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ORPHAN BOY RESOURCES INC.
GOLDSTREAM WILLA GOLD PROJECT
COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS AND
CONSULTATION

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COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS AND CONSULTATION

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SOCIOECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

PROJECT BENEFITS

Subject to permitting and financing, the Goldstream Willa Gold Project is scheduled for start-up in October 2003. The Project is estimated to require capital expenditures of approximately C\$8 million (including C\$2 million in working capital). Employment is projected at 90 permanent jobs, with approximately 30 anticipated to come from the Slocan Lake area, 30 from the Revelstoke area, and 30 more specialized positions from elsewhere.

The employment multiplier for mining ranges between 1.5 and 2.5 for indirect employment. Using an average multiplier of 2, as employed in the BC forest industry, potentially doubles the number of jobs. Mining is one of the highest paying industrial occupations in British Columbia, with an average income and benefits of \$81,100 in 2001¹

Local contracting opportunities will be associated with the project, and preference will be given to qualified local contractors and workers.

British Columbia mines contribute to federal, provincial and municipal governments, benefiting services in immediate rural areas. Project-specific municipal property taxes have yet to be estimated.

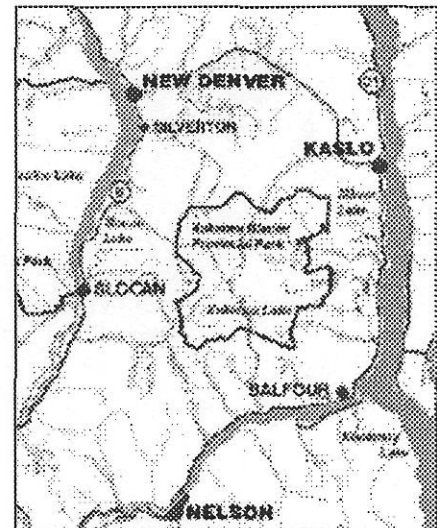
SLOCAN LAKE COMMUNITIES

Economic Development

Community development in the Slocan originated as a result of mining in the early 1890s.

Over time, declining metal prices and increased transportation costs saw the decline of mining as the predominant economy, with most mining coming to an end with the Great Depression in 1930. Mining had a brief revival in the late 1940s, but has since been replaced by logging as the main economic driver.

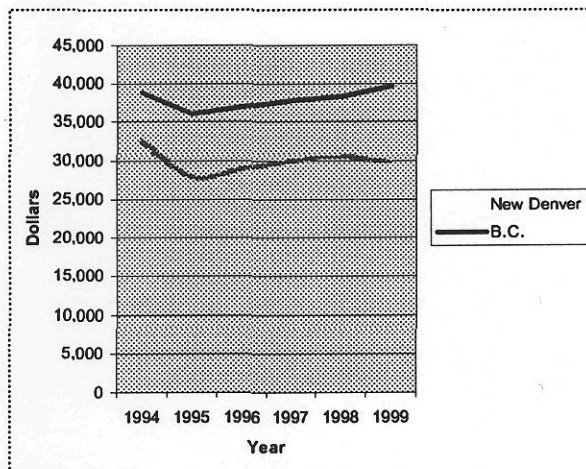
By the late 1990s mining had long declined, the local cedar mill had closed, and outdoor tourism had grown. The decline in the local economy is reflected, for example, in the gap between the average provincial and New Denver taxable income widening between from about \$6,000 per year in to about \$10,000 per year in 1999. During the census period 1991 to 1996, the population in the Central Kootenay Regional District also increased by 29%, resulting in a larger local population with a smaller economic base.



Slocan Lake Communities

¹ The Mining Industry in British Columbia – 2001. PricewaterhouseCoopers. p.10

New Denver and BC Taxable Returns 1994-1999



Source: BC STATS. New Denver Community Facts

These changes prompted the 1999 development of a Community Action Plan². At that time forestry and wood manufacturing were the major economic contributors at 21%. Investment and pension incomes came second at 15%. Public sector employment came third at 10%, while mining came last in all other categories at 2%. The plan found that valley residents were looking to diversify the economy and expand further into areas of tourism, entrepreneurship, and organic agriculture.

Since the time of the plan, the continued decline of the forest sector has exacerbated the local economy. Citing an inability to offset U.S. countervail and anti-dumping duties, in July 2002 Slocan Forest Products announced the indefinite closure of the Slocan Mill. The mill closed in August 2002 affecting 350 persons in the mill and woodlands³ (out of the total local population of about 1,000 persons). At time of writing (February 2003) the Slocan Mill is scheduled to reopen, however uncertainty surrounding its closure and uncertain future highlights the dependency of the local economy on the forest industry and Slocan Forest Products in particular.

In contrast with the previous high population influx between 1991 and 1996, the next five years saw population out-migration from the Central Kootenay Regional District, including New Denver (-7.1%), and Silvertown (-7.9%). At the time of the 2001 Canada Census, unemployment in the Slocan Lake area had risen to approximately 2-1/2 times the British Columbia provincial average.

Latest released statistics (2000 – 2002) show that dependency on the safety net is higher in the Central Kootenay Regional District than the province as a whole (approximately 12% vs. approximately 8%)⁴.

