

Chamber of Mines of Eastern BC Hours Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10am – 3pm



From all of us at the Chamber we wish everyone a very Merry Christmas and all the best in 2021!



Apex Resources Extends Gold Mineralization With Diamond Drilling at Ore Hill

Apex Resources Inc. is pleased to announce that diamond drilling at its Ore Hill property in southeastern BC has extended the gold-bearing zone intersected in its initial two 2019 diamond drill holes (see Dec 17, 2019 news release). Final assays have been received for Hole OH20-4 collared 100 metres south of previous hole OH19-2. Five zones of gold enrichment were intersected in the hole. The highlight of the assays in hole OH20-4 was a 30 cm intercept that returned 32.90 g/t gold within a 4.63 metre section that assayed 2.76 g/t.

Gold assays and intersection widths for diamond drill hole OH20-4 are tabled below. There is presently insufficient information to determine how intersection widths relate to true widths.

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Length_m	Gold_g/t
OH20-4	57.0	59.0	2.00	0.656
	95.0	96.15	1.15	0.645
	137.75	138.2	0.45	0.589
	147.87	152.5	4.63	2.76
Including	147.87	148.93	1.06	11.02
Including	147.87	148.17	0.30	32.90
	182.07	182.25	0.18	3.40

Gold Assays - Ore Hill Drill Hole OH20-04

Hole OH20-4 was collared at UTM coordinates 489374 E 5441063 N and drilled to a depth of 222.0 metres at a dip of -90°. Hole OH20-3 collared at the same location as OH20-4 was drilled into the unmineralized wall rocks to the east of the mineralized zone. Hole OH20-3 was drilled to a depth of 97.6 metres at a dip of -50° and a bearing of 160°. The hole was unmineralized but provided important geological information.

Assays are pending for an additional 8 drill holes with a combined total of 1,255.0 metres of NQ core.

The 2,000 hectare Ore Hill Property is located 45 kilometres south of the town of Nelson, BC in the historic Sheep Creek gold mining camp. The property covers workings of the former Ore Hill, Summit and Bonanza mines. The present drill program is investigating a 1,500 metre-long gold in soil anomaly that extends north and south from the historic Summit Mine. Rock chip sampling completed in 2017 and 2018 obtained a number of high-grade gold assays, along the trace of the gold soil anomaly indicating an extensive mineralizing system with significant size and strength.

http://www.apxresources.com/s/Home.asp



Drilling at Rossland gold project reignited after 30 years



Drilling at the Novelty-Gertrude prospect on the Rossland gold project. (Image courtesy of Currie Rose Resources).

The Rossland gold project in British Columbia, western Canada, is seeing some drill action for the first time in three decades.

Precious metals explorer Currie Rose Resources (TSXV: CUI) just launched a drill campaign on the property and said that the program has been designed as a proof of concept and will be coupled with accumulated historical data.

In a press release, Currie Rose said that the first hole at the project's Novelty prospect has been completed having reached a target depth of 60.6 metres.

The Rossland Mining Camp produced more than 2.7 million ounces of gold and 3.5 million ounces of silver between 1894 and 1941.



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The miner said that the drill rig will now move to the Mascot prospect, which is situated on the eastern flank of Rossland. In this area, geological mapping by the company has confirmed three primary goldbearing veins: the Mascot vein, the Central vein, and the Kapai vein as well as the secondary Mascot North vein.

"We remain committed to working closely with the Rossland community and other stakeholders to ensure any impact is minimal as we commence drilling in this highly prospective geological setting and look forward to updating shareholders as drilling progresses over the coming months," Michael Griffiths, Currie's president and CEO, said in the media brief.

Located 10 kilometres west of the Trail Zinc Smelter in south-central British Columbia, the Rossland gold project covers approximately 3,000 hectares. It sits on the Rossland Mining Camp, which produced more than 2.7 million ounces of gold, 3.5 million ounces of silver and 71 tonnes of copper between 1894 and 1941 and ranks as the third-largest lode gold camp in British Columbia.

http://www.currierose.com/



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Revel Ridge Results Demonstrate Significant Expansion Potential

Rokmaster Resources Corp. is pleased to provide an update on initial results from the first portion of its summer exploration program, Phase I underground diamond drilling & PEA, at its Revel Ridge polymetallic gold-silver project located 35 km's by road north of Revelstoke, British Columbia, Canada ("Revel Ridge" or the "Project").

