



MOTHER LODE

CHAMBER OF MINES OF EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

A non-profit bureau of information providing authentic, reliable data to the
General public and the mining industry of Eastern British Columbia

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NEWSLETTER

Note: The views of contributors to this newsletter do not necessarily reflect the views of the Chamber

**We will be holding our Annual General Meeting at the Chamber on
Thursday February 20th, 2020 at 7PM.**

Members in good standing are welcome to attend and to vote for Directors.

If you or someone you know is interested in becoming a Director please contact us.

**Even with the harsh weather we had this month the Chamber has been very busy with a wide
assortment of visitors from all over.**

**We would like to thank Touchstones Museum for lending us the glass model of the Granite-
Poorman/Kenville Mine.**



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WWW.CMEBC.COM



Ximen Mining Plans for Kenville Gold Mine, Southern BC

Ximen Mining Corp. provides the following update on its plans for developing The Kenville gold mine.

In 2019, Ximen acquired the former producing Kenville gold mine along with all existing permits, infrastructure and equipment. The Company then initiated permitting to develop a new 1200 metre decline and do underground drilling. Once this work gets underway, the Company will move toward extracting a bulk sample for offsite processing. To date, surface buildings and roads were rehabilitated, the portal site for the decline was stripped, a transformer for hydro power supply was installed, and a new mine compressor was purchased. Water and waste rock quality surveys were completed, showing that the mine drainage water is high quality and the waste rock is non acid generating. The Company intends to be extracting a bulk sample this year and then be in a position to move toward continuous production. Historically, the Kenville mine produced 65,381 ounces of gold from 158,842 tonnes processed.



Compressor #1 on site at the Kenville Gold Mine.
600 v, 200 hp, 1000 cfm, extra high efficiency. Its' ready and waiting.

<https://www.ximenminingcorp.com/>





TARANIS RESOURCES INC.

January 20, 2020

Taranis is getting positioned to mine!**Taranis Secures Permit to Drill Ridge Target, Advances 10,000 tonne Bulk Sample Mining Permit Application**

Taranis Resources Inc. is pleased to announce that it has received a permit to drill high-value exploration targets associated with the polymetallic mineral resource at its 100%-owned Thor property located near Trout Lake, British Columbia.

Ridge Drilling Target and Drilling Permit

Taranis has identified, modeled, and prioritized an area of known, outcropping mineralization that extends at least 1.2 km to the north of the existing deposit. In March of 2019, Taranis' permitting team filed a Notice of Work application to construct and drill relatively deep holes from drill sites on a major topographic feature known as Thor's Ridge. The program is designed to follow the Thor deposit to the northwest. The NOW also included a proposal to test several targets towards the south end of the True Fissure portion of the deposit that are not presently included in the substantial resource calculation.

With the granting of the Notice of Work permit, Taranis is poised to make major strides in outlining the extent of the ore body at Thor. Mineralization under Thor's Ridge has long been theorized but has never been drill tested; Taranis' drill permits cover the entire strike length (1.5 km) of the new target.

Thor 10,000 tonne Bulk Sample Metallurgical Application

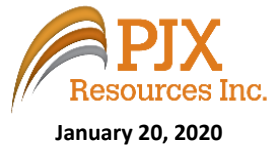
Taranis has recently furnished the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources ("MEMPR") with several reports contributing to Technical Review of the 10,000 tonne bulk sample application including an independent engineering assessment of the proposed water treatment plant, and an Archeological Overview Assessment. Later this week, a benthic invertebrate fauna study of True Fissure, Broadview and Ferguson Creeks will also be submitted that was performed in September 2019.

Technical Review for Joint Environmental/Mines Act “JEMA” permits are typically expected to take 60 days per MEMPR; current review for the 10,000 tonne bulk sample has taken more than 120 days. Taranis’ Qualified Persons and permitting team are working diligently to ensure that the review is completed punctually and with consideration to the scale of the project. Taranis and its Qualified Persons are satisfied that these reports, in tandem with the Joint Application document, create a compelling and well-supported rationale for the project. Mine permitting standards in British Columbia have evolved to require extensive preliminary data, and execution of the bulk sample is a major step forward in collecting important data to make Thor into a safe, environmentally conscious commercial mining operation.

