

EXPLORATION PROGRAM 2012

ROBB CREEK PROJECT

BIG MONEY & TOO DAM OLD CLAIMS

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 82-K/3E (NAD 83)

Latitude: 50° 00' 58" N

Longitude: 117° 07' 01" W

UTM Zone 11
5539533N / 491322E

Elevation: 1005-2100 Metres

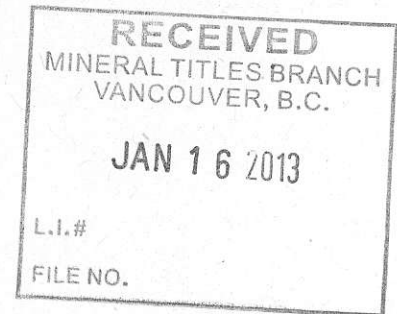
Event #5402315
Technical Work
Geological, Prospecting
Tenure Numbers;

844864, 844865, 852442
532712, 532553

BY:

Ron Hegel
Box 35, Monte Creek, B.C.
V0E 2M0

November 15, 2012



**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
33548**

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

33,548

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Recorder: HEGEL, RON ED (111521) Submitter: HEGEL, RON ED (111521)
Recorded: 2012/AUG/29 Effective: 2012/AUG/29
D/E Date: 2012/AUG/29

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Event Number: 5402315

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geological, Prospecting

Work Start Date: 2012/JUL/05
Work Stop Date: 2012/JUL/18
Total Value of Work: \$ 6380.00
Mine Permit No: MX-5-676

Summary of the work value:

Tenure Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days Forward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
844864		2011/jan/28	2012/aug/30	2013/aug/30	365	20.76	\$ 103.81	\$ 0.00
844865		2011/jan/28	2012/aug/30	2013/aug/30	365	124.57	\$ 622.83	\$ 0.00
852442	REH	2011/apr/25	2012/aug/30	2013/aug/30	365	83.06	\$ 415.30	\$ 0.00
532712	BIG MONEY	2006/apr/20	2012/aug/30	2013/aug/30	365	519.06	\$ 2595.29	\$ 0.00
532553	TOO DAM OLD	2006/apr/19	2012/aug/30	2013/aug/30	365	519.09	\$ 2595.46	\$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: \$ 6332.69

PAC name: ron hegel fmc #111521
Debited PAC amount: \$ 0.0
Credited PAC amount: \$ 47.31

Total Submission Fees: \$ 0.0

Total Paid: \$ 0.0

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SUMMARY

The Big Money group of claims presently comprises five claims centered 3 kms. Southeast of Retallack, B.C. And is collectively referred to as the Robb Creek Project. The project is located in the Selkirk Mountains of Southern British Columbia approximately mid-way between Kaslo and New Denver. They are partially accessible from the paved highway 31A and the old Stenson Road, a logging-mining road from which a new 4 wheeler trail has been constructed and has extended onto the Big Money claim up to the old Lincoln Mine site at 1493 metres (4900 ft.) elevation.

The property hosts both the Lincoln Mine near the southwest corner of the Big Money claim, at 1495 metres (4900 ft.), as well as the Lucky Boy Mine on the northeast corner of the Big Money claim at 950 metres (3117 ft.) elevation, and the Zephyr showing at 1310 metres (4300 ft.) elevation on the eastern side of Robb Creek and the contact showing and the Kootenay Belle.

Silver-lead-zinc mineralization occurs in the Triassic Slocan Group of rocks, consisting primarily of black interbedded limestone, calcareous phyllites and brown gritty quartzites. The general structural trend is 130 degree, dipping generally 45 degrees to the southwest. Greenstones and ultramafic rocks of the Permian Kaslo Group unconformably underlie the Slocan Group to the east. These rocks also host silver-lead-zinc mineralization. Satellite stocks, dikes and sills of feldspar porphyry are generally correlative with the Nelson batholith to the immediate south. Late stage lamprophyre dikes may also be present on the property.

In the fall of 1982, Phasar Resources Corp. Carried out a VLF-EM survey over part of the old Lincoln C.G. Claims L 1413 AND L 2178, as well as the old Kootenay Star Fractional claim, part of the Phasar #2 (#2742), and part of the Kootenay Star (#1456) claim. The purpose of the survey was to extend the known zones of lead-zinc-silver faults and shear zones considered important in the exploration of the property. This VLF-EM survey over both areas has revealed a complex geological structure, some of which may host lead-zinc-silver sulphide mineralization.

An exploration program was recommended for the summer of 2004, to include the cutting of an east-west baseline intersecting the Lincoln Mine adit and north-south trending baseline bearing 040 degrees, perpendicular to the regional 130 degree strike of the Slocan Group of rocks.

