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## Ximen Receives Positive Metallurgical Results 99% Gold Recovery Kenville Gold Mine Nelson BC

Ximen Mining Corp. is pleased to announce it has received metallurgical test results for its Kenville gold mine in the Nelson mining camp in southern British Columbia.

The Kenville material responded exceptionally well to both gravity and flotation. The combined gold recovery is 99%.





May 2020

The test work started with a sample composited from the Kenville mineralization. Material was sorted on the basis of visible sulphide mineralization and separate lots were assayed. Portions of high-grade and low-grade material were then combined to give a weight average grade approaching the expected grade of material to be mined from Kenville 0.5 ounce per ton gold (17.1 grams per tonne) when the project proceeds to a Bulk Sample. The resultant composite assayed 16.27 grams per tonne gold and 35.60 grams per tonne silver (0.475 ounce per ton gold, 1.0 ounce per ton silver).

The material was then subjected to gravity gold recovery and flotation testing aimed at approximating the process at the target processing plant. The test process involved the following steps:

• Grind to P80 of 150 microns. Conduct PSA.

- Concentrate panned to extinction for Au. Pan tails returned to gravity tailings.
- Rougher-scavenger flotation test on gravity tailings to recover Au. Assay for Au, Ag, and multi-

element ICP.

• 3 stages of cleaner flotation. Assay for Au, Ag, and multi-element ICP.

Test results indicate the material responded exceptionally well to both gravity and flotation. The GRG (Gravity Gold Recovery) test achieved an overall gold recovery of 51% in a mass yield of just 0.06% at a gravity concentrate grade of 11,225 g/t Au. Flotation was able to recover 98% of the remaining Au, resulting in a combined overall Au recovery of 99% at a final grind P80 of 147µm. A summary of the test results is given in the following table:

Product	Weight		Assays, g/t		% Distribution	
Product	g	%	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Total Gravity Con	6.54	0.06	11225	4577	51.42	10.38
3rd Cleaner Flotation Con	748.5	7.26	86.51	255.00	45.36	66.20
Total Grav + Clnr 3 Con	755.1	7.33	182.98	292.43	96.78	76.58
3rd Cleaner Flotation Tailings	46.0	0.45	19.39	169.00	0.62	2.69
2nd Cleaner Flotation Con	794.5	7.71	82.63	250.03	45.98	68.89
2nd Cleaner Flotation Tailings	141.2	1.37	6.07	80.00	0.60	3.92
1st Cleaner Flotation Con	935.7	9.08	71.08	224.37	46.58	72.81
1st Cleaner Flotation Tailings	745.2	7.23	1.62	50.00	0.85	12.92
Rougher Flotation Con	1680.9	16.31	40.28	147.06	47.43	85.73
Total Grav + Rghr Float Con	1687.4	16.37	83.63	164.23	98.85	96.11
Rougher Tailings	8617.6	83.63	0.19	1.30	1.15	3.89
Calculated Head	10305.0	100.0	13.85	27.98	100.0	100.0
Assayed Head			16.27	35.60		

The next step in this study is to submit both the head composite and the final tailings for ABA testing (Acid-Base Accounting) to further characterize the input and product materials.

https://www.ximenminingcorp.com/



### High Grade Gold Mineralization Potential on PJX Resource's Gold Shear Property

PJX Resources Inc. is pleased to announce that PJX drill results compiled with historical drill data has identified large target areas on strike and at depth of high- grade gold mineralization on the Gold Shear Property. The Gold Shear Property is road accessible and part of PJX's large mineral title holdings (over 50,000 hectares) in the Placer Gold and Sullivan Mining Camps near Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada. Over 1.5 million ounces of placer gold are estimated to have been mined from the local creeks.
PJX is exploring for the bedrock source of this gold.

#### Highlights

PJX drilling confirmed the high-grade nature of gold mineralization in the David Shear Zone on the Gold Shear Property (see Jan 20, 2020 release).

- Recent compilation of PJX drilling and historical drill data (1990s) support a north plunge to highgrade gold mineralization that does not appear to have been fully tested (see Long Section <u>https://pixresources.com/GS\_Long\_Sec.jpg</u>).
  - Higher gold grades appear to occur in zones with visible gold, or increased sulphide minerals (iron, lead, zinc, copper, tellurium) and/or a dilation (bend, break, or fold) in the shear zone.
    - Large untested target is defined at depth by geophysics (see <u>https://pjxresources.com/GS\_Geophys\_Sec.jpg</u>).
- Geophysics may represent an increase in conductive sulphide mineralization, alteration and/or a larger bend, break, or fold in the shear zone. "The David Gold Zone is a typical shear hosted gold system" states Mr. John Keating, President and CEO of PJX Resources. "High grade mineralization over narrow widths seen at the David, such as 54.76 g/t over 1.0 m, occur above or proximal to gold deposits found in mining camps like Kirkland Lake and elsewhere. For example, mining companies drilled shallow holes for tens of years and intersected good gold grades over narrow widths west of Timmins. It was only when West Timmins Mining drilled deeper holes to 500m or more that the first gold deposit was discovered at a location where the structure dilates, takes a bend or folds, and becomes more favourable to form a gold deposit. Similarly, the bend or fold in structure that can influence gold deposit location occurs below the 300m depth in the Harker-Holloway area east of Timmins." (see schematic <a href="https://pixresources.com/DPFZ.jpg">https://pixresources.com/DPFZ.jpg</a>)
- Although the age of gold deposits and rocks in Kirkland Lake, Timmins and other mining camps are older than at the David, the rock types are similar.