John Gardiner, CEO, remarks: “...this is an exciting project for Taranis and for this area of British Columbia, as it tests gravity pre-concentration as a means of processing polymetallic ores at Thor. The approach minimizes environmental impact, and in addition will clean-up the impact of several pre-existing stockpiles that remain on surface. Information from the operation of this plant would be used in a mining feasibility study of mining the main deposit at Thor. It’s a win-win for everyone”.

www.taranisresources.com.





Drilling Confirms High Grade Gold Mineralization On PJX Resource's Gold Shear Property

PJX Resources Inc. is pleased to announce that vein hosted high-grade gold mineralization, with a weighted average of up to 25.07 grams per tonne (g/t) over 2.1 metres (m) true width, was intersected by drilling on the David Gold Zone on the Gold Shear Property near Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada.

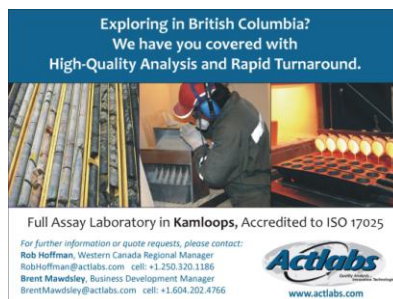
"Gold mineralization appears to be associated with an intrusive source" states Mr. John Keating, President and CEO of PJX Resources. "Intrusive related gold mineralizing systems can have significant lateral and vertical extent. Drilling also indicates that the shear system hosting the gold continues to depth and that the gold mineralization within the shear appears to occur in a zone that plunges to the north. This important information will help guide the next phase of drilling planned for this summer. Geophysics suggests that there may be additional parallel gold zones not yet drilled on strike and at depth. Drilling will also be carried out this winter to test the New Massive Sulphide (zinc, copper, lead, silver) zone discovered last year on PJX's Vine Property."



Highlights of the 2019 Exploration Program

- Six of the 9 holes drilled to test the David Gold Zone intersected high-grade gold mineralization.
 - Gold occurs within a north trending, west dipping shear zone called the David Shear.
- Multiple phases of quartz veining occur within and adjacent to the main shear. The main shear is anomalous in gold, in the 100s of ppb and varies in thickness from 1.2 to 4.5 metres true width.
(see drill results table https://pixresources.com/gs_drill_results.jpg)
- High-grade gold mineralization up-to 54,765 ppb (54.76 g/t) appears to occur as a zone in the main shear and varies in thickness from 0.5 to 1.0 metre true width.
- High grade gold mineralization can be traced from surface down the shear for 100 metres. (see cross section https://pixresources.com/gs_cross_section.jpg)
- The shear continues to depth but with only anomalous gold. The relative locations of high-grade gold mineralization at surface (up to 193.9 g/t gold) and in the drill holes suggests that the David gold zone plunges to the north within the David shear. The down plunge potential is planned to be tested during the next phase of drilling.
- Seven of 12 grab samples taken at surface from the David Gold Zone returned gold grades of over 68 g/t with the highest being 193.9 g/t gold. (see plan map https://pixresources.com/gs_map.jpg)
- Eleven visible gold grains were identified in the surface rock sample that assayed 193.9 g/t gold. Visible gold was not identified in the other samples.
- Visible gold was not identified in the drill core. The nugget effect of having visible gold supports the potential for additional high-grade gold mineralization that has not been encountered by the current round of drilling.

<https://pixresources.com/>



Payments Under Mining Option Agreements

Have you ever turned over a property under an option agreement and then fumed when nothing was done to advance the project? Are you due a production royalty from the property but the property is not being explored nor developed? The new owners are not moving forward and there is little incentive for them to do so. Under these circumstances a prospector can become very frustrated, especially if they think the new owners are not following up obvious exploration or development possibilities.

An advance production royalty can help by giving the prospector some satisfaction in the form of an annual payment. This payment encourages the new owner to move forward or return the property. The amount of the annual advance royalty payment can be indexed to the consumer price index.

