

The Silver Queen Mine (formerly Bradina) is located near Owen Lake, 44 km. by road, south of Houston, B. C. The mineralized cherty quartz-carbonate vein systems containing silver, gold, zinc, lead, copper and cadmium were discovered in 1912 and explored intermittently until 1969. In 1969, Nadina Explorations Ltd. obtained an option on the property from Canex (Placer Development) and commenced an aggressive program of underground development which resulted in the property being brought into production by the Bradina Joint Venture in March of 1972. Operations were terminated in 1973 due to operational, metallurgical and marketing difficulties.

A total of 27 veins have to date been identified within the "camp". The veins are usually steeply dipping and are mainly the result of fissure filling. The average width is three to four feet increasing to as much as 30 feet locally. The wrinch vein or mine vein has been developed for 2,000 metres along strike and indicated by drilling to extend vertically for at least 450 metres. The veins are composite reflecting a history of pulsating mineralization with many changes in the temperature and composition of the hydrothermal fluids. The veins occur in kaolinized, pyritized pyroclastic volcanic breccias of acidic to intermediate composition which underlay the area with a two kilometre radius of the mine site.

A recent calculation of proven and probable reserves available from the present underground working is:

577,600 tons grading .108 oz. Au/ton; 7.51 oz. Ag/ton; 0.49% Cu; 1.49% Pb and 6.53% Zn.

New Nadina Explorations is currently conducting a program of enlarging and defining the reserves picture and rehabilitating the underground workings.