The construction of a switch-backing mine road was initiated from the old Stenson Road, about 450 metres from highway 31A in late May to early June, 2004, along the steep mountain slope towards Rob Creek and eventually to the Lincoln Mine site and silver showing. Only about three kilometres of road was completed due to lack of funds. Geological mapping was completed along most this kilometre section of road.

The silver rich ore along with the rich ore from the near by Fourth of July and Lincoln lode veins, gives the Big Money claim a very high potential for the existence of similar silver rich lode veins.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to report on the 2012 activities and to discuss the potential of additional lead-zinc-silver sulphide veins existing on the Big Money and Too Dam Old claims held by Ron Hegel of Monte Creek, B.C. and to recommend an exploration plan towards the discovery of these veins. This discussion will use evidence from previous geophysical surveys on the property as well as geology and production figures of previous producing mines on and in the general area of the Big Money and Too Dam Old claims.

Most of the old previous producing lead-silver mines along the Silver Mountain Ridge, to the southwest of the Big Money Claim Group, have an average separation of about 500 metres. This high concentration of lode veins appears to be due to the fact that at least 90% of the veins were found above the tree-line elevation of 1650 metres (5,413 ft.) where bedrock exposure is at a maximum. Below the tree-line up to 99% of the bedrock will be covered by overburden and vegetation in a mature forest, as in the Big Money Claim. The only natural bedrock outcroppings would be on the steepest slopes, as in the Robb Creek valley gorge, or where avalanches have stripped trees and thin overburden off the bedrock.

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

Old Tenure No.	New Tenure No.	Claim Name	Map Nu.	Good To Date	Mining Division	# of Hectars
510391	532712	Big Money	082K03E	2013/Aug/30	Slocan	519.058
504090	532553	Too Dam Old	082K03E	2013/Aug/30	Slocan	519.091
844864			082K03E	2013/Aug/30	Slocan	20.76
844865			082K03E	2013/Aug/30	Slocan	124.57
852442		REH	082K03E	2013/Aug/30	Slocan	83.06

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the Slocan Mining Division of southern British Columbia approximately 23 km east-northeast of New Denver and 22 km northwest of Kaslo. Locally it is situated at the south end of the Goat Range and off the east end of the Silver Ridge mountain range which extends from the town of Silverton on Slocan Lake.

Access is by a good to poor logging-mining road from Retallack, an abandoned mining community on Highway 31A 18 km from New Denver and 25 km from Kaslo. The dirt road presently runs about 2.5 km southeast from Highway 31A before heading south up the west side of Robb Creek to the old Texas Mine site at 1800 metres elevation. An extension of the lower road has been surveyed to the east up the Big Money claim to the old Lincoln Mine site at about 1,495 metres (4,900 ft.) by Ron Hegel, with about three kilometers of road completed to date.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies between elevations 950 m (3,117 ft.) and 1880 m (6,170 ft.). The tree-line lies at about 1650 m (5,410 ft.). Slopes at lower elevations are at about 20°-25° increasing to 50° or more near ridge crests. Vegetation above 1650 m is generally sparse with abundant outcrop; below 1650 m, the area has a thick cover of spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, cedar, and pine. The area is at an early stage of weathering and erosion, with actively accreting scree fans at the base of all slopes. Surface erosion is so active that development of upland meadows is rare. Glaciation has resulted in the softer rocks having rounded outlines on their surface, from which glacial grooving has been removed by later surface erosion; on the more

resistant rocks, however, the striae are frequently well preserved. The valleys between the ranges are deeply incised with annual spring run-off being heavy and reduced flow is maintained throughout the summer from melting glacial ice in the cirques at the heads of the higher hanging valleys. The property is generally snow free from May to October/November, with a snowfall accumulation of 3-4 metres in winter.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property lies within the central Kootenay Arc, "an arcuate structural zone which marks the transition from North American rocks of the Cordilleran miogeosyncline to the tectonic collage of allochthonous terranes that are accreted to it" (Archibald, et al., 1983).

In the Purcell anticlinorium the lead-zinc-silver deposits are of Precambrian age (Sullivan 1340 m.y. old). Mesozoic aged deposits occur along the Kootenay Arc from the Salmon area in the south to the Big Bend of the Columbia River in the north. Lead-isotope ratios indicate they have been contaminated by material derived from Precambrian deposits (Sinclair, 1966). Munro (1966) has also shown that the lead-zinc-silver deposits of the Kootenay Arc were formed before folding and metamorphism occurred. The folding affected their shape in areas where flowage took place, and the metamorphism altering their texture. Deposits on the eastern flank of the Kootenay Arc are for the most part concordant replacement, whereas those in the inner or concave part of the arc are mainly Transgressive vein deposits. Most vein deposits in the Slocan Mining District, carry a much higher silver content than the concordant type.