² Building a Healthy Valley Economy - A Community Action Plan. Prepared by: Cindy Pearce, Freelance Consultant, Revelstoke, BC; Kindy Gosal, Storm Rider Enterprises, Golden, BC; Lynne Betts, Betts etc., Proctor, BC. Prepared for: Slocan Valley Community Economic Action Plan Steering Committee. Funded by: Forest Renewal BC. January 1999.

³ Softwood Lumber Duties Result in Indefinite Curtailment of Production at Two Slocan Mills. News Release. Slocan Forest Products Ltd. July 31, 2002.

⁴ BC Benefits and EI Beneficiaries. BC Regional Districts. Time Trend. BC Stats.

Central Kootenay Regional District Population 1996 and 2001

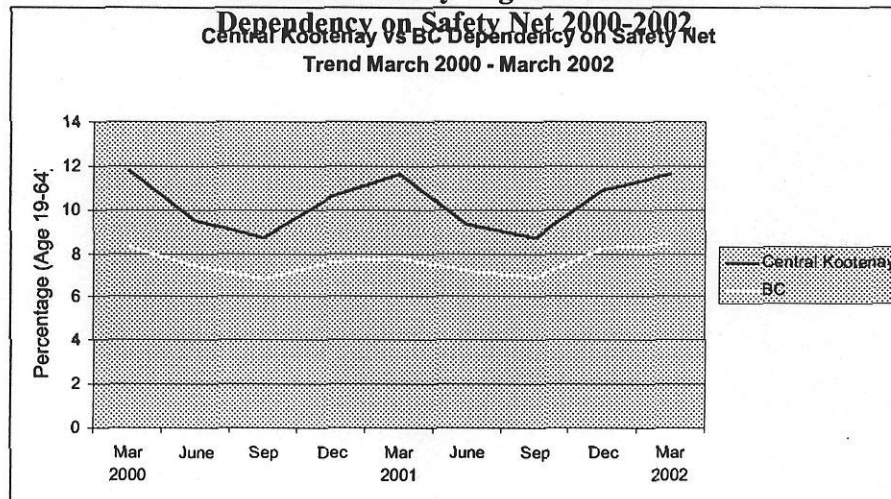
British Columbia Municipal and Regional District 2001 Census Results			
Name	Year		Percent Growth 1996-2001
	2001	1996	
British Columbia	3,907,738	3,724,500	4.9
Central Kootenay	57,019	58,099	-1.9
Castlegar	7,002	7,030	-0.4
Creston	4,795	4,816	-0.4
Kaslo	1,032	1,063	-2.9
Nakusp	1,698	1,736	-2.2
Nelson	9,298	9,585	-3
New Denver	538	579	-7.1
Salmo	1,120	1,202	-6.8
Silverton	222	241	-7.9
Slocan	336	335	0.3

Source: Canada Census, 2001. Population by Electoral Division

Unemployment Rate 2001 (%)			
	Total	Male	Female
British Columbia	8.5	9.0	8.0
Silverton	19.2	23.5	0.0
New Denver	15.2	26.1	8.7

Source: Community Profiles. Earnings & Work Statistics.
Canada Census 2001. Statistics Canada

**Central Kootenay Regional District
Dependency on Safety Net 2000-2002**
Central Kootenay vs BC Dependency on Safety Net
Trend March 2000 - March 2002



Source: Central Kootenay Regional District Community Profile. BC STATS

Communities

Village of Slocan

Slocan City, founded in 1892, began as a tent town for people who walked the Slocan River trail on their way to mines in the Sandon area. The city, located at the south end of Slocan Lake, served as a transfer point for people passing on from foot to boat. By June 1901 it had become an incorporated city.

Slocan City suffered setbacks when mining declined, and by World War II it was virtually a ghost town. Slocan re-incorporated as a Village Municipality in June 1958. In recent years Slocan has become a sawmill and logging center.

Silverton

Silverton is British Columbia's smallest municipality. Originally called Four-Mile City, in 1892 the government named the city Silverton, after the famous Silverton in Colorado. Silverton enjoyed an era of successful mining, but most mining operations ceased by the Great Depression in the 1930s. Although Silverton came close to becoming a ghost town, its lakeside setting attracts visitors and an active historical society has kept the community alive.

New Denver

The first settlement on Slocan Lake was named Eldorado, and later changed to New Denver after Denver, Colorado. As with the other local communities, the mining boom was over by the Great Depression, had a brief revival in the late 1940's, and was then replaced by logging as the main industry.

The village has a Canada Post Office and a BC Government Liquor store. A small bus goes between the village and Nelson twice a week, and to Vernon three times per week.

Slocan Lake Area - Emergency, Health and Education Facilities

Emergency

- New Denver Ambulance Unit.
- Volunteer fire departments located in New Denver and Silverton.
- RCMP in New Denver

Health

- Slocan Lake Community Health Care Centre.
- New Denver Medical Clinic.

