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THE BAYONNE MINE
NELSON MINING DIVISION

B. C.

November 25, 1973 George L. Mill, P. Eng.

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(49° 116° SW)

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INTRODUCTION

This report is written at the request of Mr. Ralph Sostad, 410 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver 2, B.C. It has reference to a group of seventeen mineral claims located in the Nelson Mining Division of British Columbia and covering the acreage commonly referred to as the Bayonne Mine, a former gold producer. The purpose of the report is to compile all pertinent information relative to the past history of the property and, based on this information as well as on several personal examinations of the underground workings, to propose - if such appears warranted - an exploration program of sufficient scope to permit determination of the feasibility of resuming operations under the more favourable transportation facilities and economic conditions existing at the present time.

SUMMARY

In summary, the writer is of the opinion that the undertaking of an exploratory program on the Bayonne property is fully warranted at current gold, silver and lead prices. His conclusions indicate that:

1. The exploration program should be carried out in stages with the planning and eventual implementation of the second and subsequent stages to be determined following the evaluation of the results obtained in the preceding stage.

2. Any attempt to limit exploration activity to the vicinity of indicated ore blocks would result merely in a scavenger operation.
3. The future potential of the property lies along the strike and down-dip projection of the known veins and the possible existence of other veins in close proximity to them.
4. Until such time as the reserve figure is increased substantially consideration should not be given to the provision of concentrator facilities.
5. The chances of increasing this reserve figure are considered as good.
6. A reduction in reserve grade as reserve tonnage increases should be anticipated due to the eventual percentage increase in its primary ore content.
7. Because of the narrow veins the dilution factor in sloping operations will undoubtedly show a fairly substantial discrepancy between reserve grade and production grade.
8. If and when production facilities are indicated a fairly extensive development program will have to be maintained to meet concentrator requirements.
9. In any proposed concentrator flowsheet facilities will have to be provided to ensure recovery of the silver and lead content which, at present price levels, are valued at better than \$8.00 per ton of ore in place.

Taking all the above factors into consideration the writer has recommended, as an initial stage, the investigation of the lateral and down-dip potential of the "A" vein below the present No. 8 level. In addition, he has recommended trenching and drilling on the North vein on which no work of any consequence has been done, as well as trenching south and southeast of the No. 8 level portal of the "A" vein in an effort to uncover parallel vein systems.

It has been estimated that a capital outlay of \$125,000.00 will be required to carry this initial stage to completion.

PROPERTY

The subject property comprises of total of seventeen (17) contiguous mineral claims of which total Mr. Ralph Sostad holds six (6) crown-granted claims and two (2) claims held by right of location. The remaining nine (9) claims are held under mineral Lease No. M214, dated June 30, 1972, by (Mrs.) Marguerite Sostad, 1190 Renton Place, West Vancouver, B.C. The claims are identifiable as follows:

Crown-granted Claims (R. Sostad)

Bayonne	Lot No. 5083
Columbus	Lot No. 5961
Ohio	Lot No. 5962
New Jersey	Lot No. 5967
Virginia	Lot No. 6887
Skookum	Lot No. 9360

Claims held by right of location (R. Sostad)

Maryland - Record No. 15281 - August 1, 1973

Kentucky - Record No. 15282 - August 1, 1973

Claims held under Mineral Lease No. M-214 (Marguerite Sostad)

Illinois	Lot No. 6888
Oxford	Lot No. 5084
Delaware	Lot No. 5960
Echo Fraction	Lot No. 13015
Echo	Lot No. 13014
Ontario	Lot No. 13016
Portland	Lot No. 13017
St. Elmo Fraction	Lot No. 13018
Idaho	Lot No. 13019

In addition, Mr. Sostad holds certain surface rights on the Ohio claim which comprises approximately 51 acres and water rights on Bayonne Creek.

LOCATION

The property lies in the Bayonne-Midge Creek area of the Nelson Mining Division of British Columbia. It is located on the south-westerly slope of John Bull Mountain, north of Bayonne Creek, a tributary of the West Fork of Summit Creek. The former producing gold mines of the Sheep Creek district lie approximately eight miles to the west.

