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PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE LONE SILVER MINING PROPERTY NELSON MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

JIM SHAW 8762702

Klondyke Reef.

28 MARCH 1969

WILLIAM J. WEYMARK, P. ENG., FASCE, MAIME, MCIM

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE LONE SILVER MINING PROPERTY NELSON MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

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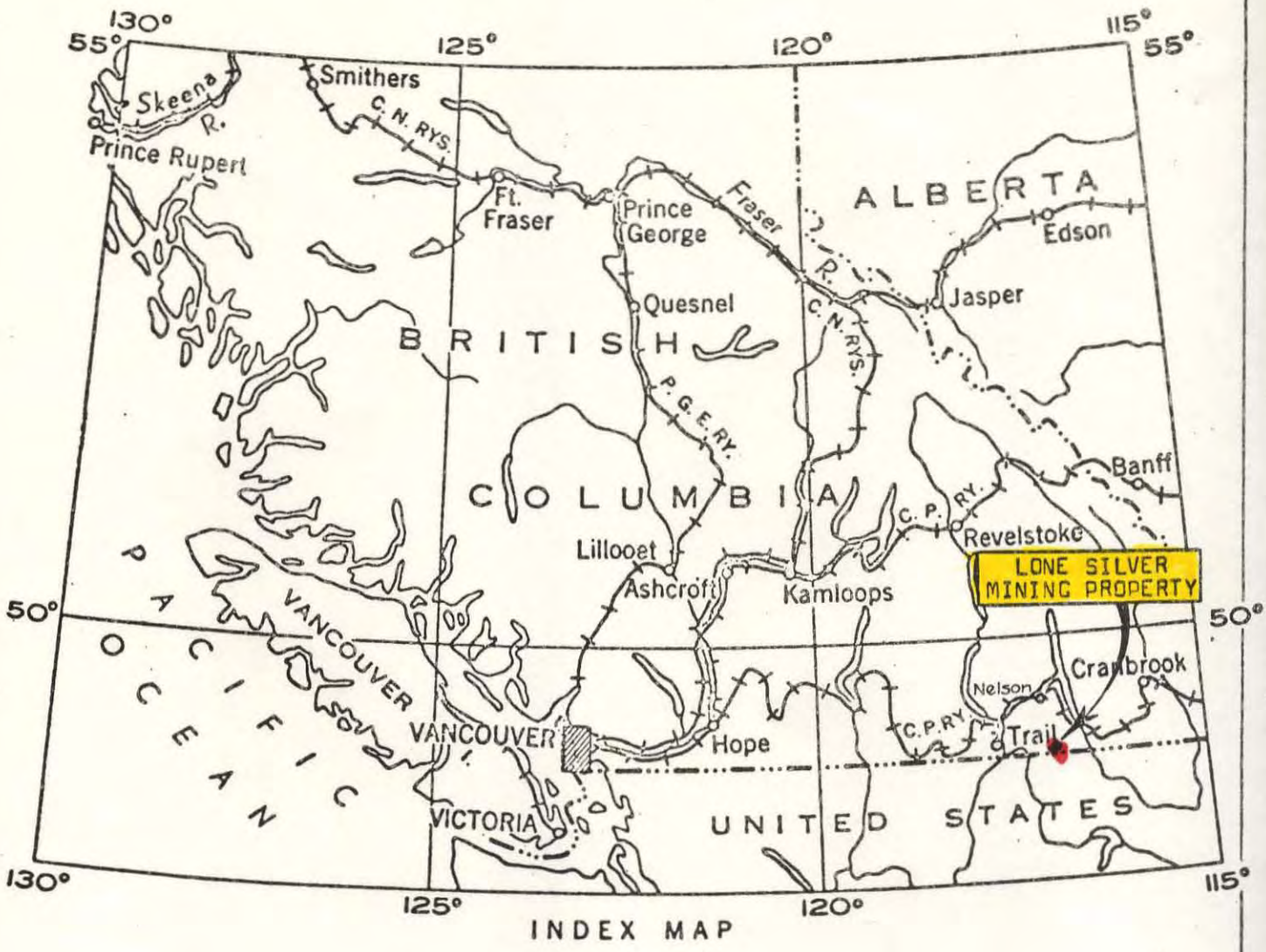
ILLUSTRATIONS



LONE SILVER MINING PROPERTY
NELSON MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIG: 1.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE LONE SILVER MINING PROPERTY NELSON MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

28 March 1969

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

This report presents the results of the preliminary field examination and investigation of the background information relating to the Lone Silver (formerly Bonanza and Hope) Mining Property, Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia, conducted by William J. Weymark, P.Eng., Consulting Engineer, West Vancouver, British Columbia.