Education

- Lucerne Elementary - Secondary School: Located in New Denver servicing students from Hills, New Denver, and Silverton. Currently Kindergarten to Grade 12 with enrollment of 160 students. School District No.10 is presently faced with possible closure and busing students to a larger centre.

- Selkirk College: The College's Extension Education Division offers courses in the region. The Continuing Education department develops and offers programs and services to meet the part-time and non-credit learning needs of adults.

Slocan Lake Area - Transportation

New Denver is approximately 700 km, or approximately 10 hours, by road from Vancouver. The closest airport with scheduled passenger air service is at Castlegar. From the airport to New Denver is approximately 100 km via Highway 6.

Slocan Lake Area - Communications

Newspapers: *Arrow Lakes News*; *New Denver Valley Voice*;

Newsletter: *The Slocan Swami* local newsletter.

Television and Radio: A local TV society provides six television and three radio signals. The CBC maintains its own transmission tower.

Radio: KBS Radio FM 93.5,

REVELSTOKE

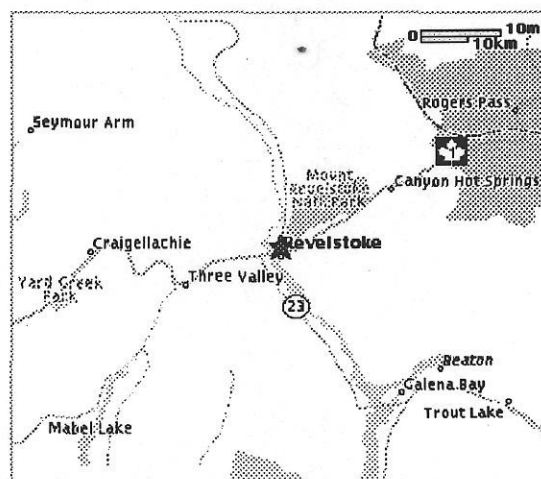
The Goldstream property is located 70 kilometres north of Revelstoke, on the south side of Goldstream River.

Economic Development

Revelstoke's history dates back to gold and base metal mining activity and the building of the initial operation of the Canadian Pacific (CPR) in the late 1800s.

Forest extraction and processing are traditional activities and are the mainstay of the community. The water resources of the Columbia River have been utilized extensively for hydroelectric production.

Decline in revenues from the forest sector has prompted a population drift. Latest census results show that between 1996 and 2001 Revelstoke lost 547 residents involving a 6.8% population decrease.



Revelstoke Location

Revelstoke Population 1996 and 2001

British Columbia Municipal and Regional District 2001 Census Results			
Name	Year		Growth 1996-2001
	2001	1996	
British Columbia	3,907,738	3,724,500	4.9
Revelstoke	7,500	8,047	-6.8

Source: Canada Census, 2001. Population by Electoral Division

Revelstoke - Emergency, Health and Education Facilities

Emergency:

- Revelstoke RCMP
- Revelstoke Fire Department
- Revelstoke Ambulance Unit

Health:

- Queen Victoria Hospital
- Health Professionals (Medical clinic, dentists, physiotherapists, chiropractors).

Education and Training Services:

- School District No. 19 (Five elementary schools, one secondary school, and one community learning centre with alternate education programs).
- Okanagan University College (Continuing education and extension programs; vocational and recreational programs).
- Revelstoke Community Skills Centre.
- Revelstoke Community Career Centre.

Revelstoke - Communications

Newspaper: *Revelstoke Times-Review*.

Radio: CKCR 1340 and CBRA (C.B.C.)

Television: RCTV Cable TV Network - includes C.B.C. and C.T.V.

Revelstoke - Transportation

Revelstoke is located approximately 640 km east of Vancouver and 400 km west of Calgary.

Centrally located on major east-west transportation routes, Revelstoke is served by the Trans-Canada Highway, the mainline of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and by airports in Revelstoke, Salmon Arm, Kelowna and Kamloops.

A full range of passenger, courier and freight services is available.

SUMMARY

Over time, mining has decreased in importance to communities in the vicinity of the Goldstream Willa Gold Project. Logging is the major economic driver. U.S. countervailing and anti-dumping duties have, however, negatively impacted the local and regional economies prompting population out-migration from the Slocan Lake and Revelstoke areas. Federal and provincial funding is being applied in both regions to encourage diversification, training, and entrepreneurship. Tourism is growing and limited diversification has taken place, but studies show that the majority of residents still recognize and support environmentally sound development of the primary resource sector.

The benefits of the Goldstream Willa Gold Project would be greatest in the Slocan Lake area, where the potential for local expenditures, contracting and approximately 60 (direct and indirect) high-paying jobs would be positively felt in a population of approximately 1,000 people. Provision of municipal taxes would also assist in maintaining local services, acting in turn to partly offset population drift. The same could be applied at Revelstoke, but to a lesser extent due to its larger population (7,500) and economic base.

Overall, the socioeconomic impact of the Goldstream Willa Gold Project will be extremely positive. The most significant impact will be the positive effects associated with employment creation. The in-migration of educated and experienced employees into the Slocan Lake area will also enhance the work skills base in the community and the region. The required housing, emergency, health and education services are all in place. Property taxes associated with the Project would assist in maintaining these services, acting in turn to offset population drift. The Project therefore is clearly pivotal, as no other economic initiatives are anticipated at this time.

