

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

attach to previous corresp.

To.....W. M. Sirola.....From.....P. M. Kavanagh.....

Subject.....Dynamic Metals Corporation, Slocan Area, B.C.....Date.....February 26th, 1965.....

- W.S.R.
- K.C.G.
- E.F.
- R.D.S.
- B.C.B.
- P.M.K. ✓
- G.W.M.
- H.A.P.
- C.K.W.
- J.B.S.
- G.P.R.
- K.F.L.
- J.B.
- E.C.J.

With reference to your February 24th memorandum, I approve your recommendation that we decline further interest in this situation under the terms stipulated. Under no circumstances would I consider taking any further definite interest before ^{making} a property examination after the snow would go.

PMK

Paul M. Kavanagh
Chief Geologist - Exploration.

PMK:sw

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

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J.B.S.
S.P.R.
K.F.L.
J.I.B.
E.C.J.

To..... P.M. KAVANAGH. From..... W.M. SIROLA.

Subject..... DYNAMIC METALS CORPORATION, SLOCAN AREA, B.C. Date..... February 24th, 1965.

I went to Victoria on Monday to discuss this situation in particular, and the Slocan Camp in general, with Matt Hedley.

Hedley feels that the veins could intersect as shown on Dynamic's map, but says this, in itself, is not necessarily meaningful. Apparently, some vein intersections were important, others were not. The history of mining in the camp is one of production on a very small scale, instigated, in many cases, by promoters. Occasionally bodies of ore were encountered, which paid for development costs, and, in some instances, even showed a profit.

The most recent effort in the camp is that of Johnsby Mines, who drove an adit into a steep hillside on the Standard property. They have encountered silver mineralization, but whether or not they are happy with this situation I cannot say. You could call Ash. Johnston, or Brodie Hicks, in Toronto, and perhaps they could enlarge on the situation. According to Fred Chow, one of the difficulties is that of establishing another adit level higher up the mountain side. This problem results from the extremely precipitous terrain.

I am personally prejudiced against this type of mining, because I feel that the ratios of development ^{and} waste, compared to development in ore, are extremely high. The Slocan Camp, in general, is much better suited to either a promotional effort, or to a small company who would have to get by on a boot-strapping type of operation. I do not feel that we have the people out here to dissipate our efforts in trying to establish small blocks of ore under very difficult terrain conditions.

Apart from my personal sentiments, I disagree with the concept that we should be obligated to pay Dynamic Metals for all of the costs incurred in initiating the project. In my own experience I have usually found that the small mining company is prepared to gamble along with the larger company; instead of expecting to have all of the gamble removed.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

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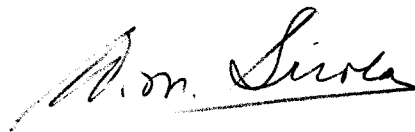
To.....From.....

Subject.....Date.....

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- 2 -

Unless you feel strongly to the contrary, I will advise Mr. Read that we do not wish to take on the exploration of this project under the terms stipulated.



William M. Sirola.

WMS/iw.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

82 F
attach to previous
copy

FEB 22 1965

To..... P.M. KAVANAGH. From..... W.M. SIROLA.

Subject..... DYNAMIC METALS CORPORATION PROPERTIES, Date..... February 18th, 1965.
SLOCAN AREA, B.C.

W.S.R.
K.C.G.
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K.F.L.
J.I.B.
E.C.J.

This will reply to your memorandum of February 12th, in the sequence in which you asked the questions :

(1) Dynamic Metals would like to be assured of their \$8,000.00 promptly after the signing of the agreement. They do not stipulate the exact period of time.

(2) The Avison payments are as follows :

\$200. on the signing of the agreement with Dynamic (this has been paid).
500. on or before July 15th, 1965.
2,000. on or before December 31st, 1966.
3,000. on or before December 31st, 1967.
4,000. on or before December 31st, 1968.
5,300. on or before December 31st, 1969.

Total=\$15,000.

(3) Should the properties be in production in the interval December 31st, 1966, - December 31st, 1969, the payments could be made from 10% of the net smelter returns of the entire group of claims, but this royalty does not apply after the sum total of \$15,000. has been paid. In other words, the \$15,000. is the total purchase price regardless of whether it is paid from royalties or otherwise. The deal with Avison is so arranged that he could receive royalties from both the Avison and Clever groups, until the total purchase price has been paid.

