



Le Baron Prospecting
Port Renfrew, BC

Prospecting and Physical Assessment Report

Le Baron Prospecting
Copper Canyon Fractions
Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Victoria Mining Division
NTS: 092B081

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Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.



Prospector's Cabin Copper Canyon 2007

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

29,537

Owners / Operator:
Scott Phillips / Bob Morris
Le Baron Prospecting
16977 Tsonaquay Dr
Port Renfrew BC
V0S-1K0
Author: Scott Phillips

Date: October 10, 2007



Table of Contents

Summary 1.0

Property Location and Description 2.0

Geological Description..... 3.0

Tenure Geology 4.0

Historical Data5.0

Present Exploration6.0

Project / Technical Information7.0

Statement of Expenditures..... 8.0

Author Qualifications9.0

Photos10.0

MTO Transaction Event11.0

Acknowledgments12.0

MAPS - - - - - Figures 1 - 7



**Le Baron Prospecting
Port Renfrew, BC**

1.0 Summary

These fraction tenures have been staked and surveyed by Le Baron Prospecting of Port Renfrew, BC. These fractions, though not huge by any means, are “key” pieces of Laramide Resources Ltd, the Lara project on south eastern Vancouver Island. These fraction tenures are important as historic mining has occurred here and will some day start again. Laramide Resources has spent considerable amount of time and money rediscovering the huge deposit of copper, zinc, and gold in the area. Historic crown grant leases surround these fractions as well as a discovered exploration drift near by.

2.0 Property Description / Location

These fraction tenures are located on the southern tip of Vancouver Island, roughly 70 Kilometers north of Victoria, B.C. It lies 12 kilometers east of Chemainus or 15 Kilometers northwest of Duncan which are both on Hwy. 1 which runs from Victoria to Nanaimo at Latitude 48 52’ 30” North and 123 52’ West on NTS sheet 92 B/13W. The area has good access from Chemainus, with a number of well developed secondary logging roads to many areas of the property. MacMillan Bloedel’s Chemainus River Trunk Road can be accessed west from Chemainus to the property whereupon one takes a number of secondary logging roads at Mile 10, Mile 12, and C-7 to the power line service road to reach the fraction tenures. The use of quad or 4 X 4 vehicles due to the steep grades and rough terrain is recommended.

The topography is gentle to steep where creeks have deeply incised the terrain. A major B.C. power line transects the western side of the area in a northwest direction and road access is maintained along its right of way for repair crews. There are two mountains in the area, the Coronation Mountains which include both Mount Brenton and Mount Hall. These range in elevation from 500 to 1000 meters above sea level. Much of the area has been logged by clear cutting methods over the past forty years with present vegetation consisting of secondary growth of spruce, balsam, fir and cedar with thick undergrowth cover.

3.0 Geological Description

Vancouver Island is underlain by a diverse assemblage of geological units and lithologies which in most part belong to Wrangellia which was accreted to the continental margin of North America during the Cretaceous period (Muller and Jones, 1977).

The Paleozoic Sicker Group of volcanics and sedimentary rocks are the oldest within this package and lies within discrete structural uplift episodes known as the Cowichan-Horne Lake, Buttle Lake, Tofino and Nanoose. The property lies within the southeastern most portion of the Cowichan-Horne Lake uplift.

These fraction tenures are underlain by late Paleozoic Sicker Group volcanic rocks which include interbedded tuffaceous, carbonaceous and volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks which have been strongly deformed and regionally metamorphosed into green schist.



4.0 Tenure Geology

The geology of these fraction tenures and historic information has identified a number of mineralized trends and massive sulphide zones which need to be further explored for their potential. These zones bear a close similarity to Westmin's Buttle Lake deposit and the Former Mt. Sicker mine to the east. Historic mine shafts, and exploration drifts are in the area.

5.0 Historic Information

The Mount Sicker area owes its development to the fact that in 1897 a forest fire and subsequent rains swept bare the hill side, disclosing a gossan outcrop which proved to be the surface exposure of the Lenora and Tyee south ore bodies. During that year separate interests began surface and underground work on each claim.

Historic Time Line:

Lenora Mine:

1889 discovery and the first drifts were started.

1900 – 1902 first ore was shipped via railroad to the smelter at Crofton

1903 – 1927 the mine was started and stopped production several times, finally closing in 1929.

Tyee Mine:

1897 – 1902 first drifts, adits, minor production 8%-13% copper was discovered.

1902 – 1907 major production of high grade copper ore.

1907 – 1928 the mine was started and stopped many times and finally closed in 1928.

Total Lenora and Tyee production:

1889 – 1929 = 10,132,881 tons of high grade copper grading 8% - 13%

1889 – 1929 = 39,052 oz of Au.

6.0 Present Exploration:

Laramide Resources LTD. Is a Toronto based exploration company with assets all over North America. From 1981 – 2007 they have spent millions of dollars in exploration in the Lara Property, a 4000 hectare project in which these fraction tenures reside. Diamond drilling, trenching, aeromagnetic surveys and geochemical analysis. Crown grant lease tenures exist from the turn of the century to present all around these fraction tenures. Work continues to this day on this area, and hopefully one day again production will resume.



7.0 Project Information / Technical Information

Note: this has been some of the most extreme topographic conditions I have ever surveyed, almost near vertical conditions; a two man rope team was used to prevent falling in tenure 543042, while traversing eastern survey lines.

- Tools used: rock hammer, chisel, GPS [Lorance global map 100], field loupe, topographic maps, digital camera, survey belt, field ribbon, field axe.
- A. Entire tenure(s) [fraction tenures] survey line run. [figure 3+4]
- B. Corner posts established on MTO tenures [figure 3+4]
- C. 4160 meters of GPS survey line.
- D. Rock chip sample every 100 meters around fraction tenures [figure 3+4]
- E. 40 rock chip samples:
 - 20 rock chip were major sulphide oxidization.
 - 10 chalcopyrite / serpentine / alteration
 - 10 quartz rock chip / visible Au in rock chip samples.
- F. Future geochemical analysis will be conducted.