FIRST NATIONS CONSIDERATIONS

A heritage resource inventory and impact assessment of a previous mine proposal by Northair Mines was conducted in 1987. The study reported that the closest archaeological sites were three previously recorded pictographs located on the east bank of Slocan Lake. No new heritage sites were discovered in or around the property, and the recommendation was made that no further archaeological work was warranted⁵.

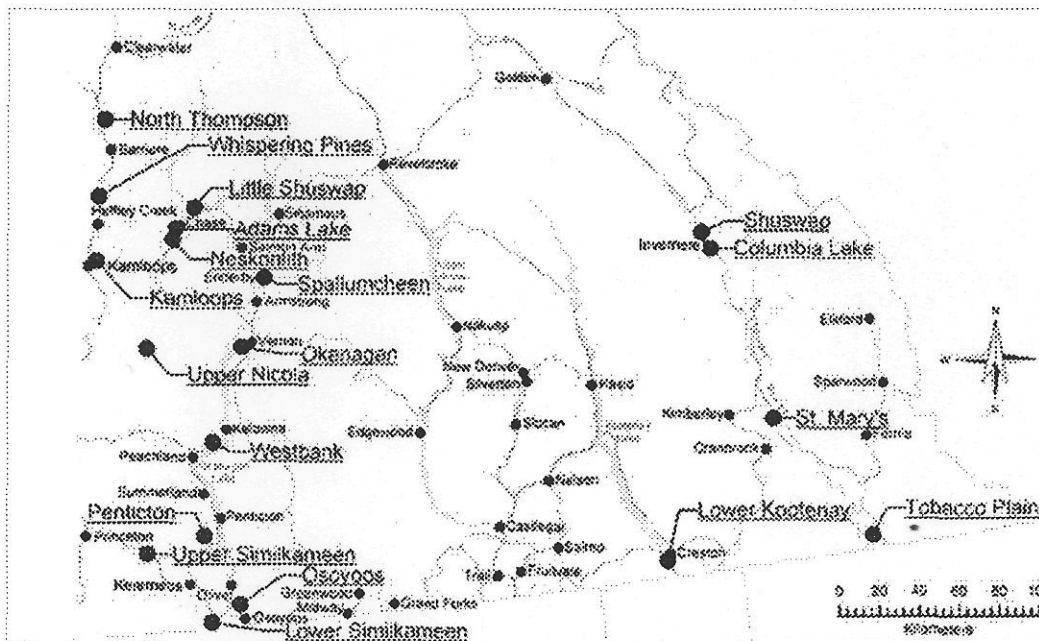
Notwithstanding, since the 1987 study there have been major court decisions (most notably *Delgamuukw* and *Sparrow*) relating to Aboriginal rights and title, and the BC treaty settlement has commenced.

Prior to treaty settlement in British Columbia, the role of the federal and provincial governments is to preserve aboriginal resources and such activities as hunting, fishing and gathering. Valued resources include tangibles such as village sites and burial grounds, while intangibles include sacred and spiritual sites.

Aboriginal use of areas or sites within British Columbia, including the southeast, dates back to the last ice Age. However, since European settlement the Slocan Lake and Revelstoke areas have been

⁵ Heritage Resources Inventory and Impact Assessment - Proposed Willa Gold Project, Slocan Lake. B.C. Permit 1987-36. I.R. Wilson Consultants Ltd., Brentwood Bay, B.C. September 1987.

disturbed by forestry, community development, and to a lesser extent, mining. Importantly, mid-1960s hydroelectric projects saw the construction of dams, flooding of large portions of the Columbia Basin, loss of aboriginal village sites and the end of the migration of salmon and other fish up the Columbia River to British Columbia. As a result there are no First Nations communities or Indian Reserves throughout much of the Columbia Basin, and in particular in the vicinity of either component of the Project.



**Southeast British Columbia – Location of Indian Reserves
(First Nation Communities)**

The Aboriginal population on Indian Reserves within the entire Central Kootenay Regional District (Willa component) is 122 out of a total population of 48,219. The Aboriginal population within the entire Columbia Shuswap Regional District (Revelstoke component) is 726 out of a total population of 57,019⁶.

In moving toward land claim settlement, three aboriginal groups assert overlapping traditional territories within southeastern British Columbia: the Secwepemc (Shuswap) Nation, the Okanagan Nation Alliance and the Ktunaxa Nation. Ethnographic research indicates that the Project region was once primarily the domain of the Sinixt (Arrow Lakes) people. This group essentially moved south to Washington State in the 1820s and in 1870 and became incorporated in the Colville Tribe. The Sinixt no longer have reserves in British Columbia or official status in Canada. Accordingly, they are not recognized in the BC treaty settlement process. Some Sinixt descendants do, however, express interest and participate in discussions pertaining to land and resource use in the West Kootenay.

Additional information pertaining to these groups is attached as an appendix.

⁶ *British Columbia Municipal and Regional District 2001 Census Results*. Canada Census.