The Clever group would be entitled to 10% of the net smelter only from the Clever properties, and, again, only until the total purchase price of \$25,000. has been paid.

(4) Dynamic's position, or interest, whatever it might be, would be non-assessable. They feel that their contribution is in having acquired the ground, and that they will make no other contribution. I do not really feel that this is quite right, since they are asking us to pay for the cost of having put the deal together.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

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To.....From.....

Subject.....Date.....

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- 2 -

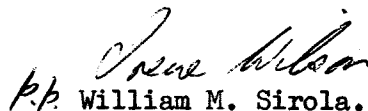
As a purely practical matter, if the property were developed in an orderly manner, it would seem rather unlikely that many of the payments would be made as smelter returns. The main thing to bear in mind is that the royalty ceases when the total purchase price has been paid, and that it is not a royalty over and above the payments.

I will arrange a meeting with Matt Hedley in Victoria early next week in an effort to gain further insight into the merits of this situation.

The Chamber of Mines of Eastern British Columbia at Nelson, has put out a table of silver production from the Slocan Camp, and they show the Standard to have produced 8,228,009 ozs. of silver to the end of 1953.

I think you should consider the alleged junction to be between the Idaho and the Alamo veins, but Dynamic's map shows the Idaho to be the extension of the Standard vein.

The Dynamic people express a great unwillingness to wait until the property could be examined in the spring.


p.p. William M. Sirola.

WMS/iw.

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

To..... W. M. Sirola..... From..... P. M. Kavanagh.....

Subject..... Dynamic Metals Corporation Properties, Slocan Area, B.C. Date..... February 12th, 1965.....

This is prompted by your memorandum of February 8th with attached sketch map, and by the data we received from Mrs. Wilson on January 20th.

I certainly agree with you that we should not be willing to enter into any agreement prior to as thorough a property examination as possible after the snow has gone. There could be a lot more work already done than is being advertised. Before an examination you could probably learn a lot from talking with Hedley, etc.

In the data Mrs. Wilson forwarded there is mention that the reportedly still untested junction is between the Standard and Alamo veins whereas Dynamic's own January 14th, 1965 map would suggest that the possibly still untested junction is between the Idaho and Alamo veins.

The data also indicate that the best ore in the Idaho and Alamo workings was shallow, and this suggests to me that ~~the~~ shallow enrichment caused the high grade, or that the mineralization is quite epithermal and that the high grade ore is shallow for that reason. Was the Standard's high grade ore also shallow?

The properties Dynamic holds give very little protection due north of the postulated junction area.

Questions I have concerning your notes on the type of deal Dynamic has in mind are the following: -

- 1) Would the reimbursement of \$8,000 to Dynamic be a cash down payment immediately upon the signing date of an agreement?
- 2) What is the payment and date breakdown of the \$15,000 total payments on the Avison group?
- 3) Would the 10% net smelter royalties you mention be separate, i.e. would the Avison royalty only be paid for production from Avison ground, and the Clever royalty for production from

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K.F.L.
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<u>E.C.J.</u>

continued

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

To..... W. M. Sirola..... From..... P. M. Kavanagh.....

Subject..... Date..... February 12th, 1965.....

(2)

Clever ground, or would all production within the overall deal be charged with a total 20% net smelter royalty?

- 4) Would Dynamic's 40% be unassessable as in an Endako - type deal?



Paul M. Kavanagh
Chief Geologist - Exploration.

PMK:sw

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

FEB 11 1965

To..... P.M. KAVANAGH. From..... W.M. SIROLA.
Subject..... AVISON - CLEVER GROUP, DYNAMIC METALS Date..... February 8th, 1965.
CORPORATION LIMITED.

W.S.R.
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E.C.J.

This property was submitted to us by Mr. Wayland Read, who is a director of Dynamic Metals Corporation along with Stan Cropper and Mr. Jones of Jones Tent & Awning.

These gentlemen have assembled a 10-claim group in the Slocan area, and claim to have the last important vein junction in that camp. These two veins are known as the Idaho and the Alamo Lodes, and, according to Read's theory, they would merge on the Lone Star claim.

The situation would be attractive in the light of Mr. Read's presentation because there were two important producers to the southwest and northeast of the purported junction. The Standard Mine, 6,000 ft. to the southwest, had a production of 368,000 tons averaging 15 ozs. Ag, 8% Pb, 7% Zn. The Idaho and Alamo, located 3,500 ft. northeast of the junction, produced 1,625,000 ozs. of Ag, and 5,120,000 lbs. of Pb, from 30,000 tons of ore.

