

W. G. HAINSWORTH
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

800256
Vimy Mines
93K/3

April 29, 1969.

The President & Directors,
Vimy Explorations Ltd.,
702-850 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Gentlemen:

This report details the activities that took place on the various properties owned, or under the control, of Vimy Explorations Ltd. of Vancouver.

The two properties most active during 1968 were the block of claims lying to the east of Endako Mines Ltd. in the Endako area of Central British Columbia and the London Ridge group, near New Denver, in the Slocan area of south-eastern British Columbia.

ENDAKO AREA

During 1968, the twenty CM claims were still held under option by Endako Mines Ltd. with a working obligation.

To March 1968, Endako had drilled a total of 4,123 feet in 15 holes on the Vimy and adjoining Torwest group for an expenditure of \$38,641.11. Of this total, 1,250 feet in 8 holes were put down on the Vimy claims.

During the 1968 field season, Endako honoured its option agreement with Vimy by diamond drilling six holes for a total of 1,250 feet of drill core. The next stage of the agreement called for an independent evaluation report on the results of the exploration program as carried out by Endako Mines on the Vimy option. The report prepared by Chapman, Wood and Griswold was delivered to the company March 26, 1969. The report was of a negative nature. Under the terms of the agreement, Endako Mines now has the option of purchasing the claims at a price of \$500 each. It is understood that they are exercising their option.

CLAIMS

Held in good standing with assessment applied to Sept. 30th, 1975 are:

CM 7 to 16 inclusive	Record No. 22815 to 22824 incl.
CM 23 to 32 inclusive	Record No. 22831 to 22840 incl.

The claims located in the Omineca Mining Division lie a distance of 2-1/4 miles to the east of the Endako Mines open pit operation.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The area is underlain by three rock types of the Topley Intrusive. The most widespread rock types across the mineral claim group are Endako quartz monzonite and younger Casey alaskite, both of which are intruded by a swarm of later plagioclase porphyry and basalt dykes. The Glenannan granite covers a very small area of the North-eastern corner of the group.

The Casey and MacDonald Lakes area is structurally interpreted as the intersection point of regional east-west and northwest fault structures. The northwesterly Casey Lake Fault offsets Endako quartz monzonite and Casey alaskite a distance of approximately two miles with an apparent right-handed movement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With Endako about to exercise their option to purchase the claims, Vimy Explorations will have no further say in the handling of the claims, thus no recommendations are advanced.

SLOCAN AREA

Vimy Explorations has been working quietly over a number of years on its Panama Mine property located on London Ridge, some 13 miles east of New Denver. In 1962, one short ineffective drill hole was put down on the property plus some surface sampling. 1963 was an inactive year, but in 1964 an adit at a lower elevation was driven in line with the original adit for a distance of 424 feet. As the vein was not intersected during this operation, diamond drilling from the adit face was carried out in 1965. Three holes were fanned out in the horizontal plane and an additional hole was drilled on a plus 45° angle. All drill holes intersected the vein structure some 34 feet in advance of the face, with encouraging assay results. During 1966, no work was carried out at this property but, in 1967, an adit on the adjoining London Ridge claims was entered and sampled, with consequent weak results. During the summer of 1968, the company returned to the Panama adit and advanced the adit drive for 119 feet, intersecting the main structure as indicated by the previous drilling. Drifting both to the east and west for a total distance of 255 feet outlined good silver mineralization. Prior to the close of the season, three drill holes (U-5, U-6 and U-7) were put down from the face of the main adit drive.

GEOLOGY

A detailed description of the Slocan Area is afforded by Dr. C.F. Cairnes in his Canadian Geological Survey Memoirs #173 (1934) and #184 (1935). The availability of these excellent official publications make it quite unnecessary to include any save a general geological

description in this report.

Very briefly - the Slocan camp is underlain by a series of slates, argillites, limestones, quartzites and tuffaceous sediments of Triassic age and known as the Slocan Series. This rock series has been extensively intruded by granodiorites and associated variants of the Nelson batholith - also by numerous stocks, dykes and sills which, though younger than the main batholithic masses, are considered to be related to them. The intrusives are believed to be Jurassic or Juro-Cretaceous in age. Some ore occurrences are related to the end phases of the intrusive activity. The members of the Slocan Series have been folded, faulted and otherwise drastically deformed and the deep-seated granitic intrusives have been laid bare, in places to great depths, by the process of erosion.

Structural details vary widely from mine to mine. Although there appears to be some exceptions, most of the important ore occurrences of the Camp are in the vicinity of the stocks and dykes. Usually, the orebodies occur in the Slocan Series but, in some instances, ore-bearing veins traverse the batholithic rocks and intrusive stocks.

The Panama vein traverses portions of the Panama and Booster claims. It has an average strike of N 30° - 35° W and dips flatly from 30° to 45° to the west. The vein extensions show a width varying from a few inches to better than 8 feet. It consists largely of quartz which, in places, carries very high values in silver. This metal appears to occur largely as the argentiferous variety of tetrahedrite, freibergite. The swelling and pinching effect of the vein reflects in the silver values which increase normally in the thinner portions of the structure. The vein confirms in strike and dip to the bedding planes of the sediments which, here, consist largely of slates.