8.0 Statement of Expenditures:

Dates tenures were prospected:

October 6 – 7, 2007 total of 8 hrs

Scott Phillips [FMC 145817]

50% tenure owner

\$30.00 / hr x 8hrs= \$240.00

Bob Morris [FMC118959]

50% tenure owner

\$30.00 / hr x 8hrs= \$240.00

Truck 4x4 = \$50.00 / day rate x 2 days.....= \$100.00

Quad 4x4 = \$50.00 / day rate x 2 days= \$100.00

Total exploration expenses 2007= \$680.00

9.0 Author Qualifications

1. I am a prospector, with a history of prospecting the West Coast of Vancouver Island.
2. I am the owner of Le Baron Prospecting of Port Renfrew BC.
3. I am a member in good standing with the Vancouver Island Placer Miners Association.
4. I have several large mineral tenures within the area of Port Renfrew.
5. I am currently studying the West coast Crystalline Intrusion Complex.
6. I have a full understanding of the Plate Tectonics of Southern Vancouver Island.
7. I am working closely with professional geologists for guidance and information in regards to questions I have about structure of the Fulford Fault and surrounding area.

I here by consent to the use of information in this report to further enhance the exploration of the Le Baron / Copper Canyon Fractions.

Scott Phillips: , Date: Oct 10, 2007



**Le Baron Prospecting
Port Renfrew, BC**

10.0 Photos

BC Archives / Lenora Mine Entrance.

Courtesy of BC Archives collections - Call Number: D-08406
Web: www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca Email: access@www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca
(C) - Provided for Research Purposes Only - Other Use Requires Permission



Title: Miner bringing ore out of a mine shaft.



Courtesy of BC Archives collections - Call Number: C-06729
Web: www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca Email: access@www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca
(C) - Provided for Research Purposes Only - Other Use Requires Permission



Title: Miner w/ Ore Car Leaving Tunnel #1, Lenora Mines, ...



Le Baron Prospecting
Port Renfrew, BC

10.0 Photos

Log covered mine entrance / Lenora mine



A drift / located in the area of these fraction tenures.

60 + feet deep, 4 feet wide, 6 feet high, runs into a slip fault, copper seam stops.





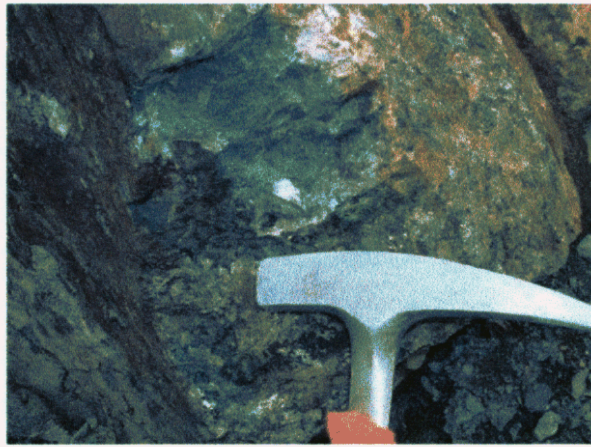
Le Baron Prospecting
Port Renfrew, BC

10.0 Photos

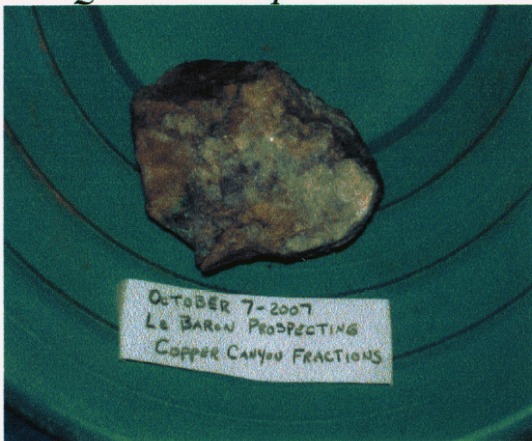
Bornite / chip sample point



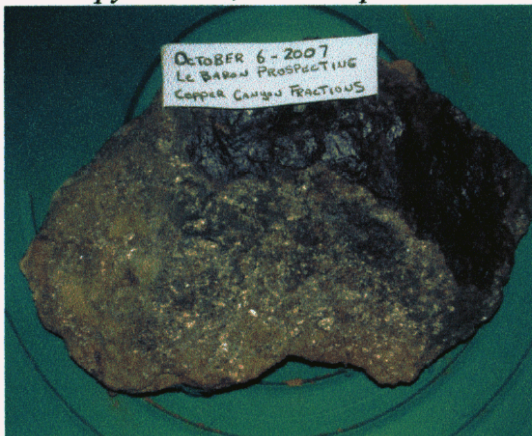
Bornite / chip sample site



Au / Quartz rock chip



Chalcopyrite / Au, rock chip



Chalcopyrite / alot of Au





Le Baron Prospecting
Port Renfrew, BC

9.0 Photos

Chalcopyrite close up



In field / quartz rock chip with Au




In field Bornite sample point.



Quad on power lines / copper canyon



 ROYAL BC MUSEUM

Courtesy of BC Archives collections - Call Number: C-08618
Web: www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca Email: access@www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca
© - Provided for Research Purposes Only - Other Use Requires Permission



Title: Lenora No.1 Loading at The Ore Bunkers, Mt. Sicker



**Le Baron Prospecting
Port Renfrew, BC**

11.0 MTO Email Event Conformation.

From: **MT.online@gov.bc.ca**
Sent: **October 11, 2007 2:39:23 AM**
To: **bobttmorris@shaw.ca; scottphillips53@msn.com**
Event Number: 4174358
Event Type: Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change

Work Type Code: B

Required Work Amount: 679.84

Total Work Amount: 680.00

Total Amount Paid: 68.08

PAC Name: Le Baron

PAC Debit: 0.00

Tenure Number: 543042
Tenure Type: M
Tenure Subtype: C
Claim Name: LE BARON
Old Good To Date: 2007/oct/11
New Good To Date: 2009/oct/11
Tenure Required Work Amount: 339.90
Tenure Submission Fee: 34.04

Tenure Number: 543043
Tenure Type: M
Tenure Subtype: C
Claim Name: LE BARON
Old Good To Date: 2007/oct/11
New Good To Date: 2009/oct/11
Tenure Required Work Amount: 339.94
Tenure Submission Fee: 34.04

Your technical work report is due in 90 days as per Section 33 of the Mineral Tenure Act and Section 16 and Schedule A of the Mineral Tenure Act Regulation. Please attach a copy of your confirmation page to the front of your report.