CONCLUSION

The Goldstream Willa Gold Project does not have the capacity to negatively impact First Nations. Accordingly, no additional ethnographic or archaeological research is required or anticipated in relation to the Project. Conversely, the Project represents a potential opportunity for First Nations' members to participate in employment and contracting opportunities.

CONSULTATION PROGRAM

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Open houses are scheduled for Revelstoke on February 18 2003 and Silvertown on February 19 2003. The Company and its consultants will present the Goldstream Willa Gold Project and elicit questions and response from the local public. The results of the open houses will be compiled and presented to the BC Environmental Assessment Office.

The open houses are being advertised in local newspapers and newsletters, and those attending will be provided with Project summary leaflets. Posters announcing the open houses are being placed in strategic locations throughout the communities.

The Company is also presenting the Project to the local chambers of commerce* at luncheons during the days of the open houses, and to the annual banquet of the Chamber of Mines of Eastern BC in March 2003.

FIRST NATIONS CONSULTATION

Four First Nations claim, either exclusively, or jointly with other First Nations, an interest in the Project region. While some members of these First Nations continue to engage in activities associated with traditional use sites in southeastern British Columbia, use of the Project areas has long since been precluded by flooding, community development and, in particular, mining activities and mineral tenure. In recognition of their interests in the southeastern portion of British Columbia generally, the Sinixt (Arrow Lakes), Secwepemc (Shuswap) Nation, the Okanagan Nation Alliance and the Ktunaxa Nation will be provided with a description of the Project and a review of archaeological and ethnographic studies for information purposes.

GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION

The company has met with representatives of the BC Environmental Assessment Office to discuss the Project and receive planning guidance from a regulatory perspective. The company and its consultants have also spoken with strategic provincial agencies to elicit their input from a regulatory standpoint.

Local mayors and councils have been directly invited to attend the open houses. The Company is planning separate presentations of the Goldstream Willa Gold Project to elicit any feedback for incorporation in Project planning.

SUMMARY

All communities and strategic groups have been identified and are being met with to ensure awareness of the Project, and to accommodate feedback in Project planning. The status of consultation and results will be provided to the BC Environmental Assessment Office.

APPENDIX FIRST NATIONS – SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The name Slocan is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning 'pierce, strike on the head', referring to the practice of spearing or harpooning the salmon in the Slocan area. In the Slocan Valley there are signs of Aboriginal occupation and use of the forest dating back to the last Ice Age. Rock carvings and paintings can be found along the Slocan Lake shore.

Aboriginal groups visited the Revelstoke area in the fall for salmon fishing and huckleberry picking, but are said not to have stayed because of the deep snows and dangers of avalanches.

LAND CLAIMS

SECWPEPMC (SHUSWAP) NATION

The Secwepemc Nation is an umbrella organization for seventeen First Nations in south-central B.C. Historically, the Nation was a political alliance that regulated use of the land and resources, and protected the territories of the Shuswap.

The Secwepemc have opted not participate in the BC treaty settlement process and do not participate with the BC provincial government in land use decision-making.

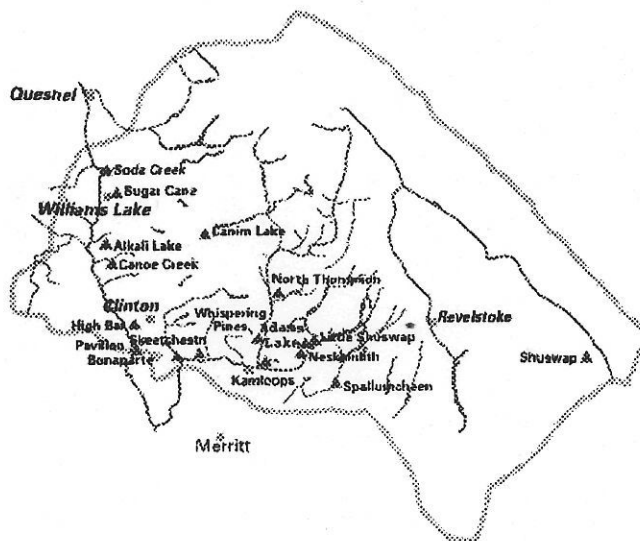
British Columbia is working with one of the bands (Skeetchestn) to implement the Six Mile Economic Benefits and Settlement Agreement and to negotiate a political accord on lands and resources.

Total band members: 4,179 (Source: Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence 2001, Registered Population as of August, 2002, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada)

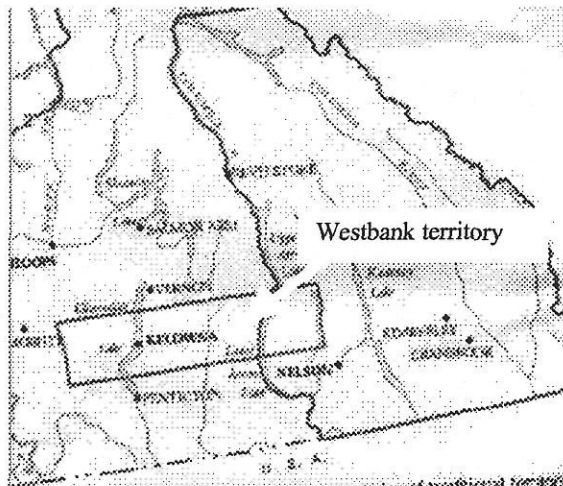
WESTBANK FIRST NATION

Westbank First Nation claims a section of territory extending into the Slocan Lake area.