Transgressive vein deposits range in type from replacements in or near shear and fracture zones, to veins with little wall-rock replacement. These relationships are largely dependent on the susceptibility to the replacement of the host rock. Transgressive deposits commonly contain copper minerals or sulphosalts and in general have a higher silver content than the concordant deposits.

North American rocks are locally represented by the Lardeau Group, a Lower Paleozoic sequence of metamorphosed clastic sediments and minor limestones. The younger allochthonous terrane is comprised of late Paleozoic to Early Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic assemblages. This terrane was united during a Mid-Jurassic/Early Cretaceous colliding event. A second collision event during the Late Cretaceous/Paleocene period was accompanied by uplift, erosion, and intrusion of two mica rich granites. Tertiary extensional faulting with lesser intrusive activity complete the geological history of the area.

Within the general area of the Robb Creek Project, three major rock groups are exposed. The oldest is the Upper Mississippian to Pennsylvanian Milford Group which regionally is divided into three assemblages but with only one, the McHardy, present on the property. This assemblage is comprised of basal limestones and calcareous sandstone overlain by tuffaceous sandstone and conglomerate. This in turn is overlain by a thick sequence of argillite with minor chert and volcanics (Klepacki and Wheeler, 1985). The limestones have yielded Upper Mississippian fossils (Orehard, 1985).

Conformably overlying the Milford Group to the north of the property and to the northeast is the Pennian and possibly older Kaslo Group. This group is a sequence of tholeiitic volcanics with minor interbedded cherty tuff and tuffaceous greenstone intruded by syn-volcanic and post-volcanic diorites. Structural repetitions by thrust faulting have led to the group being divided into two units or plates, with the upper plate resting on an ultramafic base. Unconformably overlying the Kaslo volcanics is a greenstone conglomerate referred to as the Martin Conglomerate. Completing the geological record is the Slocan Group, which underlies the Big Money Group of claims. This is an Upper Triassic sequence of argillites locally interbedded with quartzites and limestones. All three groups are intruded by felsic dykes and small stocks, part of the Jurassic plutonic event.

The tectonic history of the area is dominated by Pennian thrusting and Jurassic folding, with normal faulting. These events overprint a pre-Mississippian deformation which affected the older Lardeau Group. The early thrusting event displaced the McHardy assemblage onto the other two Milford assemblages via the Stubbs Fault. It also generated the Whitewater Fault which formed the two Kaslo plates. Diorite intrusions predate and postdate the thrust faulting. Uplift and erosion of the Kaslo volcanics provided

detritus for the Martin Conglomerate. Following Slocan Group sedimentation, the complete sequence including the early thrust faults was folded into the Dryden Anticline, located to the north of Highway 31A, bearing 135°. This was accompanied by penetrative deformation and regional metamorphism, locally to amphibolite grade. This event also reactivated some of the early thrust faults. In addition, the normal Schroder Fault placed the Slocan Group adjacent to the Lardeau Group at that time. Major granitic intrusion took place concurrently, often plugging the major fault zones.

Two later poorly documented coaxial fold phases are also locally present. Small-scale faulting of the Jurassic intrusions and dykes may be related to a second collisional event in the mid-Cretaceous.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Big Money & Too Dam Old claims are underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Triassic Slocan Group intruded by a few sills and plugs of feldspar porphyry. The following is quoted from Timmins' and Richmond's engineering report on the property: "These rocks are probably related to the Nelson Plutonic rocks. The predominant rock type exposed on the claims is thin-bedded siltstone or silty argillite. Thin limestone beds are common, and at least one thick limestone bed has been found, which hosts the old Lincoln claim mineralization (Cairnes, 1935)."

"The rocks exposed in the Zephyr showing, which had been dozer trenched, are mainly thin bedded silty argillites of the Slocan Group, inter-bedded with a few thin beds of fine-grained grey crystalline limestone. The bedding strikes at 125° and dips 45° to the southwest. The limestone is cut by numerous small stringers of white calcite, and evidently contains some siderite, as I often has a rusty weathered surface. There are some small pockets or fractured areas where the limestone has been replaced by siderite, quartz, sphalerite and galena. The more massive limestone is cut by fractures filled with galena and crystalline calcite. A sill of quartz-feldspar porphyry about 2.5 metres in width occurs near the showing, in contact with argillites above and below. An irregular quartz vein cuts both the porphyry sill and the argillites, indicating that the sill was emplaced before deformation in the area was complete."

"This Zephyr showing does not appear to have economic potential, but it is significant as an indicator of the type or types of mineralization that may occur on the claims. Fracture fillings of galena varying in thickness from a mere film to several centimeters were observed by the writer, as were mineralized pods that are apparently the result of limestone replacement. The showings on the Vera (Kootenay Star Fraction) and Lincoln Crown Grants are concisely described by Cairnes (1935). The significant points are that the Vera showing appears to be a simple fracture filling, with the mineralization confined to a limestone bed due to the fact that the fractures die out in the argillites, whereas the Lincoln vein is described as a true replacement, with mineralization controlled by fracturing in the limestone but proceeding laterally from the fracture into the limestone."