**Le Baron Prospecting
Port Renfrew, BC**

12.0 Acknowledgments:

MTO:

Mineral titles online

Maps, information

Muller

Geology of Southern Vancouver Island.

Laramide Resources LTD

Lara Project Vancouver Island

Information package

ARIS

Laramide Resources LTD

Report # 26,021 – 2000 – drilling / geochemical

Report #20,981 – 1991 – drilling / geochemical

Report #20,980 -1991 – drilling / geochemical

Minfile

Lenora – Tyee – Mount Sicker

1104, 1714, 3741, 3950, 3951, 5164, 8264, 12317, 14735, 16716, 17834, 18859, 19754

Royal BC Museum:

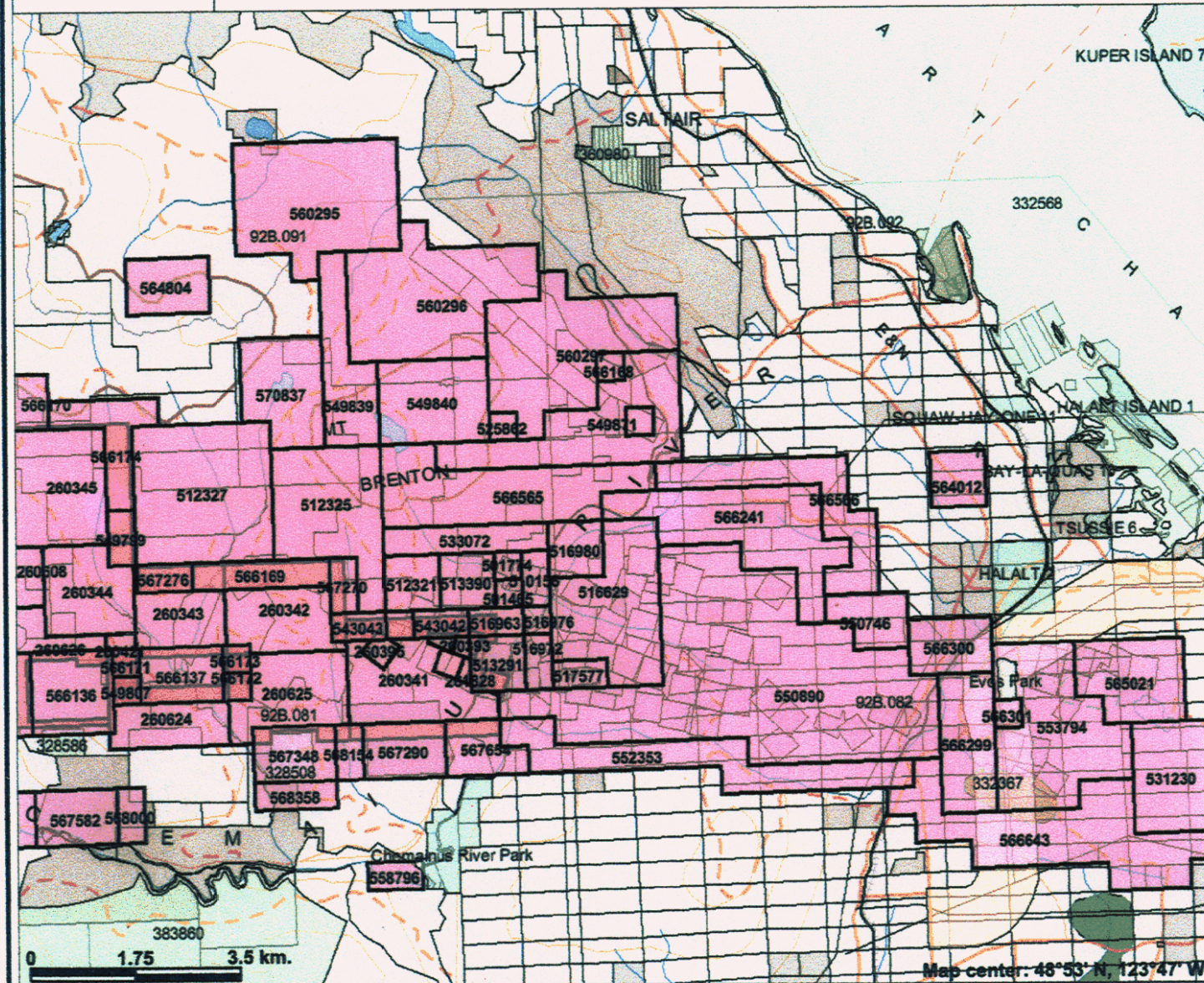
Historic Photos.

Le Baron Prospecting

Assessment report data.

