGE I

(i) Silver Tunnel

A 17.5% decline collared at elevation 2150 feet approximately 250 feet southwest of the present adit is proposed to be driven 400 feet northeasterly in the hanging wall of the felsite dyke, with two 50 foot crosscuts through

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the dyke to test the downward extension of the mineralized shoot outlined on the 2250 level. At the north face, the decline would reach elevation 2090, 160 feet vertically below the present level. Assuming continuity of mineralization, as indicated by diamond drilling, approximately 30,000 tons of reserves should be developed.

The time required to carry out this phase of the program is estimated to be 2.5 months and could be carried out during the winter months. Inter-level development and stope preparation are not included in the time and cost estimates in this report, and any comments on mining methods are reserved until ground conditions and extent of mineralization can be observed first hand.

(ii) Tedi Area

There are several mineralized zones within an area 300 feet x 350 feet close to the Tedi Pit, one of which, from diamond drill results, appears to be of comparable grade. A total of 15 diamond drill holes on 6 sections, 50 feet apart, with holes spaced at approximately 100 foot intervals along the sections are proposed to determine more specifically the continuity and other characteristics of the mineralization. Depending upon the results, it may be necessary to close in to 50 foot intervals along the sections during Stage II before plans for mining can be contemplated.

Estimated time required for this phase is 3 months and probably should not commence until about 1 April.

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STAGE II

(i) Silver Tunnel - Main Showing

There appears to be good potential for developing ore in the felsite dyke between the Silver Tunnel and the Main Showing. The Silver Tunnel would provide ready access for a 550 foot drive northerly about 20 feet in the hanging wall of the felsite dyke. From this heading the felsite may be tested at 50 foot intervals along strike by percussion drilling. Diamond drilling to the west of the drift will check for the downward extension of the Main Showing mineralization and from a 200 foot cross-cut to the east of the drift will check the felsite dyke between present surface drilling and the 2250 Level, which at this point is approximately 400 feet below surface.

Estimated time for drifting, cross-cutting and drilling would be approximately 5 months and could commence at any time.

(ii) Tedi Area

There are several areas of mineralization that have not been tested by diamond drilling. Combined with fill-in drilling at 50 foot intervals, as noted above, there could be as many as 26 holes required to more fully test this area for a total estimated 4000 feet.

The estimated time to complete this phase would be 3.5 months

Further comments on the Zinc and Tungsten Showings and the Geochemical Zone are not required except to note that further exploration of these areas should be included in future work on the property.

Walter E. Clarke

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Walter Ernest Clarke, of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geological and mining engineer with an office at 1362 Dallas Road, Victoria, British Columbia. V8S 1A1.

2. I am a graduate of Queen's University (1939) with a B.Sc. degree in Geology and Mineralogy.

3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers in the Provinces of British Columbia and Ontario.