With recent results from the revised and expanded geological and prospecting programs and the ongoing diamond drill program Rokmaster feels it is well positioned to further expand both the RRMZ gold rich resource, the RRYZ silver rich resource and related gold-silver targets over 7 km's of prospective structure, e.g. the A&E Zone.

Surface Geological Mapping and Prospecting Results - Summer 2020 Program

Rokmaster reports it has imported the initial results of the 2020 reconnaissance scale geological mapping, prospecting program and integrated re-discovered archival soil geochemical data and surface drilling data into the revised geological database. Additional results are forthcoming. These data have been used to construct a revised structural and lithological model for the Revel Ridge Main Zone ("**RRMZ**") (Au-Ag-Zn-Pb) and the adjacent Revel Ridge Yellowjacket Zone ("**RRYZ**") (Ag-Zn-Pb) which clearly demonstrate the potential for significant expansion of both mineralized zones, see <u>Figure 1</u>. Resource estimates for these have been previously released by Rokmaster but for reference are included here as Table 1. These data suggest:

- The deformation zone that hosts the RRMZ gold mineralization has been traced with good continuity for a minimum of 1,700 m to the northwest of the RRMZ 830 level portal. 1,500 m of the strike length of this zone, traced to the northwest across McKinnon Creek, proximal to the existing resource, has not been drill tested.
- Archival, 1991, **soil geochemical data indicate that much of northwestern strike length of the RRMZ has a definitive gold, silver, and lead geochemical signature over a strike length of approximately 700 m. Termination of this soil geochemical anomaly coincides with the boundaries of the 1991 soil grid. No drill testing has ever been undertaken in this area. The soil geochemical data may also outline the presence of a second gold mineralized zone forming in the hanging wall of the northwestern extension of the RRMZ.
- Geological mapping and integration of archival **drill data onto this map, strongly indicates that the carbonate stratigraphy which hosts the silver rich Yellowjacket Zone continues for at least 1000 m to the northwest of the last three drillholes historically collared on this zone, DDH 97-01, 02 and 03. Two of the drillholes cored (by Weymin Mining Corporation) in 1997, 97-02 and 97-03 intersected significant Ag + Zn + Pb values. DDH 97-02 intersected 4.78 m (from 75.72 m to 80.50 m) of 63.06 g/t Ag, 14.92% Zn and 2.88% Pb, DDH 97-03 intersected 4.48 m (from 82.54 m)

to 87.02 m) of 52.71 g/t Ag,11.1% Zn and 2.43% Pb. All widths are drill indicated as the available data does not permit the calculation of true widths.

Results from the first phase of Rokmaster's 2020 reconnaissance rock sampling program also highlighted the exploration potential at the A&E trend, 5 km north, northwest of the RRMZ. The 2020 sampling program identified exposures of gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralization along a 1,700 m strike length on trend with A&E. Occurrences which form the A&E trend are hosted in interbedded limestone and argillaceous phyllite units stratigraphically located between the Hamill Group quartzites and Badshot Formation limestone. Massive sulphide mineralization containing arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena, including gold rich quartz-arsenopyrite veins are associated with contact zones between the phyllite and limestone. See Figure 2. The A&E Zone has three historic adits and numerous trenches. *The first adit was driven in 1929, with two more completed between 1962-1967. The A&E Zone is strongly gold enriched and has historically been traced along a 400 m strike length. Strike extensions of the mineralized trend to the northwest and southeast are largely obscured by glacial tills or talus boulder fields. Highlights of this sampling program are compiled on Table 2. The A&E Zone area has significant exploration potential and exhibits the similar continuity of sulphide mineralization and structural style to RRMZ mineralization.