At the present time this First Nation is reviewing its involvement in the BC treaty settlement process, citing continuing lack of significant movement in resolving key issues. Westbank is currently working with the Okanagan Nation



Asserted Original Territory - Secwepemc Nation



Westbank First Nation Statement of Intent Traditional Territory

Orphan Boy Resources Inc.
Goldstream Willa Gold Project

Alliance in exploring alternative methods to address land claims, aboriginal title and rights.

Westbank total band members: 587 (Source: Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence 2001, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada)

OKANAGAN NATION ALLIANCE

The Okanagan Nation Alliance (ONA) describes its original territory as covering a large area of the southern interior and Northern Washington State.

ONA has not signed a treaty with the Federal Government and does not recognize the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government.

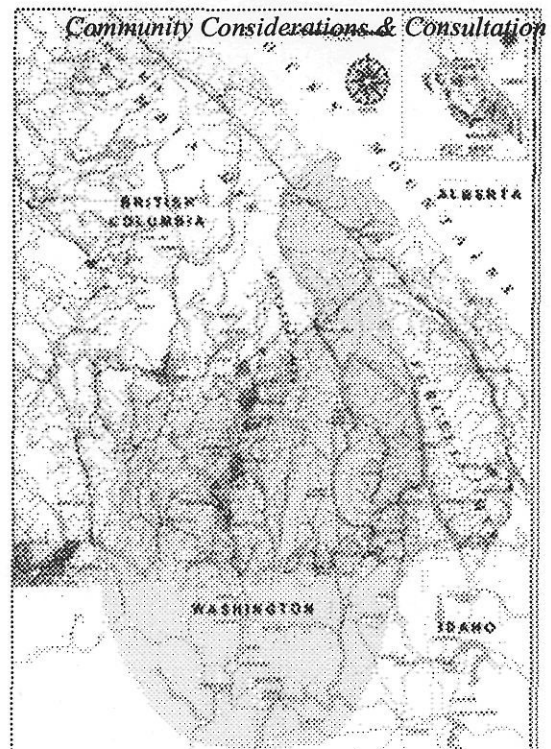
Total band members (including Westbank): 4,214 (Source: Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence 2001, Registered Population as of August, 2002, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada).

KTUNAXA NATION

The Ktunaxa Nation participates in the BC treaty settlement process. The claimed traditional territory of the Ktunaxa people covers the southeast corner of British Columbia, and historically included parts of Alberta, Montana, Idaho and Washington.

The Ktunaxa Kinbasket Tribal Council's (KKTC) serves as an umbrella organization for individual Ktunaxa First Nations. The KKTC also participates in the review of resource developments in southeast BC; the Canadian Columbia River Inter-tribal Fisheries Commission; and other environmental and wildlife initiatives in British Columbia.

Total band members: 1,150 (Source: Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence 2001, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada).



Asserted Original Territory of the Okanagan Nation



Statement of Intent - Original B.C. Territory of the Ktunaxa Nation

NON-LAND CLAIM

SINIXT (ARROW LAKES) PEOPLE

Since 1870 the Sinixt people have been incorporated in the Colville Tribe (Washington State). Scattering of the Sinixt in the early and mid-twentieth century left them without official status in Canada, effectively removing them from treaty negotiations

There are no remaining Sinixt communities in British Columbia. Some Sinixt descendants are however, active recent participants or intervenors in projects involving the environment and wildlife in the Columbia Basin.

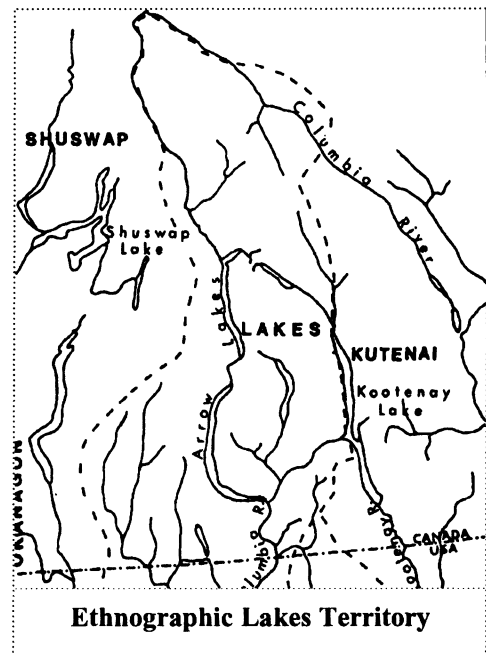
ETHNOGRAPHY

A review of ethnographic research indicates that:

- the Slokan Lake and Revelstoke areas fall within the original territory of the Sinixt (Lakes) people;
- these areas were used for hunting and fishing by the Sinixt; and
- they were also used for the same purposes by the Okanagan, Shuswap and Ktunaxa through agreement with the Sinixt;
- the Sinixt essentially relocated to Washington State in the 1820s, but continued to travel to their territories within B.C. to hunt and fish;
- after the Canada/U.S. border was established in 1846 they became incorporated in a Washington State tribe and neighbouring First Nations in British Columbia; and
- subsequent to this, the Okanagan Shuswap and Ktunaxa expanded into the Sinixt original territory.

