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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
215 Hall Street, Nelson, B.C. V1L 5X4 Phone: (250) 352-5242
chamberofmines@netidea.com

NEWSLETTER

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

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

We were happy to host the Grade 8 students from St. Joseph's School. They watched a presentation on the rock cycle, rock types, history mining in the area and the importance of minerals in our everyday lives.

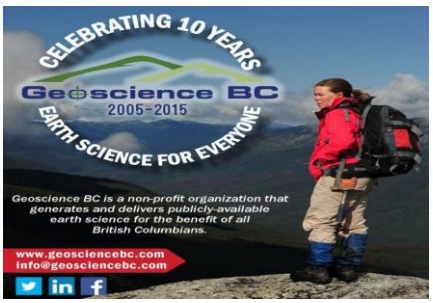
Rokmaster's Extensive Geochemical And Drilling Programs Target Km Scale Orogenic Gold System At Revel Ridge

June 24, 2021

Rokmaster Resources Corp. reports that its ongoing surface diamond drill and geochemical sampling program is providing definitive evidence that the Revel Ridge orogenic gold system exhibits persistent, strong geochemical and structural signatures extending for km's beyond historical diamond drill holes. Ongoing geochemical programs and surface diamond drilling indicates:

A. ***Geochemical Signatures of Main and Yellowjacket Zones (RRMZ – RRYZ).***

1. Recently completed soil geochemical surveys conclusively demonstrate that geochemical signatures exist along trend for at least 2.0 km to the northwest of the 830 m Level portal. See Figure 1 – Soil Geochemistry Compilation Map. The location of 1991 Au in soil, along with 2021, As-Pb-Zn soil anomalies may be shown to have a strong linkage to bedrock RRMZ and RRYZ mineralized zones.
2. The strength of the As-Pb-Zn geochemical signatures of the gold rich Main Zone and silver rich Yellowjacket zone, obtained from the historical soil geochemical grid, have necessitated major expansion of this grid. Additional soil geochemistry grids have been implemented along strike to the northwest for an additional 2.8 km. The combined Northwest soil geochemical grids have a combined strike length of 4.2 km, all of which lies beyond historic drill testing.
3. Structural and geochemical vectors have also been obtained on strike to the southeast of any historic drilling. The Southeastern grid has a strike length of 1.5 km. All of the samples from this grid are currently being processed.
4. In total, 880 soil samples have been collected from new soil geochemical grids with a combined strike length of 5.7 km. Results are currently available only over the initial Northwest grid, 259 samples over 1.4 km of strike length. The two grids, Northwest grid extension and Southeast grid are illustrated. No analytical results have been received for the Northwest grid extension or the Southeast grid and as a result no geochemical anomalies are identified. All other results will be released as soon as these data become available.



B. ***Surface Diamond Drilling: Main and Yellowjacket Zones (RRMZ – RRYZ).***

1. Currently 14 surface diamond drillholes have been competed for a total of approximately 2,700 m of NQ drilling. Drilling is now being undertaken approximately 500 m to the northwest of the 830 m Level portal. See Figure 2 – Drill Hole Compilation Map.
2. The drillholes have been successful in cutting visually significant intersections of both the silver rich Yellowjacket Zone (RRYZ) and the gold rich Main Zone (RRMZ).
3. Strong indications of the continuity of mineralization with the Revel Ridge orogenic gold system, obtained from surface drillholes, has permitted Revel Ridge's technical team to increase the spacing between drill "fences". Initially, drill fences were designed on approximately 100 m step-outs; that has currently been increased to approximately 200 m.
4. Within the next few weeks, an additional 2.0 km of the strike length of this unique and very robust, orogenic gold system will be drill tested.
5. Rokmaster is currently waiting for the receipt of the assay results from surface drillholes. Those results will be released as promptly as possible.