ACCESSIBILITY

Between the years 1925 and 1930, a wagon road was built from Tye Siding, up Cultus Creek for about six miles and, from this,

a pack trail extended through a low pass to Canyon Creek and up Canyon Creek to the Spokane Mine on Wall Mountain. This trail was later extended to the Bayonne Mine. The Bayonne road, carried through to the mine in 1935, followed the same route from the end of the wagon road. Tye Siding is on the Kettle Valley Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway running along the west shore of Kootenay Lake. This wagon road, approximately 23 miles in length, was used by trucks in summer and caterpillar tractors during the winter. As can be evidenced, transportation was undoubtedly the major problem encountered by the former operators. Since the completion of the Salmo-Creston Southern Provincial Highway in 1963, this handicap has been eliminated in great part. This new highway crosses Bayonne Creek approximately 24 miles from Creston. From this point a logging company holding timber limits in the area built four miles of road to within 1.5 miles of the Bayonne Mine. In 1964 a local mining company optioned the property and extended this logging road to the property but dropped its option after a very limited diamond drilling program. From a transportation standpoint, this places the Trail Smelter within 60 miles of the property, mostly via paved highway.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The area forms part of the Selkirk Mountain range with claim elevations ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level. The present mine workings lie in the 5,200 to 6,000 foot range. As oxidation extends to 450 feet below the surface, as indicated in the

underground workings, the ice field covering the area could not have been very thick.

Bayonne Creek, which flows through the property, will supply sufficient water to meet requirements and ample timber is available on the lower claims to sustain mining operations.

Climatic conditions are not excessively severe and the total snowfall - estimated locally at about 16 feet - should not interfere too greatly with winter operations.

AVAILABLE FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

No power generating facilities are available on the property. Vintage power and compressor units have been partially dismantled and their economic rehabilitation can be classed as extremely doubtful.

One of the bunkhouses was renovated in 1964 and all facilities provided for the accommodation of 24 employees. It must be recognized, however, that the property is readily accessible to vandals and the present condition of this building is not known.

There is no evidence of mining equipment on the property with the exception of a few mine cars and sufficient rail to initiate an underground exploration program.

The only milling equipment remaining in evidence comprises a 12" by 16" Traylor jaw crusher, a Hardinge 6' x 24" conical ball mill and a Dorr classifier. All three units would be serviceable after overhaul.

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The seventeen claims originally comprising the Bayonne and Echo groups were acquired under option agreement by Bayonne Consolidated Mines Limited in 1935. The Bayonne Group was staked in 1901 and the claims crown-granted in 1904. The Echo Group was staked a few years later but the claims were not brought to crown-grant until 1935. Prior to the year 1915 the vein system was explored on three horizons but the property remained relatively inactive from that time to the year 1929. From 1929 to 1935 work was done intermittently but it was during this period that the road to the Spokane Mine was completed and eventually extended to the Bayonne in the summer of 1935. In the fall of that year, a 36 ton shipment of high grade ore was made to the trail smelter and control of the property then passed to Bayonne Consolidated Mines Limited.

Construction of a 60 ton cyanide plant and an underground development program was initiated in 1936 and the property brought into production in November of that year. Production was relatively continuous throughout the years 1937 and 1938 but was curtailed in 1939 in favour of an extensive exploration and development program. This program proved up sufficient ore to maintain continuous production from April 1940 to August 1942 at which time labour and material shortages forced cessation of operations for the duration of the war. The property remained inactive throughout 1943 and 1944 but was reopened and renovated in the late summer of 1945. From that time to July 1946 development work was concentrated on the "A" vein.

A shaft was sunk from No. 8 Level of the "A" vein and No. 9 Level developed. Milling operations were resumed but, once again, shortage of labour and materials forced closure in July 1946. Between the years 1947 and 1951 various lessees removed some 1,000 tons of ore from the workings.