Figure 1

Le Baron Prospecting / Copper Canyon Fraction Tenures



Legend

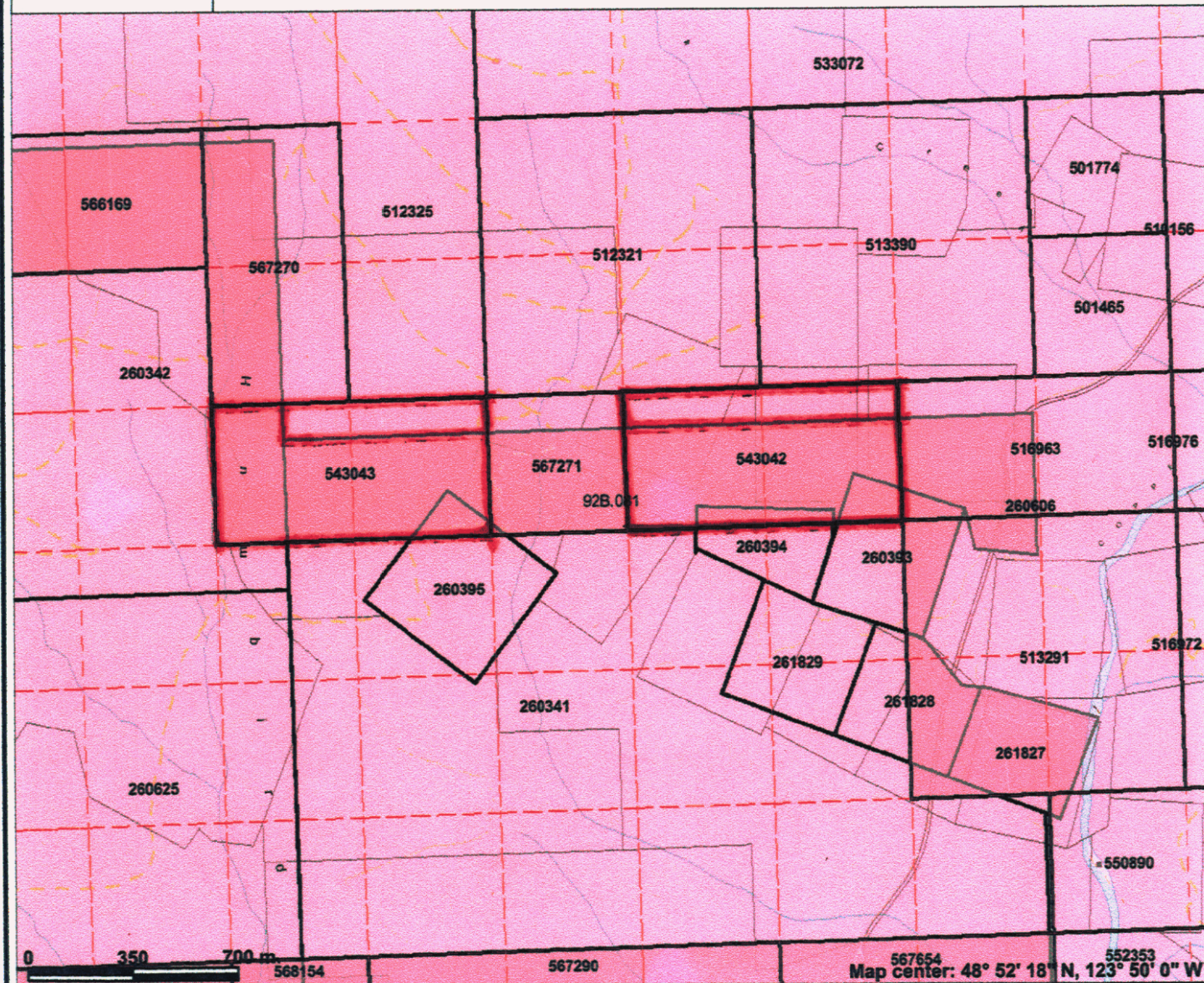
- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (MTO)
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:250K)
- Transportation - Points (1:250K)
- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown

Map center: 48°53' N, 123°47' W

Scale: 1:100,000

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Le Baron Prospecting / Copper Canyon Fractions



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (MTO)
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- BCGS Grid
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes

Scale: 1:20,000

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Figure # 3

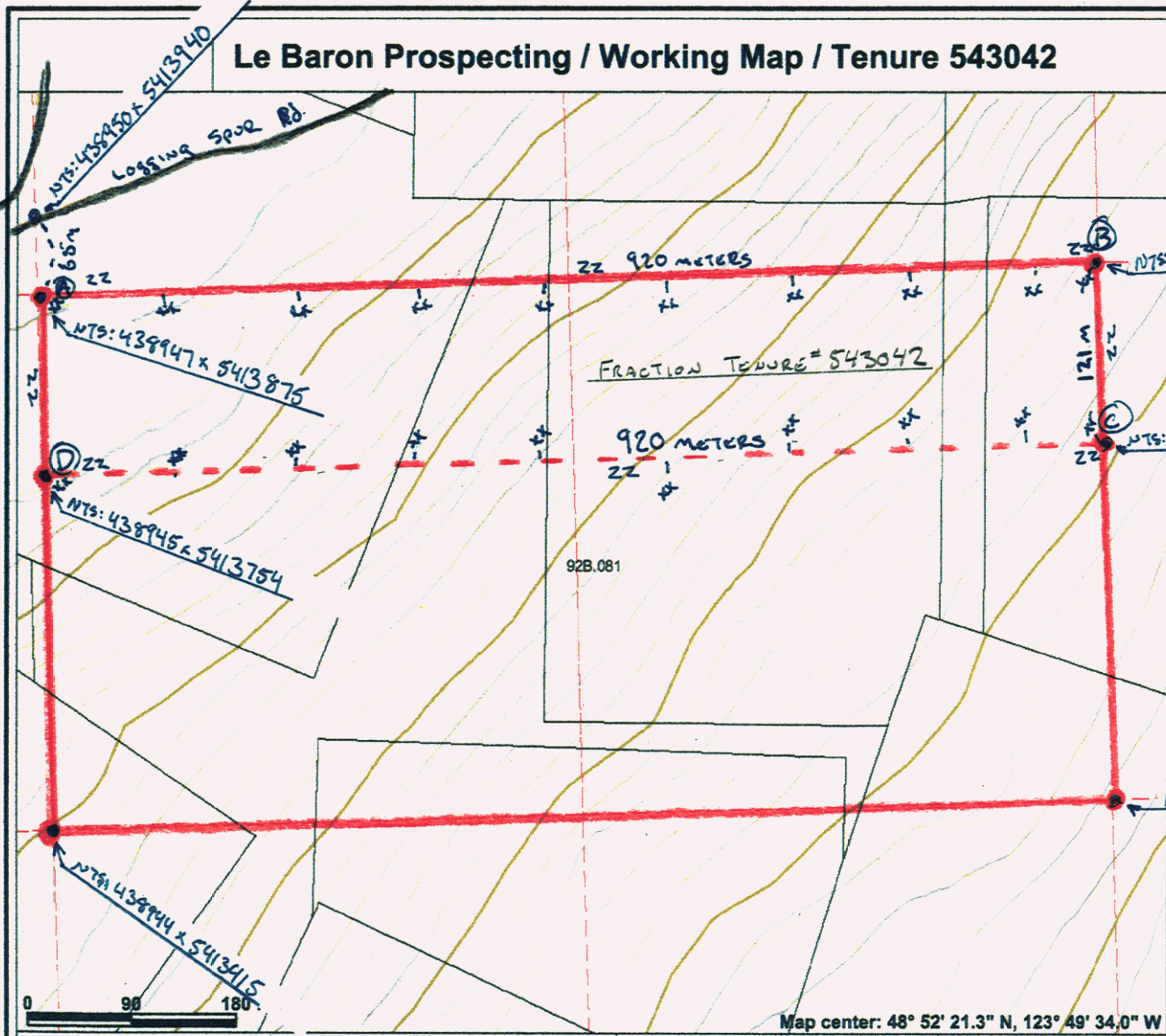
Le Baron Prospecting / Working Map / Tenure 543042