"The presence of widespread fracturing in the claim area is significant, since fractures localize virtually all the ore deposits in the Slocan camp, whether they are lode or replacement type. Likewise, the presence of limestone beds of substantial thickness is also significant, as all the replacement deposits found to date in the Slocan camp are hosted by limestone. The limestone beds described at the Lincoln and Vera showings appear to be on trend with beds mapped several kilometers to the northwest. Beds higher and lower than these in the stratigraphy are mapped southeasterly all the way to the vicinity of the Phasar 1 claim (which surrounds the old Lincoln claims and to the southern area of the Big Money claim) however these intermediate beds are not. This could be due to heavy overburden cover, poor access for mapping, or discontinuity of the beds themselves. The beds may be more or less continuous through the Phasar claims, but of insufficient size to be mapped on a regional scale as the other beds have been. Detailed mapping on the claims would clarify this situation."

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

J. H. and J.R. Thompson, of New Denver, worked the three Lincoln Group claims in 1918. The workings are located at 1,495 metres (4,900 ft.), with the ore consisting of galena (lead sulphide) and lead carbonates, with silver averaging 48 oz./ton.

According to the 1919 Report of the Minister of Mines: "The ore was described as being free from zinc and occurring in crushed zone (brecciation) between a hanging-wall of limestone and a foot-wall of crushed slate. The gangue material is decomposed and heavily stained with oxide of iron. On account of the formation being broken and faulted near the outcrop, the true strike and dip of the vein can only be determined by further development-work on the upper portion of the vein. A considerable amount of work was done in the past by crosscutting to strike the vein at a depth, which proved unsuccessful, and under the conditions was premature. The present work is being confined partly to surface exploration and partly to drifting along the vein at a short distance below the outcrop. Between 30 and 40 tons of clean galena and some carbonate ore was extracted during the summer, while development-work is reported to have met with satisfactory results."

The only other year of recorded production was 1923. A forest fire completely destroyed the camp buildings in 1925. Low silver prices and the cost of rebuilding the camp at that high altitude are most likely the reason for the mine operation closing down.

The 1982 VLF-EM survey indicates that the Lincoln vein continues to the northwest towards Robb Creek and that paralleling veins may exist on either side of this vein. At the adit location (line 4 N/18 W) a conductive reading of 7 was recorded, which provides a standard of conductivity over a known lead-zinc-silver mineralized vein. Another conductor running parallel is located 70 metres to the southwest, with some offsets due to faulting, and another 1,800 metres to the northeast running in a northerly direction. This northerly conductive structure crosses the grid as a generally weak response with two of the lines having high enough readings (+13) to indicate separate lenses of possible lead-sulphide mineralization on a slightly conductive shear zone. The southeast end of this conductor follows the general regional structural trend of 130°, but the northern extension, which has the two high readings, bears 08°. This survey was done on the steep valley wall of the Robb Creek valley.

The Lucky Boy occurrence is a past producer located 4 kilometres southwest of Retallack, on the northeast boundary of the Big Money claim, on the south side of the Kaslo River (see Figure 5). The property was worked in 1935 with an adit driven along a contact between limestone and thin-bedded argillite for 23 metres. Massive galena and sphalerite mineralization were noted in fissures crosscutting the limestone.

The Zephyr showing is located on the eastern side of Robb Creek at 1,310 metres elevation, on the west-central side of the Big Money claim, 1.5 kilometres southwest of its confluence with the Kaslo River (see Figures 2 & 5). Its date of discovery and when it was dozer trenched is unknown at this time.

In late September early October 1982 a very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey was carried out for Phasar Resources Corp. of Vancouver over two of the old Lincoln claims, as well as the old Kootenay Star Fraction, which covered the Vera showing, and parts of the Kootenay Star and Phasar #2 claims.

The old Texas mine is located about 750 metres west by southwest of the southwest corner of the Big Money claim near the headwaters of Robb Creek at an elevation of 1,768 metres (5,800 ft.). Underlying rocks include slaty argillite and andalusite schist interbedded with limestone of the Triassic Slokan Group. Limestone beds range from 0.6 to over 30 metres in thickness. The general strike of the strata is northwesterly and dips are to the southwest at 55°. The workings consist of a shaft located on the original discovery outcrop from which 17 tons of high grade lead-silver ore was extracted to a depth of 21 metres. The No. 1 adit was driven from an elevation 18 metres below the outcrop and connected with the shaft 38 metres from the portal. A winze was sunk below the shaft to an unknown depth. The No. 2 adit was driven from an elevation 24 metres below the No. 1 adit for 21.6 metres in a north-westerly direction. It crosscuts

6.