The existence of an advance royalty must of course be specified in the option agreement. The agreement requires suitable wording, especially concerning termination of the agreement. Not all of the resource lawyers are aware of the pit falls if the wording is not specific. Let me illustrate.

Normally there are two stages of an agreement:

1. Stage 1 is before the option is exercised. Stage one ends if the option agreement is terminated by the optionee. Typically during this stage payments are made to the optionor (the prospector) and the optionee evaluates the property. Let us assume that title to the property does not pass to the optionee until Stage 2.
2. Stage 2 is after the option is exercised and the optionee has title to the property.

During the first stage the optionee, for various valid reasons, can give notice of termination of the agreement. However, the optionee may not be making payments, nor doing the agreed work but not give notice of termination. In this case the optionor can demand a resolution and if none is made the agreement is terminated and the optionor retains the property unencumbered by the option agreement.

During the second stage the issue of agreement termination must be treated differently (than is the case during stage 1) in regards to the payment of the advance royalty. Let us assume that the optionee has not paid the advance royalty and has not declared the agreement terminated. (Under most wordings if the agreement is terminated the property is returned). Because the advance royalty has not been paid the optionor can demand payment. However, the wording of the agreement should make it clear that if the optionee does not pay, the agreement is not automatically terminated. In other words, in the second stage, termination of the agreement for non payment of the advance royalty should be the prerogative of the optionor, not the optionee. Without this wording the optionee may take the position that non-payment terminates the agreement.

If the agreement can be shown to be in good standing when a royalty payment was due the optionor may turn to Small Claims court to obtain payment. If several years have gone by without payment of the advance royalty and the agreement has not been terminated then several year's royalty may be due and collectable through the court.



Braveheart Resources Inc. to Begin Underground Drilling at Bull River Mine Project

Braveheart Resources Inc. announces that it plans to begin drilling from underground workings at the Bull River Mine project. The purpose of the drilling program will be to test the down dip extension of the vein systems under the current workings. Approximately 3,000 metres of drilling is planned for the first quarter of 2020. The Company is currently completing ground support activities at the proposed drill locations.

Braveheart has a current NI 43-101 technical report that was completed in November 2018 and published in SEDAR in January 2019. The Bull River Mine project has an indicated resource of 1.51 million tonnes of copper, gold and silver mineralized material with an average copper equivalent grade of 2.263% CuEq based on a cut off grade of 1% CuEq. Additionally, the project has an inferred resource of 340,000 tonnes at 1.86% CuEq based on a cut off grade of 1% CuEq. The resource is currently open to depth.

The Company plans to follow-up on several diamond drill holes that are below the current workings and not included in the database. One historical drill hole, BRU00-035 that is located below and to the east of the current resource model of the Main South Vein, yielded a composite average of 2.86% Cu over 9.9 metres including 4.27% Cu over 6.0 metres. These values do not represent true widths. The Company is also providing an update on our recent press release of December 30, 2019 relating to the planned extension on the expiry of 25,994,880 unexercised warrants. The warrants were previously issued on January 20, 2019 as part of a plan of arrangement. The warrants have a current expiry date of January 20, 2020 and each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of Cdn\$0.15 per share. Subject to approval by the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"), the Company intended to extend the expiry date by six months to July 20, 2020. The Company has since been informed by the TSXV that because the warrants were originally issued as part of a reviewable acquisition, and not a private placement, they are not eligible for an extension.

<http://www.braveheartresourcesinc.com/>



January 6th, 2019

GGX Gold Exploration Update

Gold Corp. provides the following update on its exploration programs at its Gold Drop property in the Greenwood Mining Camp. Results are provided for the last hole drilled on the COD vein, surface prospecting samples, and the deep drill hole that tested a large geophysical anomaly.

The last hole drilled on the COD vein, Hole COD19-49 was drilled to test the COD vein at depth below other holes drilled in 2019. This hole intersected two quartz veined zones containing pyrite that have elevated gold contents. The results are provided in the table below.