There is just one rather large fly in this ointment. The accompanying sketch, showing the veins as they relate to the topography, suggests to me that the veins, in fact, do not merge at all, but only appear to do so because of the effects of topography. While it may still be possible to find ore shoots not related to the alleged junction of the veins, this, none-the-less, removes the basic premise which Read is presenting, i.e., that most of the important ore bodies were found at large vein junctions.

In case you still find this situation appealing (and you may well do so), Read and associates have the following type of deal in mind :

- (1) *Kerr Addison would agree to spend \$8,000. on the property, and to reimburse Dynamic Metals for out of pocket expenses of, approximately, \$8,000. The agreement between Dynamic Metals Corporation and Messrs. Avison and Clever calls for the expenditure of the \$8,000. mentioned above. Mr. Avison owns the Sandow and the Lone Star claims. Mr. Clever controls the following claims : Link, Lost Tiger, Happy Delivery, Betsy Ross and Stella. The other claims involved were staked by Dynamic Metals.

* \$8,000 By Dec 31/65.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

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To.....From.....

Subject.....Date.....

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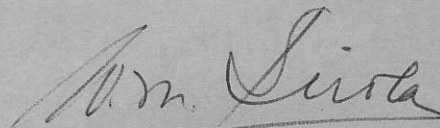
- (2) The total payments on the Avison group are \$15,000 by December 31st, 1969, plus 10% of the net smelter returns.

On the Clever group there is a \$500 payment due on July 15th, 1965, and \$10,000 must be spent on the ground by December 31st, 1966. \$2,000 must be paid to Clever by December 31st, 1968, and every year thereafter until a total of \$25,000 has been paid. If Kerr agreed to make all of the payments before December 31st, 1970, the total payments would be reduced by \$5,000. Clever would also receive 10% of the net smelter returns.

- (3) Dynamic Metals to form a new company in which Kerr Addison Mines would take down shares for money expended. Dynamic would like to retain a 40% position in the company, but this point is open to negotiation. Presumably, Dynamic would want to be in a position to benefit from any increase in the price of shares in the new company.

I do not feel that we should enter into this agreement without the opportunity of visiting the ground. It is always possible that considerably more work has been done than has been shown on any of the available maps. It is Read's contention that these properties have lain dormant because of the inability of the two owner factions to work together. I am presenting this information without specific recommendation for the time being, until I can perhaps become more familiar with the picture by talking to people like Matt Hedley in Victoria who did the most recent mapping in 1952. In the meantime, you might have an opportunity to form some definite impression from this material.

I understand from Mrs. Wilson that she has already sent you the literature we received from Dynamic Metals.



William M. Sirola.

WMS/iw.
Encls:

DYNAMIC METALS

ANSON CLEVER GROUND

SCALE 1" = 300'



FLORIAN DIST

- KNOWN VEIN LOCATION
- - - - - PROBABLE EXTENSION.

FEB 8/65.

Nº 3100A

C.C. PMK

DYNAMIC METALS CORPORATION LTD.

FEB 5 1965

645 Hornby Street, Vancouver 1, B.C., Canada.

Telephone 684-4206

January 20, 1965

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1965

KERR ADDISON GOLD MINES LTD.
Per.....

K
M.G.
EF
BDS
BCA
PMK
GWM
HAP
C.W.
IBS
G.P.
KFL
IB
ECJ

Mr. W. Sirola
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
1112 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Sirola:

Regarding our recent telephone conversation concerning mining properties, I enclose a map and data from reliable government publications covering a very favourably located group of claims in the Slocan Area of British Columbia. The Slocan Area is well known for silver production.

The claims are under option to purchase or owned by Dynamic Metals Corporation Ltd., a private B. C. Company.

The group is believed to contain the last unexplored major junction of silver veins in the Slocan Area and presents probably one of the best potentials for a larger size silver-lead deposit in that area.

For over 60 years the key claims were held in two groups which were so located that development on one depended on ownership of the other. First the owners could not agree then they were entangled in estates. This is the first time ownership could be centralized. A group of claims to the footwall lapsed recently and has been staked for Dynamic Metals Corporation giving complete ground control.