a three metre sheared zone striking east and dipping 60° south; the adit ends in an aplitic dyke. At 14 metres from the portal a short drift had been run in a shear zone and intersected some minor galena ore in veins lying on the hanging-wall side of the east-west striking dyke. The No. 3 adit was driven from the same elevation as the No. 2 adit 42.7 metres to the north. This adit was driven for 46 metres in slate and ended in an aplitic dyke. The geological structure was found to be very complex due to the intrusion of aplitic dykes and irregular bodies of medium grained biotite diorite and granodiorite related to the Mid-Jurassic emplacement (age dated at 169 Ma.) of the Nelson batholith to the south. These intrusions caused contortion of the sedimentary rocks making the true character of the deposit difficult to interpret. The Texas lode has a strike of 120° and an average dip 69° southwest, with a maximum thickness of 1.2 metres. Mineralization consisted of minor sphalerite and galena in quartz-calcite-siderite veining. Clean galena formed small irregular pockets. Intermittent development work continued until 1933.

The Texas property was optioned by Lucky Edd Mines Ltd. from 1958 to 1960 with only development work being done. The No. 2 adit was reopened and the No. 3 adit extended in 1961. The mine produced 454 tonnes (500 tons) of ore in 1969, containing 28,521 grams (917 oz.) of silver, 78 kilograms (172 lbs.) of Cadmium, 2,893 kilograms (6,378 lbs.) of lead, and 11,269 kilograms (24,843 lbs.) of zinc. Further work was done in 1970 consisting of surface exploration and diamond drilling totaling 500 metres (1,640 ft.) in six drillholes. The downward extension of mineralization was proven for at least 60 metres (197 ft.).

The old Fourth of July mine is located about 350 metres south of the Texas mine near the headwaters of Robb Creek at an elevation of 1875 metres (6,150 ft.). The Fourth of July claim was one of the first staked in the region and by 1890, 90 metres of tunneling had been completed. In 1898 it was Crown-granted to Columbia Mining Company Ltd. and an initial 3 tonne shipment of ore was made. In 1918 the property was bonded and an estimated 45 tonnes of ore was mined, but there are no records of the metal content. Like the Texas property, the Fourth of July property was also optioned by Lucky Edd Mines Ltd. Then July Silver Mines Ltd. acquired the property in 1960. Just over three kilometers of road was constructed to complete the road to the Fourth of July and Texas claims. The original discovery date is not known at this time but certainly predates 1890.

The Carbenet No. 2 showing is at 1,675 metres (5,495 ft.) elevation 270 metres south by southwest of the southwest corner of the Big Money claim. The sedimentary sequence is intruded by a lenticular, medium grained biotite granodiorite dyke up to 200 metres wide. A 15 cm. wide shear exists within the granodiorite near the sedimentary contact, striking 060° and dipping 50° southeast, has been explored with two short adits. Within this shear the granodiorite is brecciated and partly cemented with quartz and galena. Other unidentified sulphides are also present. When this work was originally done is not known at this time.

DISCUSSION OF THE 2012 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

On July 05th, 2012 two prospectors arrived on site after driving about 400 km. From Kamloops B.C. They immediately set up their camper truck unit in order to be used for their base camp. After set up the prospectors headed out on their first days traverse of the area.

For the first two kilometres they drove their four wheelers to the location of the start of the new constructed exploration trail. Located at 0491437 N, 5540498 W, and at an elevation of approximately 4170 feet.

At this location there is a lot of exposed bedrock. The major host rock type is a dark to light gray shale with clear and present bedding. Which allows the prospectors to take good strike 324 degree and dip 60 degree SW readings. photo #4

Approximately 20 meters down the new trail they have observed a narrow sill of feldspar porphyry with a strike of 110 degree SE with much iron staining in the immediate zone. photo #5

As they travel south on the new trail they are observing the high side of the trail has exposed hundreds of metres of shale bedrock. It is very broken up and crumbly but there were small areas that allowed them a chance to get the strike 118 degree SE and dipping 50 degree SW. Now we estimate that we have traversed about 600 metres from our starting point on the newly built four wheeler trail. Here we ford Robb Creek and change our direction to more of a North easterly path. Along this new direction there is some bedrock exposure. Also gray silty shale similar to that found on the north west trail to Robb Creek. At this location a photo # 3 was taken and the strike of 116 degree SE with a dip of 52 degree SW was recorded. This location has a GPS coordinate of 0491597E / 5539933 N just 20 metres from here the trail turns sharply at a switchback then head South. After two more switch backs we were at the adit entrance portal. Where this GPS location is noted to be Zone 11, 0491685E / 5539802N.

photo #6
and 7

We spent a lot of time hand digging to try and reopen the portal. There was a large amount of slide material blocking the entrance but after three days of hand work, we finally got it opened. It was now open enough to allow clean good air to get in. At first it smelt like sour gas or stale air. We did not go in at this time, simply because we were unsure of the air quality.