In 1964 local interests rehabilitated the access road between the Highway and the property, retimbered both No. 8 Level portals, carried out a check sampling program in accessible underground areas and did a limited amount of diamond drilling. On the basis of results obtained in the course of this sampling program it was concluded that:

1. The implementation of an exploration and development program on the property was fully justified.
2. To defray, at least in part, the cost of the above program the immediate construction of an ore beneficiation plant should be undertaken.
3. In order to ensure continuity of production an active exploration and development program would have to be maintained. The indicated reserve tonnage at mining grade was considered adequate to maintain the operation of a 50 ton per day plant for one year.

Plans were then formulated to proceed immediately with the provision of production facilities. Damage to the old cyanide plant and crusher house was so severe that no consideration was given to

renovation. The old buildings were removed and the site prepared for the installation of a prefabricated building to house a flotation plant. Two new ore bins - each of 300 ton capacity - were constructed, the main haulageway (#5 Level) was widened to allow the change from 18" track gauge to 24" and a surface contour survey carried out to determine the suitable portal locations for two new adits below No. 8 Level. Work on the program was apparently then suspended and the option agreement terminated.

It is estimated that, throughout its productive life, the Bayonne processed or shipped a total of 85,000 tons of ore for a recovery of 40,000 ounces of gold and 95,000 ounces of silver. A single dividend in the amount of \$25,000.00 was paid in the year 1942. It should be noted that this production was achieved despite severe transportation prices, prevalent labour and material shortages and the prevailing gold prices.

In June 1968 the property was held under option by Liberty Mines Limited (NPL) and was then re-examined by the writer. No work was done under this option and it was later terminated.

GEOLOGY

The Bayonne property lies near the southwest corner of a large area of intrusive rocks known as the Bayonne batholith. Rice, in Memoir 228, Geological Survey of Canada, comments on the highly

variable nature of this batholith but classes its average composition as that of a fairly alkaline granodiorite. A striking feature of the rock in the immediate vicinity of the Bayonne property is the variation in grain size and colour even within the confines of a single exposure.

The Bayonne vein system is a zone of fracturing striking North 60 to 80 degrees East in the case of the Main Vein and North 10 to 30 degrees East in the case of the "A", South and North veins. Rice describes the wallrock as "fine-grained, light-coloured biotite hornblende granodiorite altered to a talc-carbonate rock for a distance of two to three feet on either side of the vein". The fracture zone tends to split into branches at various points with the branches following the general strike or diverging at considerable angles. Generally speaking, however, it is fairly regular as to strike and, depending on its width, is filled in whole or in part, with quartz. Where the zone is two feet or less in width it is usually filled with quartz but, where wider, the quartz appears in two or even three veins separated by granodiorite. Where branches diverge, however, the zone may be as much as ten feet wide and still filled, across its total width, with quartz.

Referring again to Memoir 228 published in 1941, Rice states: "The bulk of the ore milled was mined from the oxidized zone which extends down the vein to a maximum depth of 450 feet. In this zone the sulphides have largely disappeared, their place being taken by limonite and minor amounts of secondary lead and zinc minerals. The bottom of this zone is characterized by a rather abrupt transition

from highly oxidized and leached material to primary sulphides with little or no trace of oxidation or leaching."

Again Rice states: "The oxidized ore consists of an unattractive looking mass of limonite and rusty, honeycombed quartz. Yet this ore 150 feet from the surface averaged 1 to 2 ounces of gold a ton and assays as high as 12 ounces a ton have been obtained. Below the oxidized ore shoots there is a zone, apparently in primary ore, which assays from 0.5 to 1 ounce of gold a ton. This zone extends to a depth of 50 feet below the limit of oxidized ore. Below this zone again there is little or no change in the appearance of the ore, but the values drop to about 0.40 ounce gold a ton. The most plausible explanation of this rich zone is that some of the gold has come from the zone above and has been deposited in some form not yet recognized. The sulphide content of each ore shoot, however, appears to be decreasing at depth. Indeed, little or no commercial ore was encountered in No. 8 adit under productive shoots in the levels above. The change in gold content may, therefore, be due to zoning in the primary ore rather than enrichment of the sulphides." At the present time there are four known veins on the Bayonne holdings, namely the Main Vein, the "A" Vein, the South Vein and the North Vein. All four veins appear to converge in the vicinity of No. 2 Level Portal of the Main Vein as shown on the attached print. Prior to 1937 all mining activity was confined to the so-called Main Vein and, as far as can be ascertained, development of the "A" Vein was initiated in 1938 from crosscuts driven from the Main Vein. As Memoir 228 is based on

field work done during the seasons 1936, 1937 and 1938, Rice's statement that "little or no commercial ore was encountered in No. 8 adit under productive shoots in the levels above" has reference to No. 8 Level on the Main Vein. As indicated on the attached print, ore blocks of substantial grade remain to be extracted on both the No. 8 Level and No. 9 Level of the "A" Vein.