A recent exhaustive ethnographic study relates that tribes did come to trade with the Lakes people in the Slokan, but suggests they did so as guests. For example, the study recounts that around 1800 wars broke out between the Kutenai and Lakes people when the Kutenai tried unsuccessfully to drive the Lakes people away from the area and take control of this fishery.⁷

In the Revelstoke region, the study indicates that the Shuswap occasionally came to the Arrow Lakes to hunt and fish, “..but when they did so they were consciously visting Lakes territory.” and “..very seldom wintered on any part of the lakes or river⁸.”



⁷ First Nations' Ethnography in British Columbia's Lower Kootenay/Columbia Hydropower Region. Prepared for Columbia Power Corporation. Prepared by: Randy Bouchard & Dorothy Kennedy. BC Indian Language Project. Victoria, B.C. August, 2000. p.164.

⁸ First Nations' Ethnography in British Columbia's Lower Kootenay/Columbia Hydropower Region. Prepared for Columbia Power Corporation. Prepared by: Randy Bouchard & Dorothy Kennedy. BC Indian Language Project. Victoria, B.C. August, 2000. p.52.

Earlier ethnography cited in the study supports this view: "Teit⁹ ultimately concluded that the Arrow Lakes, Columbia River (to the north from Revelstoke), Kootenay River, Slocan and Trout Lake portions of the present study region were within traditional Lakes territory"¹⁰.

The study also indicates that the Slocan Lake area may not have been as extensively used by the Lakes people as other parts of their territory. Commencing in the late 1890s and to the present time, interviews by historians and ethnographers with Lakes people record "...comparatively little information about the Slocan, contrasted to data elicited within overall Lakes territory"¹¹.

A study conducted by the BC Heritage Conservation Branch suggests that the Lakes people became centered in Washington State prior to the Treaty of Oregon in 1846. They are said to have moved from their traditional territory in British Columbia to Washington State to centre around, and stayed much of the year, near the Hudson Bay Company Fort at Kettle Falls on the Columbia River with its construction in about 1826. Lakes people are said to have returned to B.C. to hunt and fish, but wintered over near the Fort. When the boundary was established in 1846 a new post was established at Fort Shepard on the BC side of the border, on the Columbia River about 50 km downstream from Slocan Lake. In 1870 the Colville Reservation was established and the Lakes people became incorporated in the Colville tribe. After this, the Okanagan, Shuswap and Kutenai (Ktunaxa) people expanded and moved into the Lakes traditional territories.¹²

ARCHAEOLOGY

In addition to the 1987 I.R. Wilson study of the Willa property there have been several archaeological studies conducted in the Project area.

SLOCAN LAKE AREA

Survey of Slocan Lake. Diana French, 1972: A brief letter report describes the findings of a boat survey of the lower portions of Slocan Lake. Ten pictographic sites, two precontact lithic scatters, and one pit house village were recorded. All but one of the sites were located on the west shore of the lake.

Thompson-Okanagan-Kootenay Impact Assessment 1980: Final Report. M.K. Rousseau and T.H. Richards. 1980: Presents a brief summary of archaeological impact assessment studies conducted for the BC Ministry of Transportation and Highways at Red Mountain Road near Silverton. No archaeological sites were recorded.

The Heritage Resources of the Slocan Valley: An Inventory and Evaluation. M. Eldridge, 1981. Prepared to support land use planning and resource management decision making throughout the Slocan Valley. Three precontact archaeological sites were recorded (not in the vicinity of the

⁹ James Alexander Teit (1864-1922), ethnographer, travelled through the Kootenay and other areas of B.C. recording the oral traditions, language and mythology of the local people.

¹⁰ First Nations' Ethnography in British Columbia's Lower Kootenay/Columbia Hydropower Region. Prepared for Columbia Power Corporation. Prepared by: Randy Bouchard & Dorothy Kennedy. BC Indian Language Project. Victoria, B.C. August, 2000. p.52.

¹¹ *ibid.* p.163.

¹² The Heritage resources of the Slocan Valley: An Inventory and Evaluation. Morley Eldridge. Inventory & Evaluation Section. Heritage Conservation Branch. March, 1981.

Project). In addition, three precontact pithouse village clusters were identified at Vallican, Lemon Creek, and at the Slocan and Kootenay River confluence.

Archaeological Impact Assessment of Two Kootenay Region Highway Projects. Wayne Choquette. 1990. Conducted for the BC Ministry of Transportation and Highways 20 km north of New Denver. No precontact archaeological concerns were noted.

