

MORNING STAR PROPERTY GROUP

The mineralization enclosed within granitic formation on the "Morning Star" group of six claims. (East Morning Star; West Morning Star; Dayton Mine)

The two metalliferous vein systems on these mining properties are (1) the main vein, trending north-south; predominately gold enriched and (2) the "cross veins" trending northeast - southwest and predominately galena/silver bearing. Both systems carry these precious metals.

Ore occurs in silicious vein systems. Particularly the "main vein" which produces more gold than silver in dollar value. There are several such gold/silver bearing veins not as yet developed. These silicious mineralized veins have been traced both visually and to some extent by geophysical exploration for a distance of more than 2½ kilometers. They cut a 4,500 foot mountain ridge. The geological formation is grano-diorite with inclusions of porphyritic dykes.

The more factual, are that the ore bodies, from E.M.S. as well as the W.M.S. do extend, northerly across the ridge into the 12 mile creek valley or drainage system. There, where miners were active last year, exist 3 or 4 old workings which have produced quite a large tonnage since 1898. The reason they were far more active then the Morning Star Group, was that they are located near or directly on the main road and, upstream of 12 mile creek. Also, their elevation was from about 200 feet above lake level to 1,000 feet above it.

More important, the ore is identical to E.M.S. and nearer to the lake, identical to W.M.S. In between the two creeks, is that ridge, which now can be reached by a very good logging road. This road runs north, then east, then again north and east. It crosses little Scorpion Creek, which lies across the W.M.S.

Mr. Louis C. deKock, mining consultant, has been up that road a few times looking over the formation especially where the road crosses about in line with our claims. The formation is absolutely identical and some of the intrusive dykes, particularly on the E.M.S. are likely the same dykes.

Up to this year, the mine has been operated by one or two individuals who, using hand-steel, produced a few tons of ore of exceptionally "high grade", often giving a smelter return of three or more ounces of gold to the ton. Records at the office of "Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company" at Trail, British Columbia, show that not one of the shipments they received from the Morning Star mine prior to 1946 assayed less than one ounce of gold per ton. This ore was "rawhided" by

single horse down a three foot wide trail for three miles to a main dirt road. In the past four years, OGG Corporation had a good road constructed under the direction of Mr. George Oldziewski, from the highway to the ore bunker at the mine.

Geophysical surveys carried out prior to 1970 would confirm a vast tonnage of better than average highgrade gold ore and a potentially large body of economical milling gold-silver ore. It should be noted that this mine is situated but 1½ to 2 miles distant from a mine that has been in production since 1898, and is being worked at this time. (Reference "Ottawa Silver Mine") Identical vein strike and also geological formation.

The main tunnel, 600 feet long, contain three hand "steeled" stopes. While considerable ore in this drift is visible, there is potential tonnage available for mining at a higher level. This zone has not been examined enough up to the present, due to lack of overburden stripping which appears being three to six feet deep. Stripping with bulldozer and diamond drilling will confirm substantial ore reserves. An engineer in 1969 suggested that a 500 ton per day milling plant would be advisable and practical for the Morning Star Group.

Except for the two tunnels and two and three open cuts, no bona fide exploration has been made.

Of more interest is that ore could be mined at anytime that equipment is set up to drill and blast. There is now enough metalliferous good ore "in sight" to warrant the commencement of profitable operation in the present 600 foot drift. Only a minimum amount of capital needed for an immediate start of operations.

We would suggest shipping the ore in mass tonnage to a presently existing mill, Ottawa Mill, less than one mile from W.M.S. and 2½ miles from E.M.S. which would be practical for a start. The Ottawa Mill has stated that they would mill all the ore we can produce. They can run 250 tons per day now and have enough room to install a larger mill if we can supply enough ore. The two tunnels, E.M.S. and W.M.S., could supply a large amount of milling ore. The mill is there and waiting.

The profit potential could easily be 25% with profit commencing second year of operation. This is possible because of the mine's ideal location at it's low sea-level elevation. This factor has not been appreciated enough. Ore could be shipped and some revenue derived while exploration by bulldozer and diamond drilling was active. Few mining properties have the ideal beneficial advantages the Morning Star Group has.

It is obvious that the "White Swan" former mine, 2½ kilometers to the north, worked-out ore which was the mineralized vein system of the Morning Star. The silver-gold ore Mr. Oldziewski assayed from the West Morning Star is identical in every sense to the ore that was massively mined on the White Swan mine. There are several mineral claims which should be staked, situated between the White Swan and the Morning Star Mine. We cannot confirm that the White Swan is available. It was being operated in 1978.

The British Columbia Government owns the surface rights while OGG Corporation owns the mineral rights on its claims.

A few thousand dollars would be needed for an immediate start in the present 600 foot drift, and or \$50,000 would be needed for stripping way back above the upper tunnel.