Dr. Warren of the University of British Columbia has identified the auriferous values as being obtained from native gold and minor tellurides. The tellurides are present in the forms of hessite and petzite which forms suggest that they are primary in character and not resulting from a breakdown of the telluride, calaverite. If one accepts this observation as to the primary nature of the gold values, Rice's assumption relative to sulphide enrichment at depth from the oxidized zone must be rejected.

Gold and silver, which constitute the principal metals of economic value in the ore, appear to be associated with sulphides, principally pyrite, galena and sphalerite.

PRESENT POTENTIAL OF THE PROPERTY

The Bayonne Mine has been developed primarily along the strike of two of the four known veins, namely, the Main Vein and the "A" Vein. All four veins appear to converge in the vicinity of the portal of No. 2 Level of the Main Vein. The enclosed map - prepared by C. Rutherford P. Eng., R. B. King P. Eng. and staff following

the cessation of operations in 1946 - shows a plan of the mine workings and longitudinal sections of the Main, South and "A" Veins. Originally these sections showed sloped areas and eighteen reserve blocks as outlined by Rutherford and King (Nos. 1 to 18). An additional four reserve blocks - Nos. 19 to 22 - were added by Hainsworth following completion of the check sampling program carried out under his supervision in 1964. A detailed tabulation of these twenty-two reserve blocks follows:

"A" VEIN

<u>Block No.</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Grade</u>
1	600	28"	0.42
2	700	21"	0.52
3	600	12"	0.75
4	100	10"	1.35
5	300	9"	1.13
6	1000	22"	0.54
7	400	38"	1.10
8	300	12"	1.04
9	900	24"	1.13
10	900	21"	0.47
11	500	18"	0.59
19	450	12"	0.67
20	300	15"	0.72
21	250	11"	0.45
22	450	12"	1.71

SOUTH VEIN

12	500	14"	1.56
13	1300	22"	0.93
14	900	18"	0.52
15	600	16"	0.48

MAIN VEIN

16	700	18"	0.75
17	400	18"	1.11
18	300	14"	0.80

TOTAL RESERVE - 12,450 tons @ 0.79 oz./ton gold

In assuming a practical mining width of 24" Hainsworth increases the tonnage figure to 17,400 tons and reduces the grade to 0.58 oz./ton gold. On the basis of an 80% stop and recovery, a grade dilution of 10%, an 85% plant recovery and including an allowance for the partial recovery of the silver and lead content, he estimates that a gross profit of \$100,000.00 can be gained from the processing of this reserve tonnage. His calculations are based on a \$7.50 per ton mining, \$1.50 per ton milling cost, \$1.30 per ounce for silver and 5 cents per pound for lead.

The writer is of the opinion that the chances of increasing substantially this reserve tonnage figure are good as there are numerous locations, both underground and on surface, where exploration is fully warranted. Some of these locations are enumerated herewith:

1. The area lying above No. 6 Level of the Main Vein below the 4-5 stope.
2. The easterly extension of No. 5 Level on the Main Vein - or of No. 6 Level. This would allow testing for the down-dip continuation of the 4-5 stope as well as that of the 3-2 stope. The latter, which terminates on No. 3 Level at present, shows three down-dip holes drilled from that horizon but results are not available. Access to No. 3 Level is not presently possible due to caving.
3. The area between the surface and the western boundary of the 7-A-1 and 8-A-3 stopes on the "A" Vein.

4. The easterly, westerly and down-dip projection of the "A" Vein from the 9-A drift.
5. The North Vein which appears to strike westerly from its point of intersection with the other three veins and on which a very minor amount of surface trenching has been done.
6. The area lying south and southeast of the 8-A Portal. This is considered as potential ground for the discovery of another vein or veins.