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW) Sites
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (MTO)
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (TRIM)
 - Contour - Index
 - Contour - Index.Indefinite
 - Contour - Index.Depression
 - Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
 - Contour - Intermediate
 - Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- ⊙ Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield

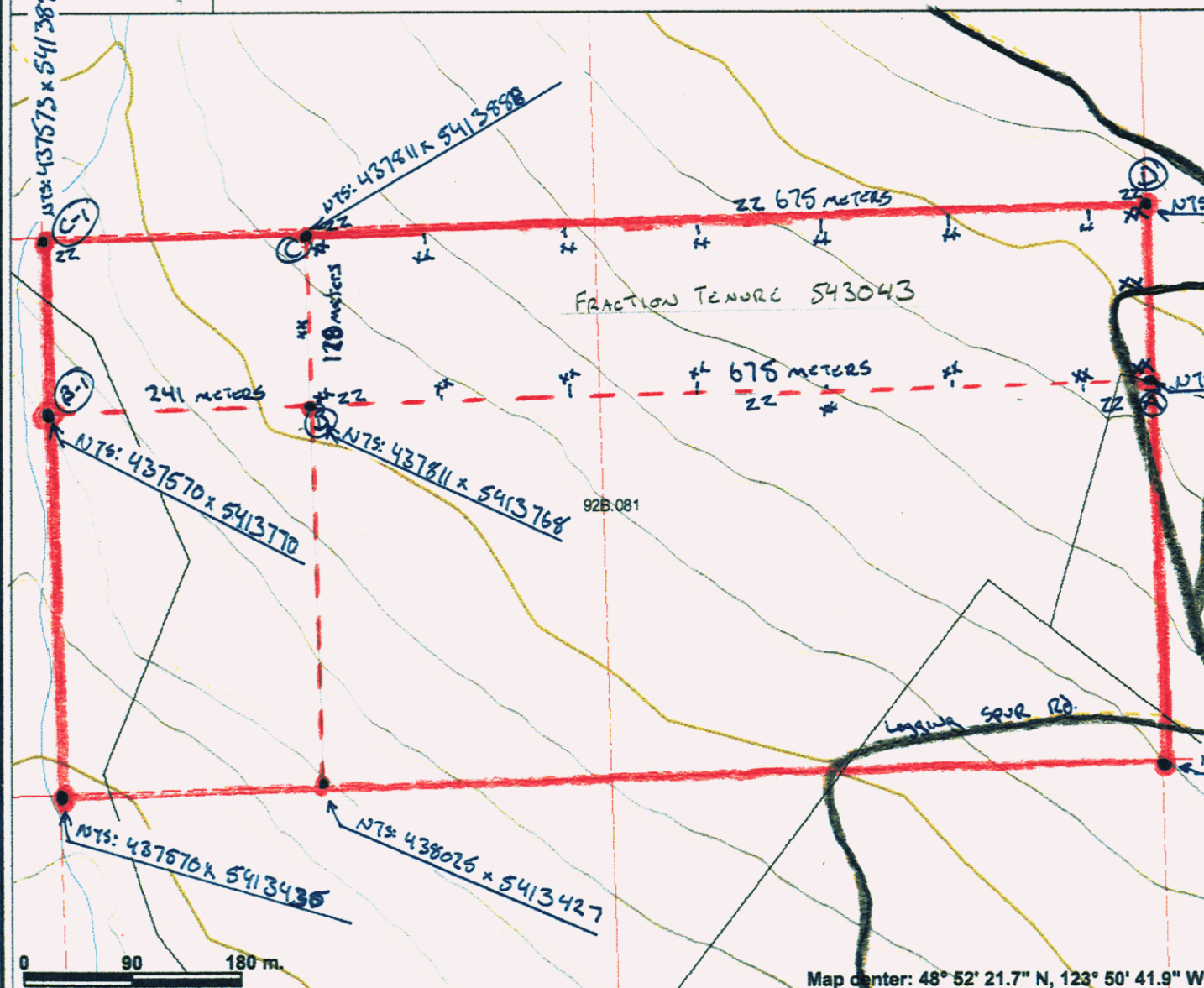
Scale: 1:5,000



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Notes: XX = Rock chip
ZZ = GPS survey line

Le Baron Prospecting / Working Map / Tenure 543043



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Miner Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (MTO)
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (TRIM)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite
- Contour - Index.Depression
- Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield

Map center: 48° 52' 21.7" N, 123° 50' 41.9" W

Scale: 1:5,000

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Notes: xx = rock chip
ZZ = GPS survey line



Lara

Lara Project: Vancouver Island, British Columbia

The Lara Gold and Base Metals Project was Laramide's first and most important asset when the Company was listed on the Vancouver Exchange in July 1986. Situated on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, it was staked in 1981 to provide a grass roots regional exploration opportunity for finding massive sulphides.