The owners of the ground on both strike extensions have been approached and can be acquired if you feel it is advisable.

The type of agreement to acquire control of this ground is relatively flexible. Our initial thoughts were for participation with a partner who could gain majority interest by an initial payment, taking over options and developing the property to production. These are details that can be worked out if you find the property to your liking.

Mr. W. Sirola

Page 2

January 20, 1965

We feel that there is going to be even stronger upward pressures on the price of silver with present production falling far short of consumption and for this reason have secured a silver property of attractive potential.

Yours very truly,

DYNAMIC METALS CORPORATION LTD.

W. S. Read

W. S. Read P.Eng. (Yukon)
Vice-President

WSR:par

Enclosure

e.c. PMK.

AVISON AND CLEVER GROUPS OF MINERAL CLAIMS
SLOCAN MINING DISTRICT

FEB 5 1965

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K.C.G.
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R.D.S.
S.C.B.
P.M.K.
G.W.M.
H.A.P.
C.H.W.
J.B.S.
G.P.R.
K.F.L.
J.L.B.
E.C.I.

Mineral deposits in the Slocan occur in either single fissure or complex lodes. The single fissure lodes are in general limited to several thousand feet in length. The large complex lodes may be several miles long and a hundred feet wide with local changes in both horizontal and vertical direction according to the structure that it encountered. The forces that caused these vein faults were complex and the resulting pattern of lodes shows splitting branching and intersections. Ore deposits were formed in the openings caused by irregularities along the course of the lodes and at the junctions of the intersections.

The Emily Edith-Standard-Idaho-Queen Bess is an example of one of these major lodes. Along its course in some cases due to structure-caused buckles, are found the Alpha-Echo, Idaho and Queen Bess ore-bodies within a distance of three miles. In addition, at the junction of the Mammoth and Standard lodes, the famed Standard ore-body was disclosed. Another junction, that of the Alamo lode with the Standard is virgin ground. The Alamo lode had an ore-shoot about 3,500 feet from this intersection.

The Standard was the major producer of these mines. The ore-body at one location was 40 feet in width with 20 feet of clean galena. Production of the mines along the lode was as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Oz. Ag</u>	<u>Lb. Pb</u>	<u>Lb. Zn</u>
Standard	368,000	5,520,000	58,880,000	51,520,000
Queen Bess	18,247	1,377,873	18,809,857	35,727
Idaho & Alamo	30,000	1,625,000	5,120,000	--
Alpha & Echo	3,000	300,000	3,120,000	272,000

Unexplored ground along the Standard lode consists of between the Queen Bess and Idaho and between the Idaho and Echo. This latter section includes the junction of the Alamo with the Standard. This ground consists mainly of two groups of mineral claims separately held for about sixty years. The Dynamic Metals Corporation Ltd. has recently optioned these properties from the heirs of the two estates. This option provides for low payments for the first two years providing exploration work is done. Initially a road should be extended from the Alpha Claim followed by bulldozer stripping along the vein.

Included are Excerpts from Government Reports.

AVISON AND CLEVER GROUPS OF MINERAL CLAIMS
SLOCAN MINING DISTRICT

Excerpts from Bulletin #29
Geology and Ore Deposits
Slocan Mining Camp
By Dr. M.S. Hedley

Page 47

The larger known faults, all of which are mineral bearing and are plotted as lodes on Figure 2, are zones of shearing and shattering from a few feet to about 100 feet in width. There is commonly one principal gouge zone, but there may be several, in addition to subparallel fractures and shears throughout the zone. A continuous zone of faulting, not a single fissure, extends through the Standard, Mammoth, Carnation, and Silversmith mines a known distance of about 6 miles. A branch just north of the Standard mine passes west of Idaho Peak, branching again through the Alamo and Idaho mines.

Page 52

The larger lodes include the Queen Bess-Idaho, which apparently joins the Alamo, which, in turn, continues through the Standard.

Page 52

These lodes form a partly connected system of tear faulting and are the largest known in point of view of structural significance; some of the largest orebodies in the area have been found in them.

Although the lodes may contain widespread gangue minerals, orebodies have been shown by past exploration to be greatly restricted. It is clear that, although the lodes served as channels for mineralizing solutions, it was only locally within them that conditions favoured the formation of an orebody.

Page 77

Cunningham - After a short drive on the Queen Bess an orebody larger than any before known was encountered. It was rapidly mined and is reported to have shown net smelter returns of a million and a quarter dollars.