The investigation was carried out at the request of L. D. deKock, owner of the claim, of Nelson, British Columbia. The field examination was made on June 10th, 1965. Assays of the samples taken were made by General Testing Laboratories Co. Ltd., of Vancouver, British Columbia, Certificate no: 48862, 14 June 1965.

2.0 LOCATION:

The Lone Silver claim, record number 8611, is situated approximately 30 miles south of Nelson, geographical reference 117°15'30" West - 49°03' North and located to the east of Rosebud Lake, see Figures: 1 and 2.

Access to the claim is ready by automobile being via the Nelson - Nelway Highway for a distance of about 11 miles south of Salmo, then east on a northeast trending branch road for 3 miles to the north of Rosebud Lake, then eastsoutheasterly for about 1 mile to the Lone Silver workings.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

The Lone Silver property, see Figure: 2, consists of one claim, record number 8611, record date of 9 May 1965. It is owned by L. D. deKock of Nelson and is in good standing to 9 May 1969. Currently, the adjacent claims area is open, according to maps at the Mining Recorder's office.

This property has been prospected and worked upon since mining activity commenced in this part of British Columbia at the turn of the century. At the present time (March 1969) the property is under option by J. A. Shaw of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Verification has not been made with respect to conformity of the staking with respect to the regulations of the Mineral Act of British Columbia.

The Lone Silver was first known as the Hope Mine and was originally considered only for its silver potentialities. However, after the discovery of gold in 1936 on the property, attention was directed toward development of it as a gold producing mine. Recently, attention has been directed toward development as a multi-mineral producing property. Early shipments, prior to 1915,

Preliminary Report on the Lone Silver Mining Property, Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia, 28 March 1969:

3.0 Property Description (continued):

record values in silver, gold and copper; those for the 1936-1941 period show gold, silver, lead and zinc and those for 1963 record gold, silver and lead.

According to early records (Report of Minister of Mines of British Columbia: 1936 - pages E.16-E.18 and 1938 - pages E.17 and E.18) prior to 1914 the property was explored by four adits. The adits were numbered from west to east, numbers: 2 and 3 being caved at the time of the recorder's examination. Adits nos: 1, 2 and 3 were driven at approximately the same elevation being 70 feet above the prevailing elevation control of the flat northerly section. Nos: 2 and 3 adits are located 90 feet and 225 feet respectively north 65° east from no: 1 adit. No: 4 adit is located 175 feet south 45° wast and 105 feet higher then no: 3 adit. At about 100 feet south 60° east from the portal of no: 4 adit and 80 feet higher is located the depression of a caved stope which was apparently driven from the no: 4 adit-drift workings. Extending onwards up the hillside is a network of trenches with cuts of 5 feet or more through overburden to bedrock. In places, bedrock is available but for the most part these workings are caved. The condition of these workings were the same when the examination relating to this (Weymark) report was made. A fifth adit has been constructed, located to the west of no: 1 but this was inaccessible because of water at the time of this examination.

In the recorder's report, the description of the no: 4 workings appears to be a drift driven south-easterly for 50 feet, cutting through sheared argillite and dolomitic limestone, which strike north 60° east and dip 65° southeasterly. The workings then turn south for 10 feet to connect with a short stope about 5.5 feet wide. The hanging wall strikes south 70° east and dips 70° southerly. From the stope a drift extends 8 feet westerly. Stoping extends below the level. The roof of the drift and stope consists of brecciated and altered dolomitic limestone, showing some rust. Along the hanging wall there is from 3 to 8 inches of quartz with a good deal of copper stain.