The exploration target at Lara is a large scale polymetallic deposit similar to the Myra Falls Mine located 60 kms to the north. Myra Falls is very similar geologically to Lara and contains a 40 million ton resource of polymetallic mineralisation. The mine has been producing since the early 1970's and has had a series of corporate owners, most recently being acquired by Breakwater Resources Ltd. in mid 2004. According to Breakwater (see news release dated July 23, 2004) the Myra Falls operation has a minimum further seven years of production.

The property consists of 149 claim units comprising about 4,000 hectares. A polymetallic resource (43-101 non-compliant) was developed on the project in the 1980's early 1990's and with prices of copper, zinc, and gold all rising sharply in the past few years Laramide is of the view that the project represents an attractive joint venture exploration opportunity. During the second quarter of 2006, the Company expanded its existing land position at Lara by acquiring a large and prospective contiguous claim block from BlueRock Resources Ltd. These new claims were previously explored by Laramide in the 1980's when they were held by Falconbridge and their acquisition effectively re-assembles the land position held by Laramide when Lara was the company's founding and principal asset. The purchase price for these eight contiguous claims - which expanded the land package by some 75% - was \$125,000 in cash and a 1% NSR to BlueRock.

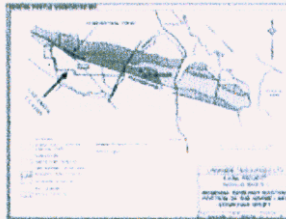
In 2006, the Company has concentrated on finalizing the data compilation at Lara, including on the newly acquired BlueRock claims. This should culminate in 2007 in the preparation of an independent 43-101 technical report which will include a compliant resource estimate.

See the following diagrams for details:

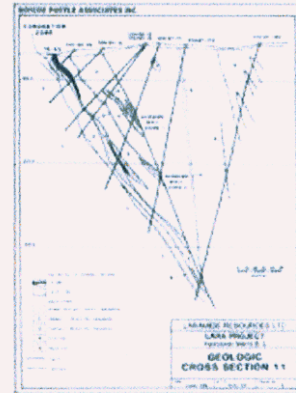
Map showing location of Lara property



Claim map with local geology



Section through main lens at Lara



[home](#) [contact](#)

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Figures - 5

ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC.

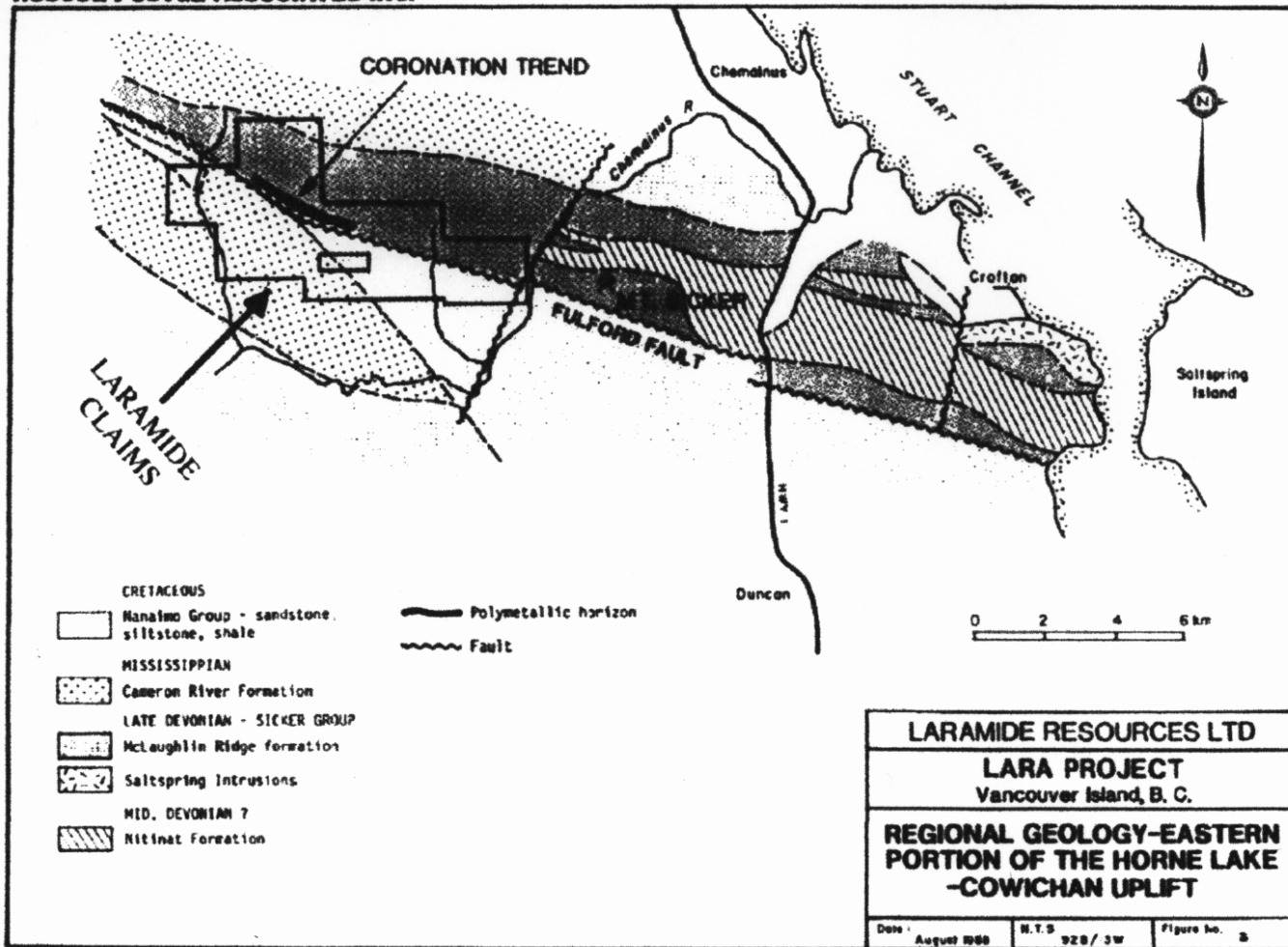


Figure # 6

ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC.