In 1996, Kutenai West Heritage Consulting Ltd. (KWHC) conducted an assessment for Slocan Forest Products of twelve cutblocks and associated proposed routes within Cutting Permit 130, located between New Denver and Silverton on the east side of Slocan Lake. (Archaeology Branch Permit No. 1996-083). No precontact archaeological sites were located within the assessed impact zones.

In 1998, Kutenai West Heritage Consulting Ltd. (KWHC) conducted archaeological impact assessment investigations within the Arrow, Kootenay Lake and Revelstoke Forest Districts for Slocan Forest Products and seven other forest companies. The study covered the Project area. Two culturally modified trees were discovered south of Enterprise Creek, outside the Project area.

REVELSTOKE AREA

Several archaeological studies were conducted in the 1970s to assess areas prior to proposed flooding. Relevant reports were examined for possible precontact use of the Goldstream River area.

A 1973 study conducted in response to the proposed Seven Mile, High Revelstoke and Site One dams found "sparse" evidence of prehistoric occupation in the High Revelstoke area of the Columbia River. The report notes the end of an "Indian" trail from Shuswap Lake to the Columbia River near the confluence of Goldstream River.¹³

A 1977 initial archaeology study conducted in response to the proposed Revelstoke Dam quoted Teit as recording no Lakes villages or camps north of Revelstoke. The report comments "The topography of the river and valley, the heavy forestation, and the climate combine to produce an area that is far from ideal for aboriginal occupation."¹⁴

The 1978 intensive archaeology study in the proposed Revelstoke Dam area revealed no evidence of prehistoric cultural material in the proposed reservoir and adjacent areas. The study did yield many historic mining-related sites (prospectors' cabins and placer remnants) near the Goldstream River confluence with French Creek, McCulloch Creek, and Old Camp Creek, and at Downie Creek at the confluence with the Columbia River. The entire McCulloch Creek-Goldstream River Valley is said to have been cleared of vegetation to make way for Ophir City planned to accommodate thousands of miners that came for the Big Bend Gold Rush of 1865. The townsite plan was registered in 1886, but on withdrawal of the miners the city never came to pass.¹⁵

¹³ Report of an Archaeological Survey of Proposed B.C. Hydro Generating Sites at Seven Mile (Pend Oreille R.), High Revelstoke (Columbia R.), and Site One (Peace R.). (1973-28). P.Murton & G. Ferguson. September 5, 1973.

¹⁴ Revelstoke Archaeology Project: Jean Bussey. 1977. p.5.

¹⁵ Revelstoke Archaeology Project: Final Report. Jean Bussey. February 15, 1978.

A writer/historian in the Nelson area suggests that early prospectors and miners in the Revelstoke area customarily cleared large tracts of land, leading to decreased aboriginal use of the region:

“By the time the trade centres of Fort Shepherd and Fort Colville closed, between 1870 and 1872, gold seekers from the U.S. and Canada had already begun to enter the region with the intent to locate and extract minerals. The hunter-gatherers who had co-existed relatively peacefully with the fur trade industry spent less and less time in the valleys around the Columbia and Kootenay Rivers. Their traditional way of life as well as their thousands of years-old relationship with the caribou was increasingly disrupted by settlement pressures. Placer mining of creeks began. Then fires were set on the mountains to burn away timber and expose potential mineral deposits.”¹⁶

¹⁶ Tracking the Prolific Past: An Historical Overview of Caribou Abundance in the Columbia Mountains
Eileen Delehanty Pearkes, Presentation. Columbia Mountains Institute of Applied Ecology Conference. October, 2002.

Schroeter, Tom EM:EX

From: Schroeter, Tom EM:EX
Sent: Monday, March 03, 2003 11:52 AM
To: Lefebure, Dave EM:EX
Subject: FW: Goldstream Willa Gold Project, British Columbia - Progress Report



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FYI.

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-----Original Message-----

From: John A. Chapman [mailto:jacms1@sprynet.com]
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2003 10:04 AM
To: Pierre Lebel; Brian Kynoch; Pat McAndless; Steve Robertson
Subject: Goldstream Willa Gold Project, British Columbia - Progress Report

Gentlemen,

I am pleased to report that the open house meetings (presentation then questions and answers) this past week in Revelstoke and New Denver resulted in written responses (questionnaires) as follows: 157 in favour, 5 against, 7 undecided. You will note in the attachment that I took the first shot (calculated risk) against the environmentalists and appear to have taken them off guard. The Arrow Lakes News article probably emboldened locals, that have been fence sitters for a long time, to come off the fence in support of the Project. There were even some environmental-to-development cross-overs, in the meeting and on the questionnaires!

This is possibly the first time in 30 years that any resource development has received overwhelming endorsement in the Slocan Valley! The local business people were amazed and very happy with the outcome.

We have filed the Project Description under the Revised Environmental Act, and are pushing for a waiver because of the extensive environmental studies already completed at Willa (since the early 1980's by Rio Algom, BP Minerals and Northair) and the fact that the Goldstream mill is already permitted.

As you will see in the attached slide presentation we are targeting an October 2003 operations start-up for the Goldstream Willa Gold Project, subject to permitting and financing.

John Chapman
Project Manager

PS. See www.orphanboy.com for more information.