The workings are about 6,500 feet above sea level or 3,000 feet above Bear Lake.

CLAIMS

The Slocan claim group of Vimy Explorations Ltd. consists of the following 13 crown-granted mineral claims in the Slocan Mining Division:

London	Lot #1416
Third of July	#1417
Panama	#3152
Silver Glance	#3829
Summit Queen	#3830
King	#12626
Queen	#12627
Booster	#12628
Bourbon	#12629
Bourbon #2	#12630
Baldwin	#12631
Bourbon Fraction	#12632
Silver Glance Fraction	#12633

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

A number of old records in the B.C. Department of Mines reports refer to part shipments from the Panama Mine. Shipments ran good grade in silver values.

In the old levels, the present operators did not conduct a systematic sampling job throughout the workings. The writer, during the summer of 1968, chipped nine samples from the back of the drift over a strike length of eighty feet in the vicinity of the main portal. Herewith are the results:

No. 2 Level:

Length =	80 feet
Raw Grade =	21.14 oz./t. Ag
Cut Grade =	11.86 oz./t. Ag
Average Width =	10"
No. of Samples =	9

In cutting the grade, all assays over the average were reduced to the average. No stoping was carried out in this vicinity.

On the #3 or most recent level, sampling was carried out at each new exposed face and, also, at a point in the back three feet back from the face. An ore shoot 143 feet in length was opened over the 255 foot drift length. Herewith, are the calculated figures:

No. 3 Level:

Length =	143 feet
Raw Grade =	41.85 oz./t. Ag
Cut Grade =	23.12 oz./t. Ag
Average Width =	26"
No. of Samples =	49

The remaining drift footage averaged 0.75 oz./t. Ag. over an average width of 16".

It should be noted that, on the #2 level, a good percentage of the backs are stoped to within a short distance of the surface. Stoped length here exceeds 125 feet.

To check the downward continuation of the quartz structure, three inclined holes were fanned downwards from the face of the adit drive.

Hole U-5, a minus 70° hole driven on the bearing of the adit was completed at 162 feet. From 63.2 feet to 77.0 feet, it intersected quartz, slate inclusions and quartzite material that assayed 8.80 oz./t. Ag. This footage section had 7.2 feet of lost or ground core.

Hole U-6 was turned off 40° to the south from U-5 and on a dip of -50° was continued to a depth of 144 feet. Several narrow quartz veins were intersected but the writer feels that the main structure was not reached.

Hole U-7, 40° to the north of U-5, was completed at 154 feet on a -50° dip. The hole intersected quartz veining at 128 feet and was still in it at 154 feet. It should be emphasized that, of this 26 feet, 14.4 feet were ground or lost core. A sample section from 140 to 147 feet averaged 4.15 oz./t. silver.

The two assay sections were thus 75 feet (U-5) and 120 feet (U-7) vertically below the #3 adit floor.

It should be noted that the flat holes put out in 1965 were intersected in the underground drifting with resulting higher grade assays. A 1965 drill hole, U-4, above the present workings returned the highest drill intersection to date (37.20 oz./t. Ag. over 2.5 feet).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the 1968 drifting results and the diamond drilling of 1965 and 1968, work on a lower horizon should be contemplated for the coming season.

It is recommended that:

1. Contour survey of the London Ridge be made on 20 foot intervals.
2. Vein projection be plotted to 125 or 150 feet below the #3 adit.
3. A drive be laid out to intersect and drift this structure at the proposed elevation.
4. The present road approach to the workings should be re-designed or relocated for easier access.
5. A more intensive sampling program should be conducted on the #2 level.
6. The Silver Gance pits should be sampled and, if possible, the collapsed portal of the Silver Gance adit should be cleared so access can be afforded for further underground sampling.

An approximate cost estimate for this program is given in Schedule I.

Vancouver, B.C.
April 29, 1969

W.G. Hainsworth, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

SCHEDULE I

Contour Survey (from aerial photographs)	\$ 1,000.00
Road redesigning or relocating	4,000.00
Mining operations: 400 feet @ \$80/ft.	32,000.00
Sampling and assaying	500.00
Supervision	<u>3,000.00</u>
Total	\$ 40,500.00
Contingencies 10%	<u>4,500.00</u>
	<u><u>\$ 45,000.00</u></u>

W. G. HAINSWORTH

CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

CERTIFICATE

I, W.G. Hainsworth of Vancouver, B.C. do hereby certify:

1. That I am a Consulting Geologist residing at 4664 Clovelly Walk, West Vancouver, B.C.;
2. That I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, B.Sc.;
3. That I have practised my profession for 19 years;
4. That I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia;
5. That I am the owner of 2,000 shares of Vimy Explorations Ltd., which were acquired by myself in early 1968.
6. That the information contained in this report is based on personal knowledge of the property from previous and present supervision of work and examination of maps and data pertaining to the property and the area in general.

W.G. Hainsworth, P.Eng.

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