Table 1 On February 25, 2020, Rokmaster filed a Technical Report on SEDAR entitled "Updated Technical Report on the Revel Ridge Property (formerly J&L Property), Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada" dated January 29, 2020, authored by Eugine Puritch, P.Eng, FEC, CET; Fred Brown, P.Geo.; Alfred Hayden, P.Eng.; Jarita Barry, P.Geo. And Richard Routledge, P.Geo., of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. Results are shown in the table below;

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	Class	Tonnes (000's)	Au (g/T)	Au oz (000's)	Ag (g/T)	Ag oz (000's)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/T)	AuEq oz (000's)
Main Zone	Measured	1,352	6.13	266	62.8	2,730	2.19	4.09	9.14	397
	Indicated	2,848	5.33	488	49.0	4,487	1.72	3.11	7.56	692
	Measured & Indicated	4,200	5.59	755	53.4	7,216	1.87	3.43	8.07	1,089
	Inferred	4,562	4.36	639	61.8	9,064	1.88	2.59	6.55	961
Hanging	Indicated	298	0.91	9	55.3	530	2.50	5.72	4.70	45
Wall Zone	Inferred	38	0.22	0	75.0	92	3.08	5.44	4.34	5
Footwall Zone	Inferred	342	3.91	43	25.3	277	0.53	0.48	4.20	46
Yellow-	Indicated	771	0.09	2	62.6	1,552	2.60	9.93	NA	NA
jacket Zone	Inferred	23	0.11	0	55.4	41	2.65	7.68	NA	NA

REVEL RIDGE 2020 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (1-7)

Note: k = thousands, koz = thousand of ounces

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- 1. Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral resources can be materially affected by environmental permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing and other relevant issues.
- 2. The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration, however there is no certainty an upgrade to the Inferred Mineral Resource will occur or what proportion would be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource.
- 3. The Mineral Resources in this estimate were calculated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council.
- 4. The following parameters were used to derive the NSR block model cut-off values used to define the Mineral Resource:
 - December 31, 2019 US\$ two-year trailing average metal prices of: Pb \$0.96/lb, Zn \$1.24/lb, Au \$1,331.00/oz and Ag \$15.95/oz,
 - Exchange rate of \$US 0.76 = CDN\$ 1.00
 - Process recoveries of Pb 74%, Zn 75%, Au 91% and Ag 80%
 - Smelter payables of Pb 95%, Zn 85%, Au 96% and Ag 91%
 - Refining charges of Au \$US10/oz and Ag US\$ 0.50/oz
 - Concentrate freight charges of \$65/T and Smelter base treatment charge of US\$185/T
 - Mass pull of 5%, 8% concentrate moisture content
 - Main Zone NSR = (Pb% x \$21.16) + (Zn% x \$22.01) + (Ag g/T x \$0.52) + (Au g/T x \$49.36) -\$20.68
 - Yellowjacket Zone NSR = (Pb% x \$19.58) + (Zn% x \$22.93) + (Ag g/T x \$0.48) + (Au g/T x \$48.82) \$20.68
- 5. NSR cut-off of CDN\$110 per tonne was derived from \$75/t mining, \$25/t processing, \$10/t G&A.
- AuEq= Au + (Ag g/t x 0.011) + (Pb % x 0.455). This formula incorporates Ag, Pb and Zn metallurgical recoveries, smelter payables and refining charges that were reflected in the 2012 Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA).
- 7. Above parameters derived from the 2012 PEA and other similar benchmarked projects.
- 8. Table 2 (see Figure 2)