After reopening the portal the crew went 100 metres more or less uphill from the portal to continue with work. This area was first hand dug in 2007 but the trench was not completed. Due to much tree coverage of this area, it is difficult to get an accurate GPS location.

Therefore if my GPS meter is giving proper numbers then ^{the} trench GPS location is Zone 11 (NAD83) 5539533N / 491322E.

We spent a few more days digging on these pits and trench. In the trench we are finding dark gray to black limestone making a contact with gray silty shale which even may be metamorphosed enough to be classed as slate. But I call it shale because the bedding seems to be more crushed or fragmented into small pieces. Unlike large sheets of good cleavage slate. After more digging or once we enter the drift we may then at that point get a good outcrop that is capable of revealing a proper strike and dip of the vein.

photo → This Black limestone seems to be quite similar to the limestone found on
#8 & 9 old road not far from the new four wheeler trail. The GPS location is 0491457E / 5540604N and at an elevation of 4140 feet, where as the trenched limestone is about 5000 feet. At least here we were able to get a strike of 120 degree E and a dip to 55 degree SW. This black limestone photo # 8.

Throughout this area of the claims it appears to have very similar dark gray type of a silty shale. As also found at this GPS location 0491560E / 5541082N and elevation of 3940 feet. There were good bedding features present to enable us to get good strike readings of 298 degree NW and dipping at 30 degree SW. This is observed in Photo # 10 & # 11.

Further along the old road we have found a good contact zone. Consisting of meta sedimentary argillite contacting beds of gray shale. The contact is seen in Photo # 12 and is found at GPS location 0491073E / 5541509N at an elevation of 3965 feet. The strike was 270 degree West and dipping almost vertical at only 4 degree South.

On the way out from the new trail but along the old road. We have found a large outcrop of black shale, which may possibly with the increasing content of organic carbon grade into a form of coal or coal shale. Next year we will spend more time at this site to try and determine if there is any evidence that this outcrop may reveal a marketable coal source. This black shale appears to have horizontal bedding and it is difficult to obtain an accurate strike or dip. But the GPS location is 0490084E / 5542038N with an elevation of 3650 feet. The black appearance and horizontal bedding is quite clearly viewed in Photo # 13.

We will get these samples assayed to determine if it is indeed anthracite (hard coal), because about the only test that we could do out in the field is a streak test which resulted as black. Also a hardness test which seems to be around the 2 ½ hardness. This also leads us into the direction of anthracite. Which is formed from bituminous coal by pressures and temperatures existing in the metamorphic environment of deepest burial accompanied by folding, which is present at this site.

In this Photo# 1 one can see the pyrite cubic crystals of as large as One cubic centimetre but most are just a few millimetres in size. I believe this outcrop is shale although with the added mineral (pyrite). This may be a result of contact metamorphism. Since this type of metamorphism occurs in zones adjacent to intrusive bodies of plutonic rocks such as the feldspar porphyries that we have found in the immediate area. In place we have found narrow (1 to 2 metres) granite dikes that have intruded into local shale beds.

Therefore the heat at the contact between the dike and the shale will cause a narrow hardened zone. Then this heat changes the original clay minerals into new mineral such as the pyrites seen in these Photos # 1. Also there is sign of foliated rock so one may lean towards this as being a narrow band of slate. We were able to get the strike 225 degree SW and it is dipping 52 degree SW. The GPS location of this site is 0489769E / 5542488N with an elevation of 3630 feet.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Next year a small excavator will be used to extend the trench along the vein strike length. This should reveal the true strike and dip of the vein. Then we will try to find a small portable type of a diamond drill to drill 30 to 100 metres deep into each vein. This should give us good sampling of the vein material. If the results are good from any assaying that we will have done. Then we will do blasting and bulk sampling to determine if it is feasible to operate a small scale mine.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Big Money Group
Event Number: 5402315

Labour Cost: 2 man crew \$100/day/each	\$3,800.00
Machinery Cost: can-am 500 4 wheeler \$25.00/day (19 days)	\$ 475.00
1 – Artic Cat 500 4 wheeler \$25.00/day (19 days)	\$ 475.00
Lodging & Food: Bush Camper Truck 2 men \$25.00/day/each (19 days)	\$ 950.00
1 man office time to prepare and write report (1 day)	\$ 250.00
Gasoline for 2 four wheelers	\$ 30.00
Travel expenses for Diesel 4X4 Truck with Camper and 4 wheeler trailer. 800 km, Kamloops to Retallack and return trip, 50 cents per km.	<u>\$ 400.00</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$6,380.00

Author's Qualifications

I Ron Hegel, of the city of Kamloops, in the Province of British Columbia, do herein certify that:

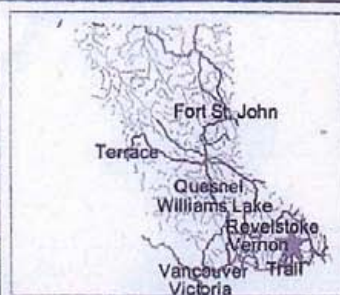
1. I have obtained my Free Miners Certificate numbered ~~11~~ 1521 since 1978
2. I graduated at the top of the class, in the 1984 Mineral Exploration Course for Prospectors of British Columbia
3. I have prospected and mined for minerals in British Columbia each year since 1978.
4. This report is based on myself being personally active on these claims. I was involved in all of the *prospecting and geological mapping*. As well as the construction of any and all roads or any earth moving.

Dated in Kamloops, British Columbia this 15th day of Nov, 2012

Ron Hegel

Location MAP





Legend

- ☐ Indian Reserves
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Conservancy Areas
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ Federal Transfer Lands
- ☐ MTO Grid (MTO)
- ☐ Mineral Tenure (current)
- ☐ Mineral Claim
- ☐ Mineral Lease
- ☐ Mineral Reserves (current)
- ☐ Placer Claim Designation
- ☐ Placer Lease Designation
- ☐ No Staking Reserve
- ☐ Conditional Reserve
- ☐ Release Required Reserve
- ☐ Surface Restriction
- ☐ Recreation Area
- ☐ Others
- ☐ First Nations Treaty Related Lands
- ☐ First Nations Treaty Lands
- ☐ Survey Parcels
- ☐ BCGS Grid
- ☐ Contours (1:250K)
- ☒ Contour - Index
- ☒ Contour - Intermediate
- ☒ Area of Exclusion
- ☒ Area of Indefinite Contours
- ☐ Annotation (1:20K)
- ☐ Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- ☒ Helipad

Scale: 1:37,226

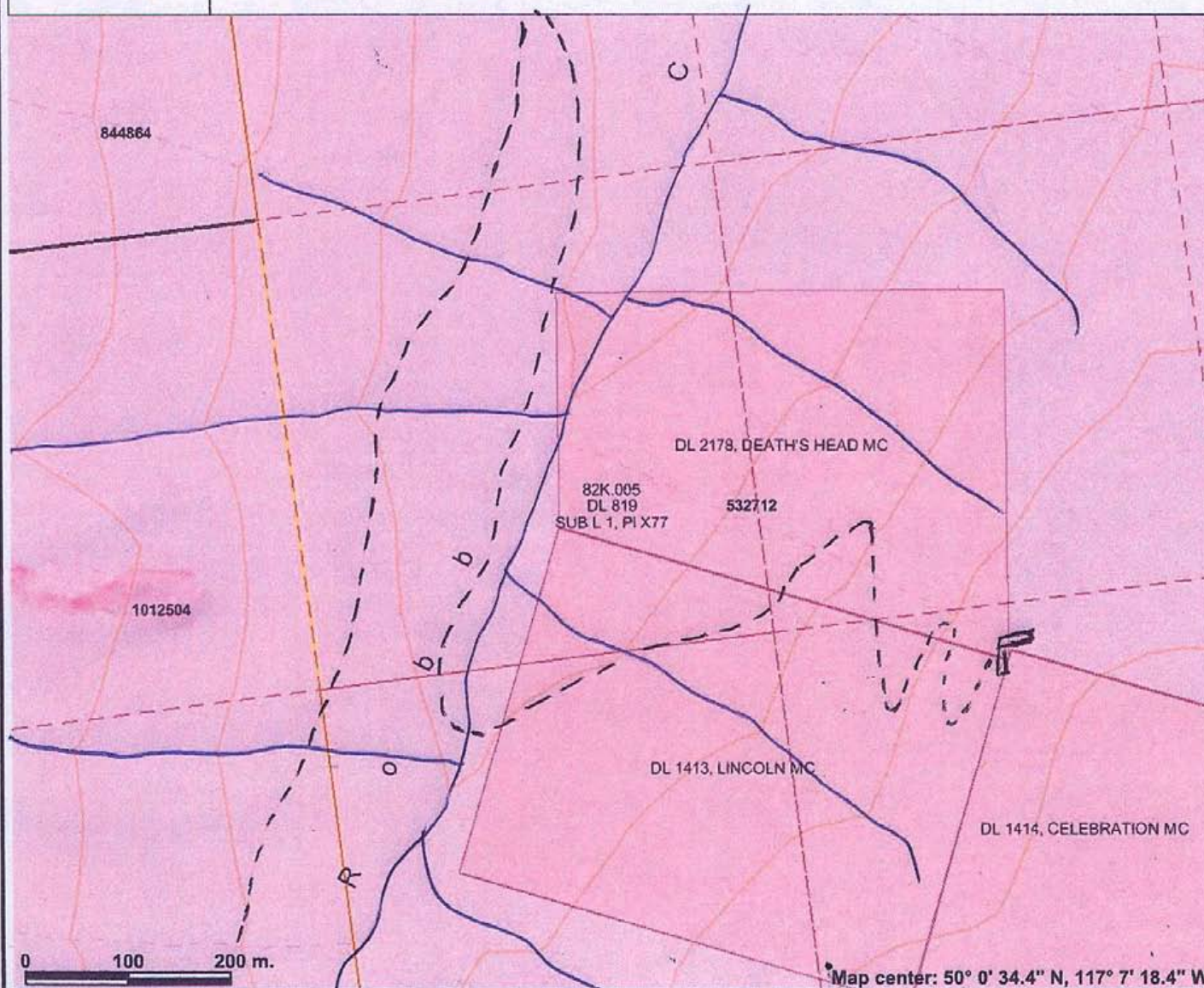
This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Claim Map