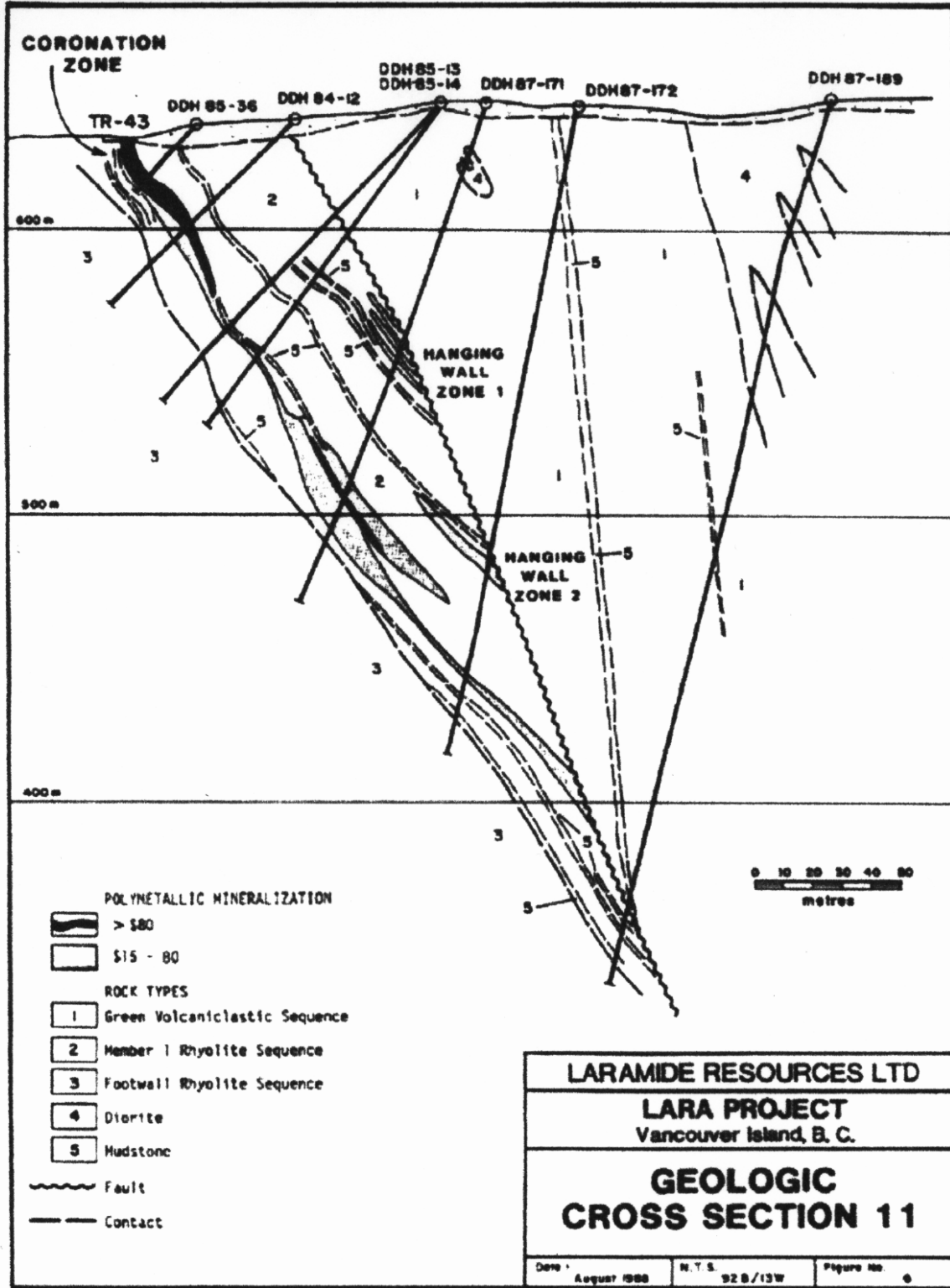


Figure 7


Programs & Services
**Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources**
[Ministry News](#) [Ministry Search](#) [Reports & Publications](#) [Site Map](#) [Contacts](#)
[Help ?](#)
[MINFILE Home page](#) [ARIS Home page](#) [MINFILE Search](#) [Property File Search](#)
MINFILE Record Summary**MINFILE No 092B 001**
 PDF

 -- SELECT REPORT -- New Window

 File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey
 Last Edit: 30-Apr-97 by Gary J. Payie

XML Extract/Production Report/Inventory Report

SUMMARY
[Summary Help ?](#)

Name	LENORA (L.35G), TWIN J MINE, MOUNT SICKER, LENORA-TYEE, TYEE, RICHARD III, BARITE ORE	Mining Division	Victoria
Status	Past Producer	BCGS Map	092B082
Latitude	48° 52' 02" N	NTS Map	092B13W
Longitude	123° 47' 22" W	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Commodities	Copper, Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barite	Northing	5412996
Tectonic Belt	Insular	Easting	442105
		Deposit Types	G06 : Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn
		Terrane	Wrangell

Capsule Geology Several past-producers are located on Mount Sicker in the Cowichan uplift, one of three geanticlinal uplifts that expose rocks of the Paleozoic Sicker and Buttle Lake groups on Vancouver Island. Cretaceous sediments of the Nanaimo Group unconformably overlie the Paleozoic rocks; the contact is marked by a basal conglomerate containing volcanic fragments derived from the Sicker Group. The local stratigraphy is disrupted by folding, faulting (pre-Triassic as well as Tertiary) and the intrusions of two gabbro sills (informally known as the Mount Hall Gabbro) that are coeval with the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation. The target of exploration activity has been the volcanogenic, polymetallic massive sulphides that are hosted within felsic volcanic tuffs of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation (Sicker Group) and restricted to a belt running from Chipman Creek to Mount Richards, in the hangingwall of the Fulford fault.