Page 100

There is no positive information concerning it (the Queen Bess lode) farther to the south-west, but projection and the known facts of rock distribution prove the Queen Bess and Idaho lodes to be the same.

Page 80

The record of production is not as informative as it might be because the output of the Idaho and Alamo was grouped. About 30,000 tons was mined altogether, with a metal content of about 1,525,000 ounces of silver and about 5,120,000 pounds of lead; zinc was recovered in 1905 and again subsequently to 1918. About 85 per cent of the ore was mined between 1895 and 1905. Dividends amounting to about \$400,000 were paid. The last shipment recorded was 114 tons from the Alamo in 1928.

The Idaho and Alamo, two distinct lodes of major size, are continuations of the Standard lode system. They cross the high ridge northwest of Idaho Peak, the Alamo crossing the Sandow claim and the Idaho passing into bedding where last seen on the southern slope west of the Sandow. The two lodes may join before passing through Tiger and Echo ground farther to the south. The Idaho lode is continuous with the Queen Bess, although it cannot be traced between mines. The Alamo passes through the Conductor claim on the ridge east of Alamo basin, and its position is not known with certainty beyond that point. The projected position of the Alamo east of Howson Creek is shown in Figure 2.

Alamo - The Alamo lode is exposed by five adit levels over a vertical range of about 500 feet. The adits are all caved, so the following underground detail is taken from published material or inferred from existing maps.

According to Cairnes (1935,p.62): "The lode is a strong, mineralized fissure or fissured zone along the course of which the country rocks have been much crushed and brecciated. It varies in width from a few inches to over 9 feet and in its more productive parts had a filling composed in part of ore minerals, including at one point between 8 and 9 feet of solid galena and in part of quartz, siderite, calcite, and crushed country rock. Most of the available ore has been worked out. The principal shoot extended from the surface to 50 feet or more below No. 4 level and had a maximum length, between Nos. 1 and 2 levels, of about 500 feet. The shoot pitched in general towards the east and the length decreased downward to less than 200 feet on No. 4 level . . . On No. 5 level the lode is well defined, and contains much vein quartz, but has shown only traces or small lenses of lead and zinc minerals.

"Grey copper was a conspicuous constituent of the higher grade ore and a small amount of ruby silver was associated with the galena throughout the mine. Pyrite and chalcopyrite were also present, the latter, locally, in amounts rather unusual for ores of this district. Quartz was the most abundant gangue mineral. It was associated with a small proportion of siderite and calcite." It is reliably reported that high silver values were associated with "sugary" or finely crystallizing vuggy quartz, in which the

silver was contained in small grains of grey copper and ruby silver.

The Alamo lode crosses a prominent ridge at an elevation of 6,500 feet. The five adit portals are on the southeastern slope, but there is a second portal of No. 1 adit on the northwestern slope. The rocks in the mine area are argillites with a general low dip and minor warps and crumples. The rocks on the north or footwall side of the lode are overturned and those on the south are right side up. Although there is no evidence in the actual mine area, the displacement along the lode has brought into conjunction different limbs of a large compressed dragfold with a nearly horizontal axial plane (see p. 45 and Section I-I', Fig.4). The lode, where it passes through the steeply dipping axial part of the fold, deflects from its normal course to follow the bedding. In this section the lode, which normally has a moderate dip to the south, swings to a southeast course with a high dip to the southwest. Recovery to the normal east-northeast strike takes place in the vicinity of No. 5 level and it is reported that the steep dip encountered in the higher workings decreases a short distance above No. 5. Most of the ore was mined from the steep part of the lode.

Most of the ore occurred above No. 2 level and was mined to 60 feet above No. 1, where the lode widened into a zone of stringers. The orebody lay in the upper part of the steep buckle in the lode, a situation very similar to that of the orebody in the Ivanhoe lode and not unlike that of the Queen Bess main orebody.

The general controlling factors which localized the Alamo orebody are well established. The pattern is more distinct than in most of the larger orebodies in the Sandon area and is not exactly duplicated anywhere, but there is enough similarity to make a further analysis valuable as a guide to exploration in the Sandon area.