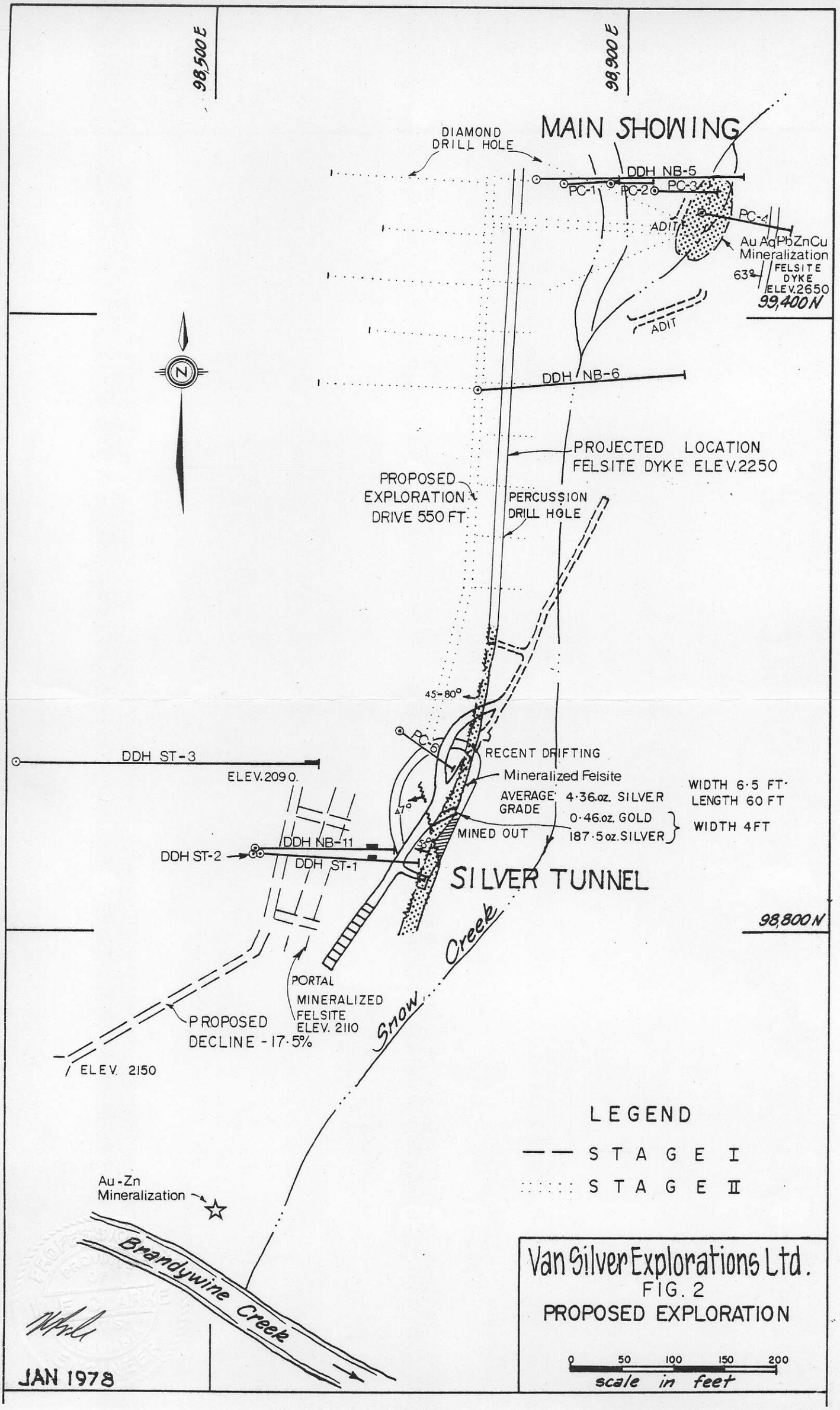
5. I have no interest, either direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Van Silver Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.), nor do I expect to acquire any such interest in the future.

Walter E. Clarke

WALTER E. CLARKE, P.Eng.

January, 1978


SILVER TUNNEL
MAIN SHOWING
TUNGSTEN
SHOWING
TEDI
AREA
MILL
GEOCHEMICAL
ZONE
DIER
ZINC
SHOWING
McGuire
Brandywine Creek
Brandywine
Creek
Daisy Lake
HIGHWAY 99
INDEX
MAP
VAN SILVER EXPLORATIONS LTD.
BRANDYWINE CREEK CLAIM GROUP
FIG. 1
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
0
0.5
1.0
SCALE IN MILES
JAN 1978


98,500 E
98,900 E
MAIN SHOWING
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
DDH NB-5
PC-1
PC-2
PC-3
PC-4
ADIT
Au Ag Pb Zn Cu Mineralization
63°
FELSITE DYKE ELEV. 2650
99,400 N
ADIT
DDH NB-6
PROJECTED LOCATION FELSITE DYKE ELEV. 2250
PROPOSED EXPLORATION DRIVE 550 FT
PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE
45-80°
PC-6
RECENT DRIFTING
Mineralized Felsite
AVERAGE GRADE 4·36 oz. SILVER
0·46 oz. GOLD
187·5 oz. SILVER
WIDTH 6·5 FT · LENGTH 60 FT
WIDTH 4 FT
47°
55°
MINED OUT
DDH ST-3
ELEV. 2090.
DDH NB-11
DDH ST-2
DDH ST-1
SILVER TUNNEL
98,800 N
Snow Creek
PORTAL
MINERALIZED FELSITE ELEV. 2110
PROPOSED DECLINE - 17·5%
ELEV. 2150
LEGEND
STAGE I
STAGE II
Au-Zn Mineralization
Brandywine Creek
JAN 1978
Van Silver Explorations Ltd.
FIG. 2
PROPOSED EXPLORATION
0 50 100 150 200
scale in feet

99,000 N

2500'EL.

DDH NB-5

DDH NB-6

PC-2

NO VALUES

PC-4

PC-1

PC-3

PC-6

XC-2

STAGE. II

11·3
5·5

DDH NB-11

PROPOSED DECLINE

STAGE. I DDH.ST-1.