Massive sulphides were discovered on Mount Sicker in the late 1800's and production issued from three separate underground mines (Lenora - 092B 001, Tyee - 092B 002 and Richard III - 092B 003) for several years. These mines were later held as one operating mine, the Twin J mine (1942-1952). The Twin J mine was examined by J.S. Stevenson in the 1940's and the following description is derived from his paper (Geology of the Twin J Mine; Structural Geology of Canadian Ore Deposits, Volume 1, The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, 1948). The rocks in the mine, and nearby, include cherty tuffs, graphitic schists, rhyolite porphyry and diorite. The chert and graphitic schists together form a band of sediments 30 to 45 metres wide that near the workings are at least 640 metres long. The trend of the band and the strike of the sediments are 110 degrees. The dip of the sediments is 50 degrees southwest. Where relatively undeformed, the rocks are slaty, where moderately deformed their laminae are bent into small canoe-shaped folds, and where intensely deformed, either by close folding or shearing, they are highly schistose.

Rhyolite porphyry and diorite are the two most widespread rocks in the area. Rhyolite porphyry sills follow the folding of the sediments and dykes cut early phases of the diorite. Two phases of the diorite, fine grained and coarse grained, are present. Fine-grained diorite occurs as sills in the sediments; coarse-grained diorite is found as irregular intrusive bodies, and as well-defined dykes. Although all phases of the diorite are younger than the sediments, some phases are older and others younger than the rhyolite porphyry.

Two types of ore are found in association with cherty tuffs and graphitic schists: a barite ore consisting of a fine grained mixture of pyrite, chalcocopyrite, sphalerite and a little galena in a gangue of barite, quartz and calcite; and a quartz ore consisting of mainly quartz and chalcocopyrite.

The two main orebodies, known as the North orebody and the South orebody, are long, lenticular bodies lying along two main dragfolds in the band of sediments. The North orebody measures about 500 metres along strike, 37 metres downdip and from 0.3 to 3 metres in thickness. The South orebody, which is 46 metres from the North, and has its upper limit 45 metres higher, measures 640 metres along the strike, 45 metres downdip and is about 6 metres in thickness. Most of the ore mined in the early period came from the South orebody, but most of that mined by Twin J came from the North orebody.

Two main faults, striking east and nearly vertical, displace the orebodies. The north fault is between the two orebodies, and in going westward strikes into the South orebody at a small angle. This fault displaces the south

orebody about 60 metres upward and an unknown distance eastward with respect to the North orebody. Long sections of barite drag-ore may be seen in the north fault below the South orebody. The south fault is south of the South orebody. Several diagonal faults cut the orebodies, but displace them only slightly horizontally and vertically. A few flat, or very gently dipping faults also cut the orebodies; but these displace the ore even less than most of the diagonal faults. In addition to movement along well-defined faults, considerable slippage has occurred between sharply folded beds in the graphitic schists.

A regional silicified and pyritized fracture zone can be traced by widely separated, mineralized outcrops, from Mount Richards on the east through the Twin J on Mount Sicker To Mount Brenton on the west, a total of 13 kilometres. The displacement along this break is unknown. At the Twin J, the fracture zones are manifested by vertical silicified zones on the south sides of both the North and South orebodies and by post-mineral breaks such as the north and south faults.

The first claim in the area was staked in 1895 by F.L. Sullivan, T. McKay and Henry Buzzard. The partners were later joined by Harry Smith.

The Lenora mine, worked between 1898 and 1903 (inclusive) and in 1907, produced 321,886 grams of gold, 8,706,817 grams of silver and 3,226,034 kilograms of copper from a total of 71,650 tonnes mined. The Tye mine was worked intermittently from 1901 to 1909 producing 762,553 grams of gold, 13,725,069 grams of silver and 5,840,593 kilograms of copper from a total of 152,668 tonnes mined. The Richard III mine produced, in three years between 1903 and 1907, 22,830 grams of gold, 522,714 grams of silver and 113,604 kilograms of copper from a total of 4,903 tonnes of ore mined (Mineral Policy data).

The three mines were amalgamated and operated intermittently between 1942 and 1952 as the Twin J mine. From a total of 48,082 tonnes mined, the operation produced 63,730 grams of gold, 2,002,971 grams of silver, 364,755 kilograms of copper, 164,587 kilograms of lead, 1,926,111 kilograms of zinc and 4,546 kilograms of cadmium (Mineral Policy data). The property has undergone steady exploration by various companies from 1964 to present. Based on mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling from 1967 to 1970, ore reserves were estimated at 317,485 tonnes grading 1.6 per cent copper, 4.11 grams per tonne gold, 140.54 grams per tonne silver, 0.65 per cent lead and 6.6 per cent zinc (Northern Miner - September 25, 1969).

Bibliography

- EMPR AR 1897-567; 1898-809,852; 1900-928,929,944; 1901-1117,1112; *1902-238-250; *1903-206-209; 1904-252; 1905-216; 1906-207; 1907-154; 1916-311; *1924-252,368; 1925-303; 1926-334; 1927-339; 1928-365; 1929-371; 1930-289; 1931-264; 1935-G46; 1936-F63; 1939-90; 1940-74; 1942-70; 1943-69; 1944-67; 1946-191; 1947-183; 1949-224; 1950-180; 1951-199; 1952-214; 1964-A53,168; 1967-79; 1968-107
- EMPR ASS RPT 1104, 1714, 3741, 3950, 3951, 5164, 8264, 12317, 14735, 16716, 17834, 18859, 19754
- EMPR BC METAL MM00051, MM00058
- EMPR EXPL 1978-E119; 1980-153
- EMPR FIELDWORK 1982, p. 46; *1987, pp. 81-91
- EMPR GEM 1969-224; 1970-291; 1972-240; 1974-163
- EMPR INDEX 3-203,217; 4-123
- EMPR OF 1988-8; 1998-10; 1999-2
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