In the Alamo mine area the lode, which in general cross-cuts the formation, swings into parallelism with a panel of strata of anomalous attitude, producing a distinct buckle in the lode. The buckle is local on strike and probably is local on dip also, more sharply defined near its lower limit than its upper limit. The buckle or flexure on strike is in a shear direction but on dip is in a tensional direction relative to the lode along which the hangingwall moved relatively down and to the east.

Page 81

The ore formed in or towards the upper part of the buckle. In the uppermost section the lode was wider and more diffused and was not favourable to the formation of ore in quantity--it is probable that, above the present erosion surface, the diffused elements of the lode regathered into a lode of more normal habit. It is not known whether there was a similar, lower diffusion and regathering. In the main part of the buckle the well-defined lode is presumed to have been gouge filled or to have contained a considerable amount of gouge, but where shattering and brecciation took place rather than grinding of the rock a site favourable for ore deposition was formed. In the case of the Alamo lode the influence of rock type was not important, and ore formed in argillite which in many circumstances is not a good host rock. In other cases of a similar buckle in a lode it may be presumed that the character of the rock might further localize ore deposition, depending on its susceptibility to brecciation or to shear.

It will be seen that such a buckle is governed by the folded structure and is at least in the case of the Alamo, a bedded feature. It has been presented elsewhere as a general conclusion that bedded lodes are on the whole not favourable to ore formation. The conclusion is warranted, as a generality, but a distinction should be made between a general and a local following of bedding because in the latter case the buckle is the more important factor, and not the angular relation between lode and bedding. Also, a bedded warp or buckle may occur by reason of a bedded lode being deflected through an irregularity of bedding, but the tendency to reapture is less than in the case of a cross-cutting lode which is locally deflected into the bedding. Rupture, of the sort that produces brecciation, is not a prior necessity for ore deposition but is on the whole a very important contributing factor.

It is interesting to conjecture whether the Ivanhoe orebody formed for much the same reason as the Alamo, although in response to a structural environment of quite different over-all form. The answer is not forthcoming and might not be even after an exhaustive examination, but the form of the buckle in the lode is the same in both mines.

Idaho - The Idaho lode outcrops in the small valley of a tributary of Howson Creek. There are few exposures along the course of the lode and most of the workings are caved. The

rocks traversed are chiefly mixed, banded sediments and argillites. Two quartz diorite stocks lie north and west of the mine area. The structure is not known.

Two other lodes, the Cumberland and St. John, are branches of the Idaho lode on the northern or footwall side. The Cumberland joins the Idaho lode in the vicinity of the portal of No. 5 adit and diverges to the west. The St. John merges near the west end of the mine area and diverges to the northeast.

Page 82

There are six adit levels on the Idaho lode in a vertical range of about 800 feet. No. 5 adit also explores the Cumberland lode. There are two small adits on the Cumberland and two on the St. John. All are caved except Idaho No. 5 adit. A sublevel between Nos. 5 and 6 was accessible in 1949 by a raise down from No. 5 level.

The Idaho has a maximum explored length of 2,500 feet. "The lode forms a strong shear or fracture zone varying in width from less than a foot to 25 feet. The principal tonnage was obtained in part from stopes between and above the upper two levels and in part from the surface about the portals of Nos. 1 and 2 adits . . . The main shoot on the Idaho lode was up to 10 feet thick and included 2 feet of clean galena on the hanging-wall side. Besides this clean ore a large tonnage of milling ore was mined. Operations on and below the third level have, on the whole, met with only inferior results, and this in spite of every evidence of a strong lode carrying, down to the lowest level a heavy filling of calcitic gangue. Some stoping has been done from the lower levels and traces of ore mineralization are yet to be seen." (Cairnes, 1935, p. 60)

Nothing is now known of the St. John lode. The workings on it were caved at the time of Cairnes' examination. The Cumberland has been explored over a length of 1,450 feet on No. 5 level. It is a steep well-defined fissure with little displacement. It cuts quartzites and argillites with moderate to low northeasterly dips. The best section seen contained up to 12 inches of siderite with seams of sphalerite and a little galena. One small section was stoped.

A length of 800 feet of the Idaho lode was seen on No. 5 level to a cave at the edge of a stoped section. A sublevel below No. 5, reached by a raise 500 feet from the portal, is about 700 feet long. The lode is a broad zone of shearing, not everywhere fully exposed, and locally contains 5 feet or more of calcite.

It dips 50 degrees to the south but in places is steeper or vertical. There is some evidence that the hangingwall moved relatively down and to the east. The rocks are mixed, banded sediments locally silicified.