The results of 3 samples were reported to be the following:

1. Face of Drift: no: 4 level, 5 inches quartz with copper-stain along hanging wall:-
   gold-trace; silver-16ozs; copper-0.3%; lead-trace; zinc-0.5%

2. Face of Drift: no: 4 level, 5 feet brecciated limestone in foot wall of no: 1:-
   gold-trace; silver-1.0ozs; copper-nil; lead-nil; zinc-nil

3. Roof of Drift at Collar: 4.5 feet brecciated limestone excludes 8 inches quartz at hanging wall:-
   gold-trace; silver-2.4ozs; copper-nil; lead-nil; zinc-nil

The description of no: 1 adit involves an approach cut of 40 feet in length through overburden, and a 105 foot drift driven at south 20° west. At the portal limestone beds strike north 60° west and have a low dip to the south. There is a fault 55 feet from the portal about on the strike of the formation and dipping 55° to the north. The limestone, north of the fault, also dips north. Thirty feet farther along is another fault of about the same strike but dipping 25° to the north. Between the two faults is graphitic schist.

Preliminary Report on the Lone Silver Mining Property, Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia, 28 March 1969:

3.0 Property Description (continued):

Limestone continues beyond the second fault, the beds standing vertically and striking south 35° west. It was considered by the recorder that the first 55 feet of the adit crosscuts a shallow trough of limestone in which mineralization developed following the beddings. Ore was reported to have been shipped from the several small chambers to the west of the workings. The reported results of samples taken in a section 10 feet west of the workings at 30 feet from the portal are the following:

4. 3 inches sheared limestone showing copper stain:-
gold-0.01ozs; silver-71.0ozs; copper-8.3%; lead-7.0%; zinc-9.5%

5. 14 inches shattered limestone below no: 4:-
gold-0.12ozs; silver-5.0ozs; copper-0.1%; lead-nil; zinc-3.0%

6. 9 inches of quartz with galena and copper stain lying on 2 inches of gauge below no: 5:-
gold-0.90ozs; silver-33.5ozs; copper-1.2%; lead-3.0%; zinc-3.0%

According to the records published in the B.C. Minister of Mines' Reports and recent correspondence, the following shipments have been made from the Lone Silver property. It must be observed that these were most probably cobbed and represent high grade:

Prior to 1916, being for the 1909-1915 period:

Ore shipped.....	86 tons	
Metal Recovery.....	Gold	- 22 ozs **
	Silver	- 13,461ozs
	Copper	- 12,051 lbs

Present day value (March 1969): $33,300 - equivalent $387/ton.

Period 1936-1941:

Ore shipped.....	106 tons	
Metal Recovery.....	Gold	- 64ozs
	Silver	- 8,850ozs
	Lead	- 11,639 lbs
	Zinc	- 8,141 lbs

Present day value: $23,200 - equivalent $219/ton.

Period 1963:

Ore shipped.....	15 tons	
Metal Recovery.....	Gold	- 4ozs
	Silver	- 92ozs
	Lead	- 261 lbs

Present day value: $383 - equivalent $21/ton.

L. D. deKock reports total shipment for 1963 as follows:

Ore shipped.....	44 tons	
Metal Recovery.....	Gold	- 44ozs
	Silver	- 7,623.8ozs
	Lead	- 5,842 lbs
	Zinc	- 3,727 lbs

Total Value: $18,442 - equivalent $419/ton.

** GOLD-$40/oz; SILVER-$2.00/oz; COPPER-$0.50/lb; LEAD-$0.15/lb; ZINC-$0.15/lb.

Preliminary Report on the Lone Silver Mining Property, Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia, 28 March 1969:

3.0 Property Description (continued):

In considering the foregoing, it must be recognized that costs of development and mining operation, milling and smelting charges must be applied. No estimates have been reported relating to these costs.

A sample taken by W. J. Weymark, P.Eng. from the hanging wall of the cut beyond the caved stope of no: 4 portal, across 1 foot width assayed:

Gold - 0.02 ozs/ton
Silver - 25.40 ozs/ton
No assays were made for Lead or Zinc.

4.0 GEOLOGY:

The general geology of the area has been studied and reported upon by various geologists of the Department of Mines, Federal and Provincial, to whose reports reference is made. These include the Report published by the Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 308, entitled Nelson Map - Area, West Half, British Columbia (82.F.W1/2) by H. W. Little and Paper 50-19 entitled Salmo Map Area, British Columbia (Summary Account) by the same author. Other references include geological reports by J. T. Fyles and C. G. Hewlett, Matthews & others.