Hole	From	To	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Tellurium (ppm)	Description
COD19-49	119.27	119.84	0.57	2.48	24.2	9.7	Quartz veinlets, pyrite
COD19-49	128.62	129.06	0.44	3.33	4.7	13.7	Quartz veinlets, pyrite

Prospecting was done at the end of the field season for 2019 to evaluate targets for trenching and drilling in the coming year. One sample assayed 55.8 grams per tonne gold, 379 grams per tonne silver and 270 ppm tellurium. This grab sample was from a previously unknown occurrence of frost-heaved blocks of vein quartz containing pyrite. This site will be a priority for follow up trenching.

Hole AMT19-01 was a designed to test a large geophysical anomaly and was drilled to a depth of 718.8 metres (2,358 feet). The core was logged for geological features and sampled at intervals ranging up to 3.05 metres in length. Geochemical results indicate elevated copper, zinc and iron between 90.31 and 718.7 metres (628 metres). Copper values averaged 249 ppm Cu in 38 of 62 samples that contained 100 ppm or greater copper, with values ranging from 102 to 837 ppm Cu. The highest copper value was for a 0.32 metre sample at 714.06 metres depth, where sulphide mineralization (pyrrhotite and pyrite) was observed. Zinc averaged 175 ppm Zn in 48 of 62 samples containing ppm 100 or greater zinc, with values ranging from 102 to 572 ppm Zn. Iron averaged 10.0% Fe in 48 of 62 samples containing 5% or greater iron, with values ranging from 5.27 to 12% Fe.



The geochemically elevated values for copper, zinc and iron are associated with calc-silicate altered rocks and magnetite mineralization observed in the drill core. The calc-silicate alteration is developed locally, and the magnetite varies in intensity from veinlets to fine disseminations. This is interpreted as weak, skarn-type mineralization formed by iron-rich fluids that also carried copper and zinc.

Historically, skarn-type copper-gold deposits were the main source of metals produced in the Greenwood camp. The Phoenix deposit produced 28,341 kg of gold, 183,036 kg of silver and 235,693 tonnes of copper and the Motherlode produced 6,648 kg gold, 22,083 kg silver, and 34,918 tonnes copper.

Skarn type mineralization typically occurs at or near the margins of porphyry-type granitoid intrusions, which likely generated metal-rich hydrothermal fluids that replaced calcareous rocks (limestone or dolomite). Porphyry dikes were intersected in hole AMT19-01, and although calcareous units were not seen in the core, limestone is known to be a minor component of the Knob Hill Group, through which this drill hole passed. Since the alteration and mineralization is weakly developed, it is interpreted as distal. The conclusion is that this hole passed through a skarn-type magnetite calc-silicate replacement zone, possibly on the periphery of a larger skarn deposit. Hole AMT19-01 may have intersected the edge of a major skarn deposit that is yet to be identified.

Further investigations will be done, including petrographic studies of the alteration minerals. A review of the geophysical results is also planned. Additional geophysical surveying may be done prior to drilling additional holes. Hole AMT19-01 was the first of three holes planned to target the geophysical anomaly; the other two holes remain to be drilled.

Analytical results reported above were provided by ALS Laboratories in North Vancouver, BC., which is an independent and accredited commercial laboratory. Analyses for gold were done by fire assay with AA finish on 50 gram sub-samples, or by metallics sieve analyses. Analyses for silver and tellurium were by four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish. Silver results greater than 100 ppm, and Tellurium results greater than 500 ppm, were reanalyzed using a four-acid digestion and ICP-AES or AAS finish on a 0.4g sub-sample. Quality control was monitored using analytical results for reference standards and blank samples inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 5% each.

<http://ggxgold.com/>

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For the Year 2020

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INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP \$ 40.00 _____

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SMALL CORP MEMBERSHIP (11-30 EMPLOYEES) \$200.00 _____

MEDIUM CORP MEMBERSHIP (31-50 EMPLOYEES) \$300.00 _____

LARGE CORP MEMBERSHIP (51+ EMPLOYEES) \$500.00 _____

Date..... \$ _____

THANKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT ----- Chamber of Mines of Eastern BC

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