Mineralization seen locally consisted of sphalerite in lenses and streaks and a little galena. One steep fissure containing sphalerite diverges from the hangingwall to the east.

The lode as a whole is gougy but locally is rather tight and almost free of gouge. It is as much as 20 feet wide and has the appearance of a strong shear zone.

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The Mammoth is a branch of the Standard lode.

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Sandow - The Sandow claim is owned by the estate of T. Avison; R. A. Avison, Silverton, executor. It is 1,800 feet northwest of Idaho Peak on a steep southwesterly slope. The rocks are poorly exposed limestones and mixed rocks on the lower limb of the Idaho Peak dragfold. A short blocked adit and a 15-foot adit at an elevation of about 6,500 feet disclose a prominent shear zone, continuous with the Alamo lode which crosses the ridge crest 600 feet to the north. The main adit is driven on a shear zone 5 feet wide, striking north 75 degrees east and dipping 70 degrees southward. The smaller, 15-foot adit, 25 feet to the north-west, is on a similar zone. These are the southernmost known points on the Alamo lode.

Excerpts from Memoir 173

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The Standard lode, which is mainly representative of the shear-vein type, had a maximum width near the main ore-body of about 150 feet. It included two pronounced ore-bearing channels, one near the hanging- and the other near the foot-wall, with a combined maximum width of about 45 feet. The main, or foot-wall section, attained a width of 40 feet, about half of it solid or nearly solid galena and the remainder ore of milling grade. Between the foot-and hanging-wall sections the lode was composed of more or less sheared, and in part sparsely mineralized, country rock.

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The Emily Edith-Standard-Idaho-Queen Bess lode system is over 4 miles long.

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If one wall of a fracture with curving inequalities be displaced along the fracture plane open spaces would result at opposed concavities which would be good sites for ore deposition, especially if the walls were lined with impervious gouge. A number of the larger ore deposits in the district lie along curved parts of vein-lodes and it is believed that the channels in which they formed were developed in this manner. Important among such deposits are the main Queen Bess ore shoot, the Slocan Star ore-bodies, and probably also the main Silversmith shoot.

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In many instances mineral concentration has taken place at the junction or at the intersection of fissures. The first type, commonly called "feeder veins," joins a main fissure or vein-lode. When such fissures were mineralized at the same time as the main fissure or vein-lode it is common to find conspicuous development of vein matter, in some cases ore-bodies, at their junctures. For example, at the Last Chance mine the Blizzard vein joins the Last Chance vein on the hanging-wall side and at their junction occurred the main ore-body at the Last Chance mine. According to the old mine plans, it provided almost continuous stoping ground over a maximum length of 1,000 feet and a maximum vertical depth of 400 feet. Probably the outstanding example was the great ore shoot of the Standard property. It was the largest yet discovered in the district and occurred at the junction of the main Standard and the I Veins.