Other potential locations will undoubtedly be added to the above list in the course of an exploration program. The cost factor will determine the proper approach to the testing of each location. An appreciable amount of diamond drilling was done between 1936 and 1941 but, unfortunately, the records are not available. Most of these holes were drilled horizontally in an effort to locate parallel veins.

Referring again to the reserve tabulation it is interesting to note that the reserve blocks lying between the 8-A and 9-A drifts within the outline of the stoped-out areas show a greater average width at an average grade not too far below many of the reserve zones at higher elevations.

At this point attention should be drawn to the low gold recovery per ton of ore processed as indicated by existing records. If one accepts the production figure of 40,000 ounces of gold from 85,000 tons of ore - a recovery of 0.47 ounce per ton - it follows that one

must also accept one or more of the following conditions:

1. The ore in place was not as high grade as indicated.
2. Excessive dilution in stoping operations.
3. Poor sorting facilities.
4. Low recovery by cyanidation.

The writer is inclined to the acceptance of a combination of the last three points for the following reasons:

1. Stopped areas at present accessible are very wide when compared to the width of the vein. This may be due, in whole or in part, to wall caving after stoping operations were completed.
2. The sorting arrangement in the crushing plant is considered to have been inadequate.
3. Most of the tonnage processed originated within the oxidized zone and was probably not readily amenable to treatment by cyanidation. In this regard it must be recognized that the grinding facilities were inadequate to expose the gold for dissolution, that dissolved losses were undoubtedly excessive and that sliming created a serious operating problem.

While the writer does not advocate production planning until such time as the reserve tonnage is added to substantially he must emphasize the importance of a thorough laboratory investigation before a final decision is made regarding the choice of a flowsheet.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On his first visit, in the summer of 1936, the writer concluded that, primarily due to its inaccessibility, production from the Bayonne property was not economically feasible. The elimination of this economic handicap following completion of the Salmo-Creston highway prompted a revival of interest in the property. In the course of his 1962 and 1968 examinations the writer then concluded that a modest program to investigate its profit-making potential was warranted and advanced recommendations to this effect. At the time of the preparation of his 1968 report the Hainsworth report was not made available and precious metal prices were relatively low and static. The 1964 check sampling program and current gold and silver prices certainly appear to enhance the validity of the conclusions reached in 1968.

Prior to outlining his recommendations relative to the implementation of an exploratory program the writer advances the following reasons for concluding that the potential of the property warrants investigation especially at current metal price levels:

1. The possible eastward and down-dip extension of the vein fissures - with particular emphasis on the "A" vein.
2. The indicated gold content of the reserve blocks outlined by Messrs. Rutherford, King and Hainsworth on the accompanying plan.
3. The numerous underground locations along the upper horizons which offer further exploration possibilities.

4. The added revenue to be derived from the silver to gold ratio of 2.5 to 1 indicated in the ore as well as from its undetermined average lead content.
5. The possible potential of the South vein.
6. The limited amount of work done along the strike of the North vein. A chip sample taken by the writer in 1962 from an ore dump lying alongside a shallow shaft 200 feet north of No. 3 Level Portal assayed 1.42 ounce gold per ton.
7. The possibility of uncovering parallel veins by trenching and/or shallow drilling.

With reference to the scope of the exploration program the writer concludes that:

1. It should be planned and undertaken in stages and directed initially to the investigation of the possible lateral and down-dip extension of the "A" vein below its No. 9 Level, the ore potential of the North Vein and the possible presence of other veins within the property boundaries.
2. The outlining of additional exploration stages and the advisability of their implementation should be deferred pending the availability of at least some degree of information relative to the results obtained in the preceding stage.

The writer is definitely of the opinion that the present indicated reserve tonnage must be added to substantially before any consideration whatsoever is given to a production stage. The chances of increasing

this reserve tonnage are considered good, especially if favourable results are obtained in the initial stage of the program. The second stage would then be directed toward the investigation of the possible easterly and down-dip projection of the South vein. Most of the production from this area has come from two stopes - the 4-3 stope above No. 4 Level and the 3-2 and 2-2 stopes above No. 3 Level. The area east of the intersection of the North and "A" veins and below the 6600 horizon is essentially virgin prospecting ground. The most economic approach to the testing of its potential should be given consideration while the first stage of the program is in progress.