Mineral Titles
Online BC

trail to quartz veins



Legend

- ☐ Indian Reserves
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Conservancy Areas
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ Federal Transfer Lands
- ☐ MTO Grid (MTO)
- ☐ Mineral Tenure (current)
- ☐ Mineral Claim
- ☐ Mineral Lease
- ☐ Mineral Reserves (current)
- ☐ Placer Claim Designation
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- ☐ No Staking Reserve
- ☐ Conditional Reserve
- ☐ Release Required Reserve
- ☐ Surface Restriction
- ☐ Recreation Area
- ☐ Others
- ☐ First Nations Treaty Related Lands
- ☐ First Nations Treaty Lands
- ☐ Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- ☐ Survey Parcels
- ☐ BCGS Grid
- ☐ Contours (TRIM)
- ☐ Contour - Index
- ☐ Contour - Index.Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Index.Depression
- ☐ Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Depression



Scale: 1:5,881

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New trail Map



photo
1



photo
2

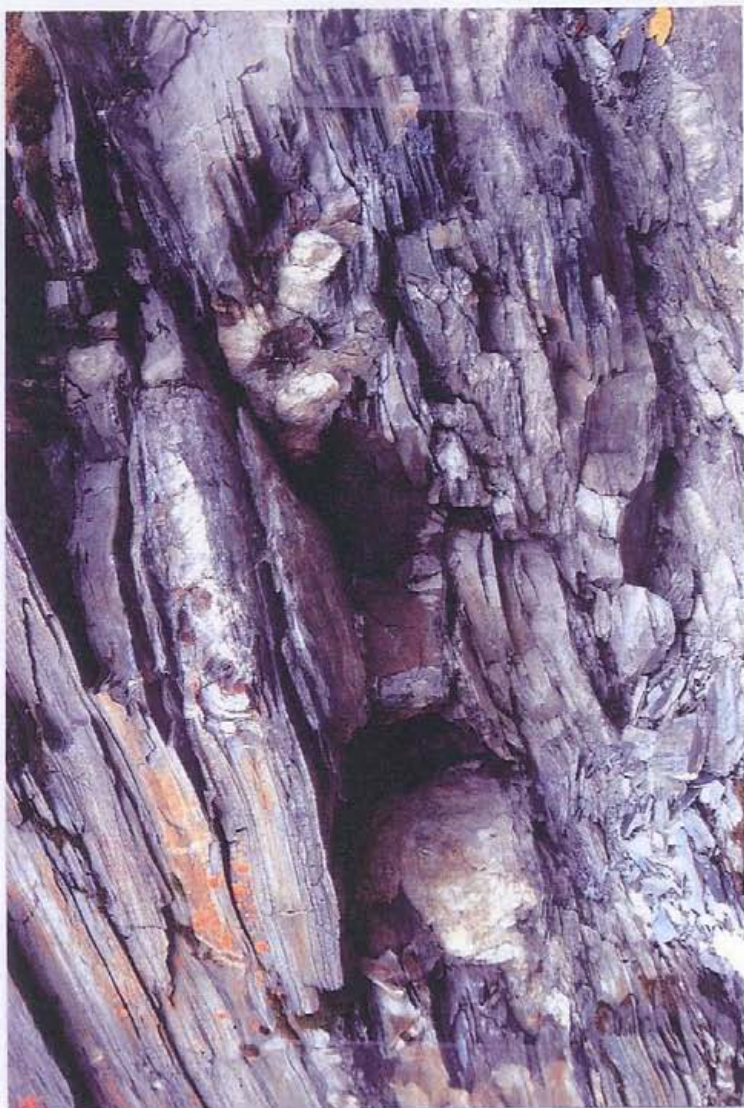


photo
#3



photo
#4



photo
#5



photo
#6



photo
#7



photo
8



photo
9



photo
#10



photo
#11



photo
#12



photo
#13