

PRODUCT SILVER
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR PROVINCE OU
TERRITORY TERRITOIRE

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 82 M/4
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. AG 1
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

HOMESTAKE

OBJECT LOCATED - Homestake claim (Lot 827).
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY 300 m FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE	Lat. 51°06'40" Lat.	Long. 119°49'40" Long.
Mining Division Kamloops Division minière	District District	Kamloops
County Comté	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	
Lot Lot	Concession or Range Concession ou rang	
Sec Sect.	Tp. Ct.	R. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The rocks in the area are members of the Adams Lake Series of the Shuswap metamorphic complex of Palaeozoic or earlier age. In the vicinity of the mine the main member is a quartz-sericite-talc schist striking N40°W and dipping 35 to 50°NE. Bands of argillites overlay the schist at higher elevations.

A zone in the quartz-sericite schist has been partly replaced by massive barite and sulphides; the barite preponderating in the foot-wall, known as the foot-wall lead, and the sulphides in the hanging-wall, known as the hanging-wall lead. These leads are commonly about 15 feet apart. Although some layers of the barite may range from 1 foot to a measured maximum of 31 feet in thickness, one band has maintained an approximately uniform thickness of 3 feet for an interrupted length of 200 feet. The number of bands in cross-sections of the lead ranges from one to a maximum observed of three; they dip at approximately 28 degrees northeast. The hanging-wall lead contains a greater amount of sulphides than the foot-wall lead and a greater amount of silver; it has constituted the ore in the mining operations to date. The lead, where exposed at
see Card 2

Associated minerals or products - Copper, lead, zinc, gold, barite.
Minéraux ou produits associés

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The property is located at about 2,300' elevation on the north side of Sinmax Creek, 3 miles northwest of Skwaam Bay, Adams Lake.

The showings were discovered in June 1893 by J.G. Meyers, of Washington State, who staked 12 claims and fractions for himself and associates Buchanan, Flynn, and Olsen. Development work began in 1894 and a shipment of 20 tons of high grade material from surface showings was made to the smelter at Everett, Washington. A syndicate formed in about 1895 to acquire the property was composed of Peter Olsen, of Seattle, Richard Marpole and Harry Abbott, of Vancouver, and F.J. Fulton and Wentworth Wood, of Kamloops. The adit was extended to 250' and a raise driven 125' to surface before work ceased in 1895. The Homestake, Maple Leaf, Troublesome, and Argentum claims (Lots 827-830 respectively) were Crown granted to the syndicate in 1896; adjacent ground was held as the Lytton, Eureka, and Baryta claims.

No further activity was reported until 1917 when Curtis Smith obtained an option for eastern interests; limited work was done until 1919 when the option was given up. During the period 1922-24 J. Tretheways, of Abbotsford carried out some work under an option agreement. The syndicate optioned the property to W.J. Bell & associates in 1925. Development work included a 150' winze on the dip of the vein with levels established at 40, 75 and 150'. Ore shipped during 1926-27 was stoped from above the adit; the option was given up in November 1927. Three claims adjacent to the east, the Silver Star No. 1, Treasure, and Signet (Lots 4566-4568 respectively) were held in 1929 by J. Tenford, of Squaam Bay.

Taylor (Bridge River) Mines, Limited acquired an option on the property in July 1934. Under the option agreement a new company Kamloops Homestake Mines, Limited was incorporated in November 1934 with Taylor holding 540 of the 1,000 shares of the new company. In addition to the Crown-grants the company staked the adjoining Maple Leaf 1 and 2 and Arrow Fraction claims. During 1935 the company erected a 25 ton per day concentrator which was put into operation early in the year but it proved unsatisfactory and was dismantled during the summer, to be replaced by a 50 ton per day flotation mill which

see Card 2

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia:
 1893, pp. 1068, 1069; 1894, p. 751; 1895,
 p. 696; 1897, p. 575; 1902, p. 191; 1913,
 p. 208; 1917, pp. 221-223, 236; 1918, p. 236;
 1922, p. 147; 1923, p. 170; 1924, pp. 154-157;
 1925, p. 171; 1926, p. 185; 1927, pp. 201-204, 403;
 1929, p. 218; 1935, p. G 46; 1936, pp. D 32-36⁺;
 1937, p. A 35; 1941, p. 58; 1942, p. 57; 1943,
 p. 61; 1947, p. 203; 1964, p. 99.

Uglow, W.L.; Geology of the North Thompson Valley Map-
 Area, B.C.; Summary Report 1921, Pt. A, p. 103,
 Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Richmond, A.M.; Barite in British Columbia; Non-Metallic
 Mineral Investigations Report No. 1, pp. 13-14, Dept.
 of Mines, B.C., 1932.

Dawson, G.M.; Summary Report on the Operations of the
 Geological Survey of Canada, 1894, p. 21 A.

Mines Branch, Ottawa; Investigations in Ore Dressing and
 Metallurgy, 1917, Rept. 493, pp. 76-78 (No. 66); 1928,
 Rept. 711, pp. 69-74 (No. 303); 1936, Rept. 774, pp.
 80-86 (No. 673).