In view of the foregoing the writer recommends the implementation of Stage I of the exploration program along the following lines:

1. Make necessary repairs on access road between the highway and the property.
2. Recondition existing facilities to provide living accommodation and mess-hall facilities for exploration personnel.
3. Check difference in elevation between No. 8-A Portal and proposed collar location of No. 10 Level crosscut shown on the accompanying contour map as elevation 6010.
4. If above collar location is considered satisfactory drive a crosscut to intersect the down-dip projection of the "A" vein at a point below the No. 9-A drift.

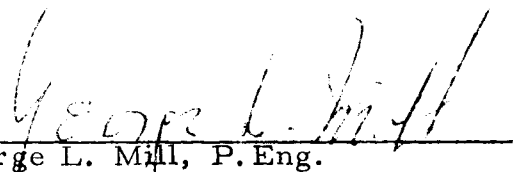
5. From the point of intersection raise along the vein to break through to the 9-A drift. The necessary precautions will have to be taken to drain the water trapped on the No. 9 Level and the shaft between it and No. 8 Level.

6. Cut surface trenches where feasible across the strike of the North vein and in the depressions lying south and southeast of the No. 8-A Portal to check the possible existence of other vein systems.

7. From an underground location - preferably from the vicinity of the crosscut which runs northward approximately 350 feet east of No. 4 Level Portal on the Main vein - drill two or three relatively flat holes northward to test for the down-dip projection of the North vein.

An estimate of the cost of this initial stage of the exploration program is attached. A thorough sampling of the vein fissure material in the raise and the check sampling of the mineralization exposed along the 9-A drift will provide information which will permit the choice of lateral work along either or both the 9-A and 10-A horizons or the investigation of the potential of the South vein as the second stage of the exploration program.

Respectfully submitted,


George L. Mill, P. Eng.

COST ESTIMATES

Mobilization	\$ 1,500.00
Road Repairs	1,000.00
Provision of Camp Facilities	4,500.00
Equipment Requirements (mine cars, rail, pipe, etc.)	12,000.00
Driving No. 10 Level Crosscut (Contract - 500 feet @ \$120.00/ft.)*	60,000.00
Raising (Contract - 120 feet @ \$100.00/ft.)*	12,000.00
Diamond Drilling (1,000 feet @ \$10.00/ft.)	10,000.00
Surface Trenching (Bulldozing, surface drilling & blasting)	3,000.00
Sampling and Assaying	2,000.00
Field Supervision (3 months @ \$1,000.00/month)	3,000.00
Administration	3,000.00
Contingencies	13,000.00
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$125,000.00
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*These figures should be open to bids.

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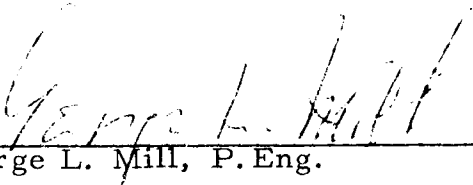
Reports on the Bayonne Mine, July, 1962 and July, 1968,
by George L. Mill, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATION

I, GEORGE L. MILL, HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Mining and Metallurgical Engineer residing at 6176 Tisdall St., Vancouver 13, B. C.
2. THAT I am a graduate of Queen's University, B.Sc., and a registered member of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.
3. THAT I have practised my profession for 41 years.
4. THAT I have checked the ownership of the mineral claims comprising the subject property and found them to be as indicated under the property section of this report.
5. THAT I have no financial interest, direct or indirect, in the subject property nor do I expect to obtain any such interest.
6. THAT the information contained in this report is based, in part, on my personal examination of the property in 1936, 1962 and 1968 and, in part, from discussions with engineers familiar with the property and on data compiled from existing records and reports.

To accompany report on
Bayonne Mine
Nelson Mining Division
November 25, 1973


George L. Mill, P. Eng.