Sample ID	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Zinc %	Lead %	Description	
B836056	< 0.05	3.8	1.21	0.61	2.0 m chip - dolomitic limestone with narrow sphalerite bands.	
B836058	0.07	10.5	1.47	0.66	0.5 m chip - rusty argillite west of first contact.	
B836059	< 0.05	45.7	0.01	0.31	siliceous carbonates - grab of mineralized pods from 5x20 m outcrop exposure.	
B836074	5.60	173	0.72	6.65	0.3 m chip from vein - A&E Adit #3, qtz-aspy vein at limestone contact.	
B836075	0.67	7.8	1.28	0.08	composite grab across 1.5 m. A&E Adit 3 stringers in footwall phyllite.	
B836102	6.57	311	9.53	7.02	composite grab from upper adit dump. Semi-massive pyrite, arsenopyrite. Sporadic copper oxides.	
B836110	$<\!\!0.05$	4.6	0.02	0.11	1.0 m composite chip, sericitic phyllite plus quartz.	
B836203	0.31	99	18.33	4.55	1.0 m chip in old working across zone. Phyllite with massive galena, pyrite and black sulfides.	
B836207	0.05	8.9	0.00	0.03	massive fine grain sulfides – grab.	
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- 9. The reader is cautioned that grab samples are typically constrained to visibly mineralized areas and may not be representative of all mineralized rock.
- 10. *** All rock samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, then split 250 g, pulverized to 85% passing 75um at MSALABS (an Accredited Laboratory, ISO 9001:2015 Certified) in Langley, BC. A portion of the resulting pulps were then assayed by multi-element ICP-130 by 4-acid Ore Grade ICP-AES and FAS 111 fire assay. For quality control purposes two Granite Blanks and five Standard Blanks were inserted and sample No's B836116, B836210, B836103 and B836207 were duplicated. Sample rejects and leftover pulps will be securely stored at the project site.
- 11. Drilling
- 12. Diamond drilling is progressing around the clock and is currently coring the 11th hole in the 2020 program, DDH RR20-11. The first 11 drillholes collared underground have tested the RRMZ and the RRYZ along strike, in the up-dip and down dip directions.
- 13. Rokmaster currently has 286 drill core samples from the first 10 bore holes in for analysis and assay results will be released when received and compiled.
- 14. <u>PEA</u>
- 15. Completion of the PEA (Preliminary Economic Assessment) is currently waiting on final gold concentrate pricing feedback from our metallurgical consultants, concentrate brokers and advisors, prior to finalizing the economic parameters of the PEA.

16. Revel Ridge 2021 Work Program

- 17. Permitting of 58 diamond surface drill sites is in progress and will facilitate an early start to our 2021 surface diamond drilling program testing more than 7 km's of structural trend including several stacked parallel zones. At the same time, drilling may continue from underground drill stations on both the RRMZ and RRYZ zones.
- 18. The technical information in this news release has been prepared in accordance with Canadian regulatory requirements as set out in National Instrument 43-101 and reviewed and approved by Mark Rebagliati, P. Eng., FEC, who is independent of Rokmaster.

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Chamber report by Brad Gretchev:

The Chamber of Mines is open Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 10am – 3pm and we are still getting a lot of visitors come by to ask questions and further their knowledge of minerals and prospecting.

We had a great time with the Grade 11 Earth Science class from LVR who came in to learn about how minerals and metals are used in our everyday lives.



We followed their in house session with a gold panning excursion. It was cold but the students had a great time!



Ximen Hammers in The Golden Spike Connecting Railway Through the New Portal Completing Mine Access

Ximen Mining Corp. is pleased to announce that it has completed its portal construction at the Kenville Gold Mine project in the Nelson mining camp in southern British Columbia.

The installation of the new portal culvert is now complete, providing access to the Kenville mine 257 level. The final stages included placement of back-fill, construction of a door on the outside of the culvert, an as-built survey, and installation of rail ties and track on the inside to connect with the 257 mine level (see photos below).







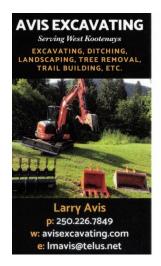


Photo of CEO Christopher Anderson hammering in the "Golden Spike" connecting the new underground rail with the Kenville 257 Level rail line.

Permitting for the new mine development is progressing well with public notifications and responses completed. The final application has been submitted to the Mines Review Committee.

Dr. Mathew Ball, P.Geo., VP Exploration for Ximen Mining Corp. and a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, approved the technical information contained in this News Release.

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