Financial Post Survey of Mines, 1963, p. 81 (Allied Mines).

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Kamloops
 Homestake Mines, Limited"; "Allied Mines Ltd.";
 "Taylor (Bride River) Mines, Limited"; "Kamad Silver
 Co. Ltd."; "Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Ltd."

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept.
 of Mines: 1969, p. 234; 1970, p. 317; 1971, p. 437;
 1972, p. 86; 1973, p. 114; 1974, p. 96.

Geological Fieldwork; British Columbia Dept. of Mines:
 1978, p. 36 (Paper 1979-1); 1985, p. 65.

Exploration in British Columbia; British Columbia Dept.
 of Mines: 1980, p. 139.

George Cross News Letters: 1984, No. 19; 1987, No. 118.

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MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 48-1963, Adams Lake, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles, Geol. Surv.
 of Canada.

Reports of Minister of Mines, B.C.; Sketch Map of claims,
 1893, p. 1068; section & plan of workings, 1927, p. 201.

#Map 82 M/4, Adams Plateau, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

Homestake Property, index map, Sc. 1: 50 000, Kamad Silver
 Statement of Material Facts, 06/06/86.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par	DMacR	JL	DMacR	DMacR			
Date Date	08-81	09-82	02-86	05-88			

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HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)

present, consists of alternating bands of schist, barite, and sulphides, the proportions of which vary greatly from place to place. This lead is frequently cut by thin lenses of quartz that contain films of argentite in the fractures of the quartz. The sulphides include tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, argentite, and a little native silver, listed in approximate order of abundance; ruby silver and native gold have been reported. Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur mainly in the hanging-wall lead.

was put into operation in October. Operations by the company ceased in the spring of 1936. The workings at that time consisted of 4 adits totalling over 1,500' of crosscuts, drifts, raises and a winze.

Allied Mining & Development Company, Limited acquired the property in 1941. Development work was reported for several months during the fall and a carload of ore was shipped to Trail; work ceased in December. Allied Mines Ltd. was incorporated in April 1952 to acquire the property from Allied Mining; some rehabilitation work was reported. Homestake Silver Ltd. was incorporated in October 1964 to acquire an option on 5 Crown-grants and 15 recorded claims; little work was reported and the option was subsequently dropped.

Kamad Silver Co. Ltd. acquired 5 Crown-grants (Lots 827-830, 4566) from Allied Mines Ltd. in December 1968. An additional 108 contiguous claims in the Del, H, Kam, Max, and Joe groups were acquired at that time; the Max group (18 claims) was optioned from Sinmax Mines Ltd.; the Joe Group (30 claims) was optioned from Buchanan Mines Ltd. Exploration work by Kamad included 6,198 feet of diamond drilling, geophysical and geochemical surveys. Craigmont Mines Limited optioned the property in September 1970. Geological mapping and a geochemical soil survey were carried out before the option was dropped. Kamad Silver resumed work on the property in 1971 and carried out 575 feet of drifting, 100 feet of subdrift, and 145 feet of raising, in part to gain access to the old workings. During 1972 a further 2,393 feet of drifting, crosscutting and raising, 1,545 feet of underground diamond drilling in 8 holes, and 2,599 feet of surface diamond drilling in 5 holes was carried out.

Proven reserves were at that time estimated at 1,114,340 tons with an average grade of about 7.0 ounces per ton silver, 2.5% lead, 4.0% zinc, 0.55% copper, and 28% barite. Indicated reserves were estimated at some 500,000 tons of the same grade. (The Financial Post, January 13, 1973).

Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Ltd. by an agreement of March 13, 1973 purchased a 25% interest in the property, and with subsequent work increased that interest to 50%. During 1973 Canadian Reserve drove a new main haulage adit, about

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

1,900 feet in length, at the 1,750 foot elevation and a raise to the ore zone; raising and drifting totalled 465 feet. Underground diamond drilling was done in 12 holes totalling 2,253 feet. Based on this work reserves were estimated at 877,734 tons proven, 82,000 tons possible, and 49,000 tons probable (Northern Miner, Sept. 6, 1973). In 1974 a further 440 feet of raising was carried out. Rehabilitation work and bulk sampling was done in the upper adit in 1980 and in 1981 the lower adit was rehabilitated.

By a March 1981 agreement Kamad acquired the 50% interest held by Canadian Reserve Oil & Gas, giving Kamad a 90% interest in the property. An option to purchase the DeKale mill near Kamloops expired unexercised on Dec 31/83. In late 1983 and early 1984, under an agreement with O.K. Ore Processing Ltd, 2,746 tons of ore were shipped to the Dankoe mill at Keremeos; this proved uneconomic. Work in 1982-84 included approximately 500 m of underground drilling in 5 holes from the 1750 level adit and preliminary feasibility studies.

The mine area, held as the Kamad 1 claim, was optioned June 1, 1986, by Esso Resources Canada Limited. Geochemical and geophysical surveys were carried out in the vicinity of the Crown-grants.