Placer gold was first discovered and started a gold rush in 1864 in the Cranbrook area. Placer mining continues today and the bedrock source of gold has yet to be discovered. "High-grade gold mineralization can be found in bedrock across PJX's large land holdings," states Mr. Keating. "The main bend, fold or breaks in the gold bearing structures need to be located. These structural controls for gold mineralization may be at depth and this could explain why gold deposits have yet to be discovered in the headwaters of the placer creeks that have produced over 1.5 million ounces of gold in the Cranbrook placer gold and base metal mining district. Our goal is to identify and follow these structural controls to discover potential gold deposits."

#### **Next Steps**

In 2019, PJX received a 5-year permit from the BC government to drill and trench the David Gold Zone and other targets on both the Gold Shear and adjacent Eddy Properties.

This year, PJX plans to drill the Gold Shear Property for high-grade gold mineralization down plunge to the north and at depth on the David Gold Zone, and assess the potential for additional high-grade gold zones along the David Shear.

https://pjxresources.com/



Providing environmental and engineering solutions across the full mining life cycle

Contact: Michelle Marshall Environmental Project Manager, Mining Nelson, BC | (236) 858-3421 Michelle.Marshall@stantec.com

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## **News & Announcements from Mineral Titles Online**

#### April 29, 2020 – Technical Work Report Submissions - Procedure update

Mineral Titles Branch and the BC Geological Survey have worked together to make **Technical** work report submissions more efficient for clients. All **Technical** Exploration and Development reports, in addition to any digital data files (spreadsheets, databases, maps, grids etc.), are to be submitted to the <u>Assessment</u> <u>Report and Digital Data submission portal</u>.

Physical Work reports are still submitted to Mineral Titles Branch.

For details on <u>Technical & Physical Report Submissions</u> a guide is available.





# **British Columbia Geological Survey**

#### **Database updates**

The **Digital Geoscience Data** page (<u>http://data.bcgeologicalsurvey.ca</u>) is available for current versions of our regularly updated datasets.

#### Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) database, version 2020-04-16.

#### **MapPlace**

A Bedrock Map Index layer is available on <u>MapPlace</u> in the Geology folder. The layer displays footprints for most BCGS and GBC bedrock maps; the maptip provides a link to publication details and downloads. MapPlace now also has 1:50,000-scale NTS and 1:20,000-scale TRIM hydrographic features, road networks, and contours in the Base Maps folder.

Assessment report-sourced surface sediment geochemical (ARSSG) data are available on MapPlace as two layers. One layer shows all samples, the other shows the reports that have been digitized. Both have maptips that link to the ARSSG website where all result details can be viewed and report-specific kml downloads are available. The layers are in the ARIS – Digitized Data group under the Mineral



#### KLONDIKE SILVER OUR VISION: Silver/Lead/Zinc Production April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2020

## Klondike Silver Drilling / Drifting Update

Klondike Silver Corp. has received more and stronger assay results from the latest three Diamond Drill Holes (DDH). The following are the important intersections within the Main Lode and parallel structures.

Hole	Important Intersections					Element		
Number	From	То	Length	Silver		Lead	Zinc	
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(oz/t)	(%)	(%)	
K-1132	45.38	46.41	1.03	3.62	0.11	0.06	0.12	
including	45.38	45.72	0.34	5.50	0.16	0.10	0.22	
K-1133	64.20	65.00	0.80	71.73	2.09	1.09	0.21	
Including	64.20	64.72	0.52	110.00	3.21	1.68	0.31	
K-1134	78.64	80.52	1.88	1.84	0.05	0.03	0.10	
	83.90	84.53	0.63	1.25	0.04	0.05	0.18	
	104.85	105.78	0.93	2.52	0.07	0.06	0.18	

Note: Shaded cells indicate weighted average assays

The sample interval in K-1133 between 64.20 m to 64.72 m was re-assayed as well as its upper and lower shoulder intervals, using new sample rejects. The results of these new assays corroborate the initial assays.

All DDHs continue to intersect the Main Lode and parallel structures, as predicted in the 3D geological model. Drill hole data set out above demonstrate stronger mineralization is being intersected within those structures. Subsequent to the last three drill holes Klondike commenced construction of a further 80 metre drift to the west of Drill Station number one. 29 metres of drifting was completed at April 17. Due to ongoing Covid-19 concerns Klondike Silver temporarily suspended construction of the 80 metre drift effective April 17.

**Anaylsis** – The core is being split by a diamond saw. Half of the sample is sent for assay and the remainder is placed back in the core box. The assay samples are being sent to ActLabs in Kamloops, B.C., an accredited laboratory (ISO/IEC 17025, Lab 790).

All samples are crushed to 80% passing 2 mm and then a 250 g riffle split is pulverized to 95% passing 105 μm (lab code: RX1). A 0.25 g sample of the resulting pulp is dissolved in 4-acid (near total) digestion process. The solution is analyzed for 37 elements with an ICP-OES instrument (lab code: 1F2). If individual sample(s) obtain a silver assay result above 100 ppm (g/t) with the 1F2 method, the sample(s) are re-assayed for silver using a new 30 g of the sample pulp utilizing the fire assay with a gravimetric finish (lab code: 8-Ag). If individual sample(s) obtain a lead and/or zinc assay result(s) above 5,000 ppm (0.5%) with the 1F2 method, the sample(s) are re-assayed for those elements using

MINING: GOOD NEIGHBOUR AND PROVIDER TO THE WORLD <u>WWW.CMEBC.COM</u> sodium peroxide fusion (total digestion) and then re-run in an ICP-OES instrument (lab code: 8-Peroxide ICP-OES).

A series of QA/QC samples have been added to the sample stream at regular intervals including two (2) CRMs, blanks and duplicates.

Klondike Silver mineral claim block 116 square KM in size is in good standing with British Columbia mineral titles to July 31 2029.





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