DDH ST-3

DDH ST-2

2000'EL.

Fig. 3

Van Silver Explorations Ltd.

Longitudinal Section
Silver Tunnel Zone

0 50 100 150 200

scale in feet JAN 1978

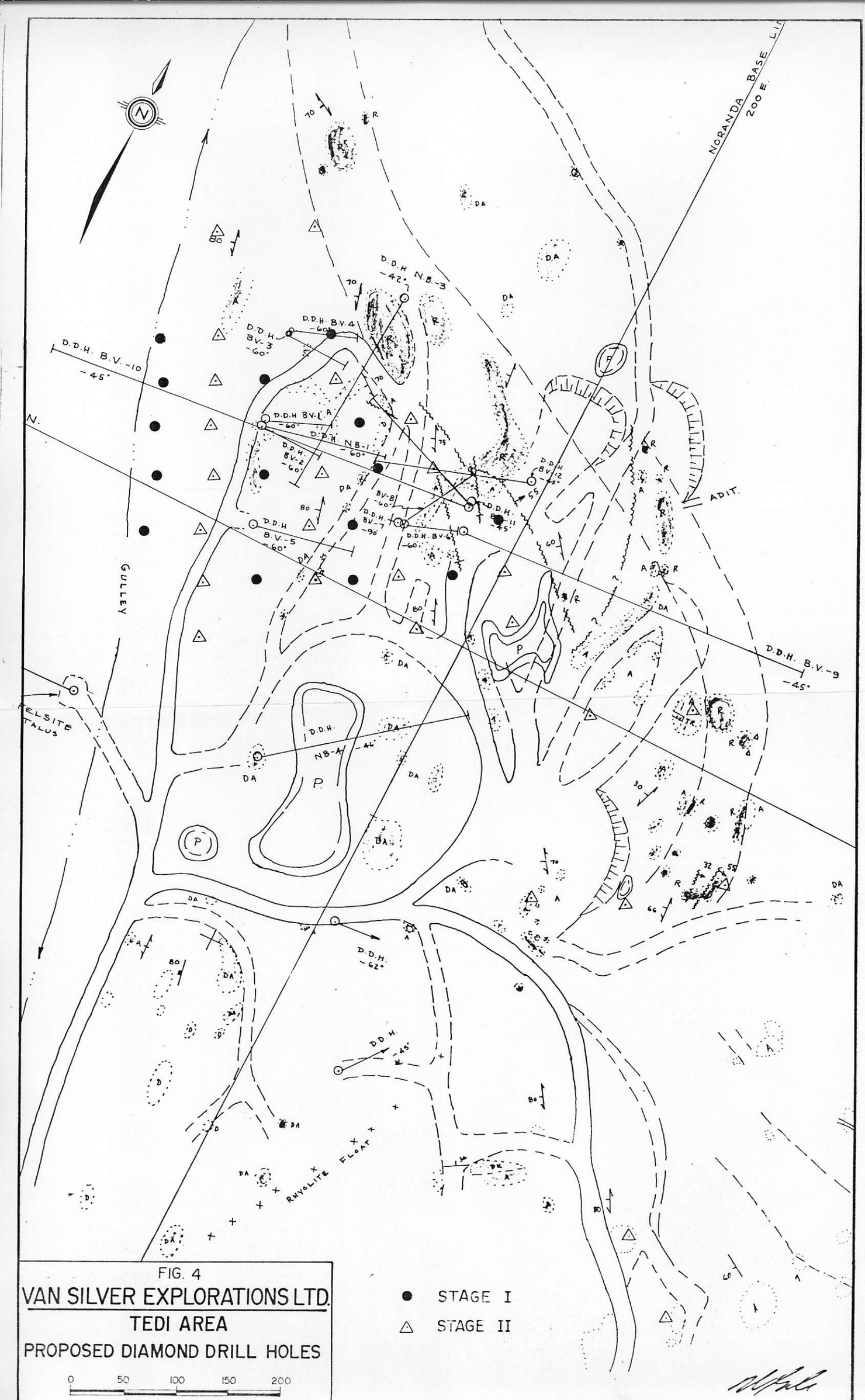


FIG. 4

VAN SILVER EXPLORATIONS LTD.

TEDI AREA

PROPOSED DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

0 50 100 150 200

SCALE IN FEET JAN 1978