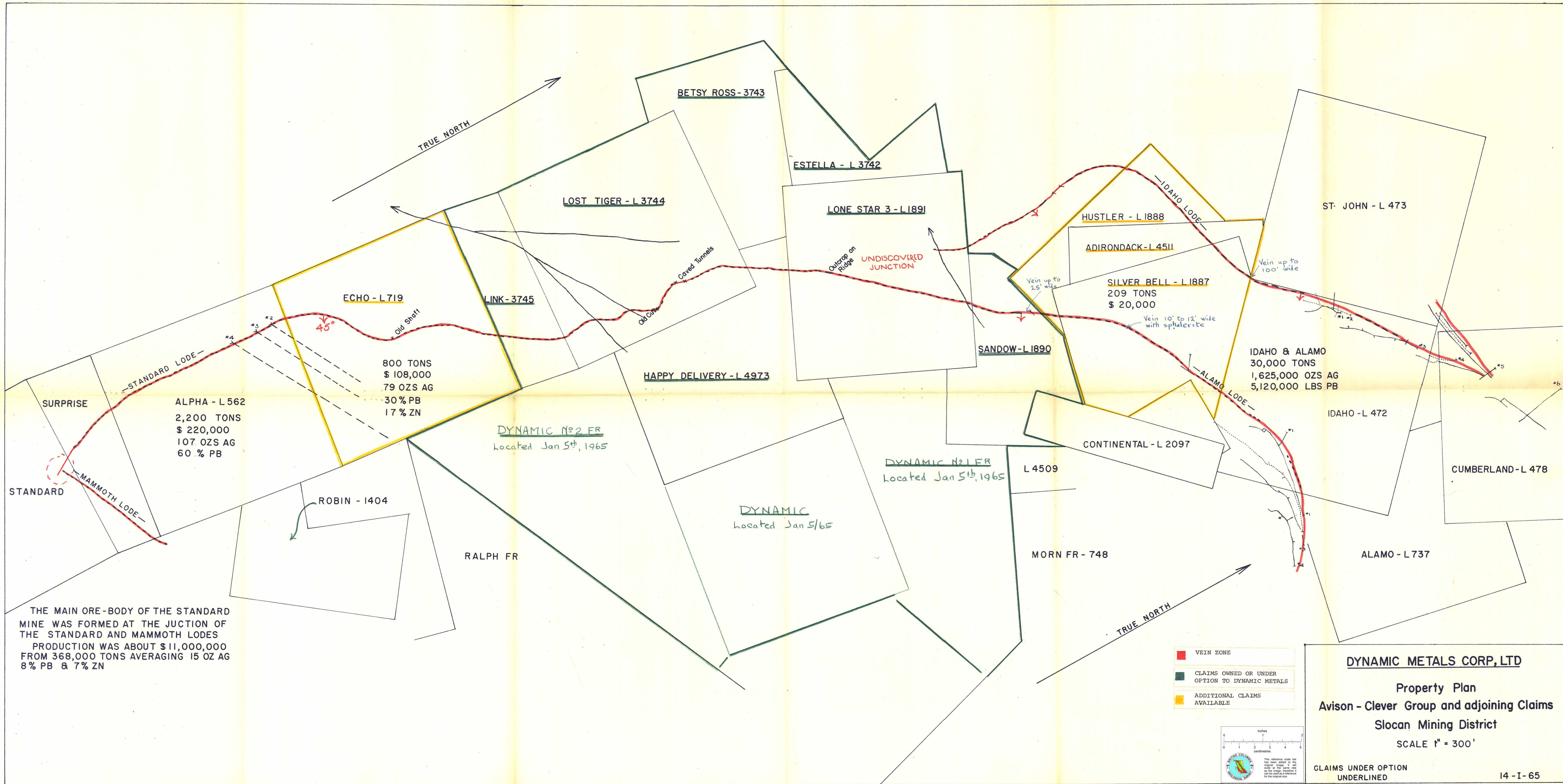
Excerpt from Memoir 184

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The junction of the Emily Edith lode striking east, and the Standard-Alpha-Echo lode striking northeast, was the site of the big Standard ore-body. Any information indicating that other lodes join or intersect these explored lodes should be carefully considered in any future programme of exploratory work.



THE MAIN ORE-BODY OF THE STANDARD MINE WAS FORMED AT THE JUNCTION OF THE STANDARD AND MAMMOTH LODES
 PRODUCTION WAS ABOUT \$11,000,000 FROM 368,000 TONS AVERAGING 15 OZ AG 8% PB & 7% ZN

ALPHA - L 562
 2,200 TONS
 \$ 220,000
 107 OZS AG
 60% PB

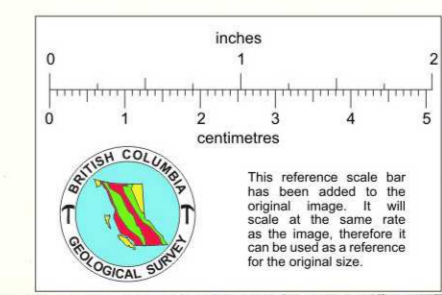
ECHO - L 719
 800 TONS
 \$ 108,000
 79 OZS AG
 30% PB
 17% ZN

SILVER BELL - L 1887
 209 TONS
 \$ 20,000

IDAHO & ALAMO
 30,000 TONS
 1,625,000 OZS AG
 5,120,000 LBS PB

DYNAMIC METALS CORP, LTD
 Property Plan
 Avison - Clever Group and adjoining Claims
 Slocan Mining District
 SCALE 1" = 300'

- VEIN ZONE
- CLAIMS OWNED OR UNDER OPTION TO DYNAMIC METALS
- ADDITIONAL CLAIMS AVAILABLE



CLAIMS UNDER OPTION UNDERLINED 14-1-65

SID RANKS