For the most part the area is underlain by rocks of the Pend d'Oreille series of phyllite, argillaceous quartzite and limestone intruded by various members of the Nelson batholith. The predominant rocks of the Lone Silver property consist of dolomitic limestone and platy argillite, both dark in colour, striking east and dipping steeply south, see Figure: 3.

Mineralization of the Lone Silver apparently generally follows the bedding planes, quartz and sulphide minerals being the principal varieties. Sulphide mineralization consists of galena, tetrahedrite, pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Secondary mineralization includes cerussite, chalcocite, covellite, malachite and azurite.

Commercial mineralization has been known and extracted in this region of British Columbia for many years, see Figure: 4. Currently there are several mines operating in the area. These deposits are associated with the strong regional belt formation, in which is located the deposits of the Lone Silver.

The geological and geographical features of the Lone Silver area are shown on reproductions of Maps 1090A and 1091A respectively, see Figures: 3 and 4 herewith.

From the examination conducted in conjunction with this report, it appears that little geological investigation, apart from that related to the workings, has been conducted on the property. This is largely due to the, in general, deep overburden coverage of the claim area. According to deKock, no diamond drilling has ever been carried out on the property and he reports this, based on his conversations with previous owners and lessors.

5.0 RESOURCES:

The area is well endowed with resources of timber and water in sufficient

Preliminary Report on the Lone Silver Mining Property, Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia, 28 March 1969:

5.0 Resources (continued):

quantities to meet the requirements of any mining operation that may be contemplated. Power is available from near-by sources serving Salmo and the West Kootenay area. Labour, materials and other commodity requirements for mine operation are readily available in the area and rail transport is available within 3 miles. The possibility of having the ore treated in the concentrating plant of the near-by Jersey mine is also a possibility.

6.0 CONSIDERATIONS:

On the basis of the preliminary examination and information made available for this investigation, the following considerations are presented:

1. The geological and structural setting of the Lone Silver Property is most favourable for the location of mineral deposits. Commercial mining of related gold, silver, lead, zinc, cadmium minerals has been carried out in the immediate vicinity for years and ore shipments have been made from workings on the property during intermittent operations in the past. Samples and ore shipments have indicated grades ranging from a few dollars to over $400 per ton containing gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The costs of extraction and treatment have not been reported.

2. The location and availability of supporting resources for mine development and operation are most favourable, assuring low investment and maintenance costs.

3. Determination of the continuity in length and depth of the existing mineral showings and other mineral possibilities on the property should be undertaken with maximum expenditure being made on information procurement. A programme of diamond drilling, surface stripping and extension of underground workings would provide a ready means of assessing future mining possibilities.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is considered that the Lone Silver Claim provides reasonable opportunity for development of commercial mineral deposits and is worthy of expenditure to assess economic potentialities. It is recommended that the following programme be undertaken to assess controlling factors:

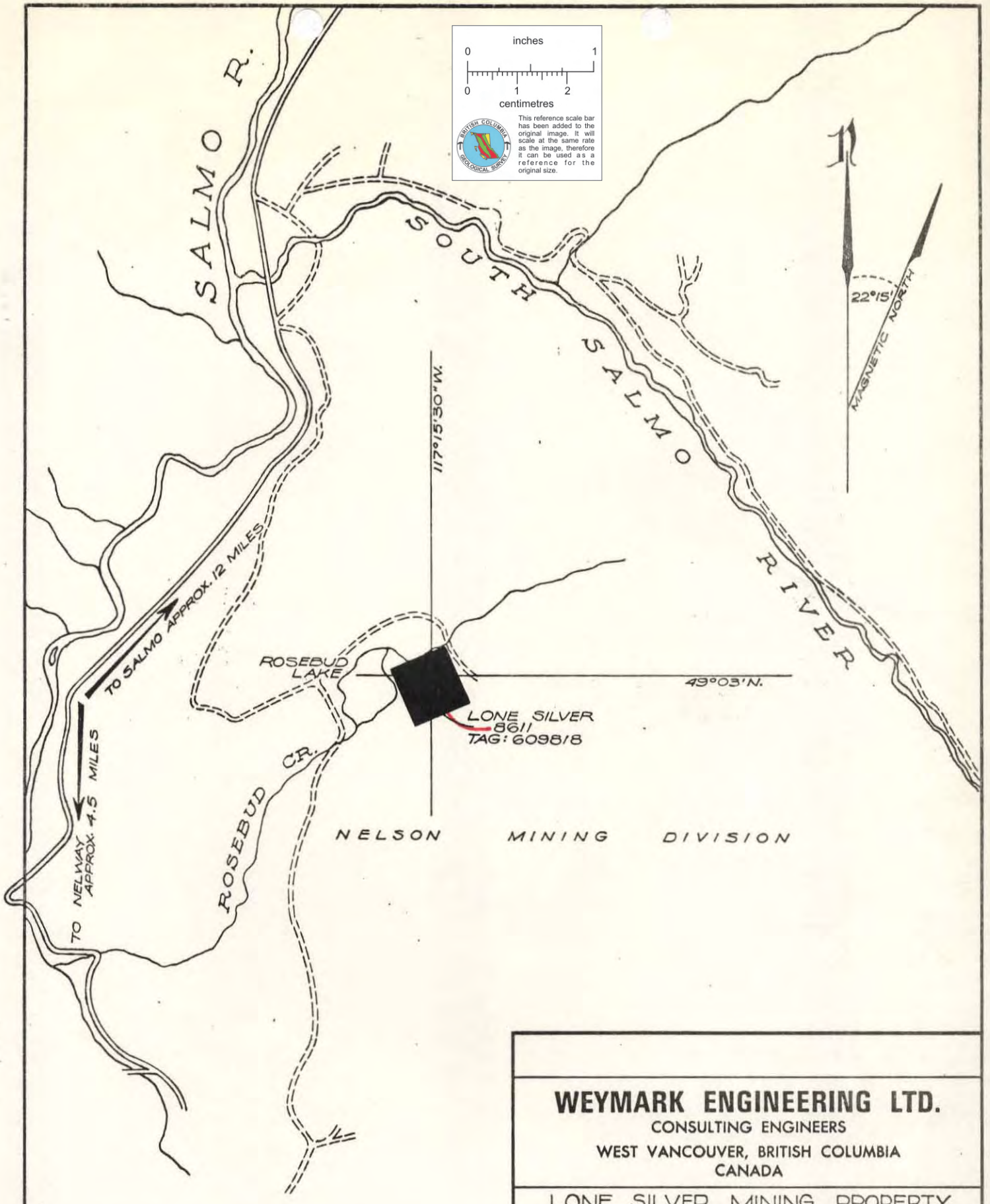
1.	Topographic Controls.....	$1,500.00
2.	Geological Mapping.....	2,500.00
3.	Geophysical Survey.....	2,000.00
4.	Bulldozer Trenching.....	2,000.00
5.	Diamond Drilling.....	2,000.00
6.	Sampling and Tests.....	1,500.00
7.	Engineering.....	1,500.00
8.	Camp Establishment, Administration and Miscellaneous Expenses.....	2,000.00
	TOTAL.....	$15,000.00

On completion of this work, a comprehensive review should be made of information obtained, in order to determine further action.

Report submitted to J.A.Shaw, Vancouver, B.C.

W. J. WEYMARK, P.Eng.

WILLIAM J. WEYMARK, P. ENG., FASCE, MAIME, MCIM



REFERENCE: MINERAL CLAIM MAPS #82.F/3W(M) & #82.F/3E(M). DEPT. OF ENERGY, MINES & PETROLEUM RESOURCES, VICTORIA, B.C., MAR/1969.

WEYMARK ENGINEERING LTD.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
WEST VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADA

LONE SILVER MINING PROPERTY
CLAIM LOCATION

DATE	28 MARCH 1969.	SCALE	1"=½ MILE APPROX.
SUBMITTED	W.J.W.	CHECKED	W.J.W.
DRAWN	E.Taylor	FILE No.	LS—1.
TRACED	E.Taylor	CONTRACT	LS—1.

FIG: 2