The combined soil geochemical and diamond drillhole arrays are shown on a common base map as Figure 3 – Longitudinal Section Graphic and when used in conjunction with Figure 1, these data suggest:

C. ***The "Big Picture".***

1. The current Revel Ridge resource is located in a volume of rock which forms less than 20% of the strike length of the Revel Ridge orogenic gold system.
2. The 2021 underground drillholes demonstrate that gold-silver mineralization extends from surface to approximately 1.2 km subsurface. In contrast, the initial surface drillholes are sometimes cutting strong mineralized zones less than 80 m subsurface.
3. The initial soil geochemical and diamond drill data suggests that the Revel Ridge orogenic gold system is continuing, unabated and undiminished, for km scale distances relative to historic drilling.

John Mirko, President and CEO of Rokmaster, commented: "The scope, the scale, and quality of the targets within the Revel Ridge deformation zone continues to exceed our expectations. We are expanding exploration beyond where other explorers have gone before, founded on the demonstrable strength of the Revel Ridge orogenic polymetallic gold system. The strength of the soil geochemical anomalies obtained from 5.7 km of additional soil geochemical grids clearly indicates that our confidence in this project is well founded. With the geochemical signatures of this gold system in hand, we are rapidly testing, on broad 200 m plus steps outs, the bedrock source of those anomalies. Our first surface drillholes have repeatedly cut both Yellowjacket and Main Zone style mineralization and cut those zones in a reliable and predictable manner. The data is beginning to suggest that the volume of mineralized rock outside of 2020 resource area (published in Sedar 2021) may be significantly larger than the volume of rock within the 2020 resource domain. A welcome challenge for our team is seizing on the impressive size and growing number of tier-one targets. This is an enviable position for any junior explorer and a position which is likely unique for many projects within the Western Cordillera."

https://rokmaster.com/

WEST HIGH YIELD PROVIDES AN IN-DEPTH UPDATE ON ITS MAGNESIUM PROJECT

May 18, 2021

West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd is pleased to provide an update on the status of its permit application at its Record Ridge magnesium deposit located at Rossland, British Columbia ("Record Ridge" or the "Project") and on the progress and development of its proprietary metallurgical process to "Stage-2 PFS" by successfully conducting additional laboratory test work (the "Testing Project") at the facility (the "KPM Facility") owned and operated by Kingston Process Metallurgy Inc. ("KPM"). The Testing Project has been supported in part by advisory services and research and development funding from the National Research Council of Canada Industrial Research Assistance Program (the "NRC IRAP").

Record Ridge Mining PermitThe Company initially retained Greenwood Environmental Inc. and SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (together, the "Consultants") in 2019 to be co-lead consultants in pursuit of the industrial mineral mine permit (the "Permit") at Record Ridge. The Consultants assisted the Company in the submission of its Permit to the (then) British Columbia Ministry of Mines (the "Ministry") in February 2019. For Permits such as the one submitted by the Company, the Ministry has established a multi-step permit review process where major issues are identified upfront, followed by a detailed review. In 2019, the Consultants successfully completed a baseline and environmental study (the "Study") in response to a request from the Ministry. The results of the Study showed no major baseline or environmental issues at Record Ridge, thus satisfying the Ministry’s initial permit review threshold. Subsequent review steps by the Ministry will focus on the details of the Project’s environmental monitoring and management.

Further work on securing the Permit was put on hold by the Company in 2020 due to financial challenges attributed mainly to the COVID-19 pandemic. After having recently secured the necessary financing to cover the remainder of the Permit costs, West High Yield recently re-engaged the Consultants to resume their work on the Permit application process. The Company is currently in the third and final review stage mandated by the Ministry, such stage expected to require six to nine months to be completed and to obtain Ministry approval. Metallurgical Process Development Previous work in respect of the Testing Project was done in 2019 by KPM resulting in the completed "Stage-1 PFS", and demonstrated that the ore from Record Ridge can be successfully leached using proprietary hydrochloric acid ("HCl") leaching and that the resultant magnesium chloride (MgCl2) solution can be purified using standard hydrometallurgical techniques to >99 wt% MgCl2. It was concluded that this solution would be suitable to produce saleable high purity (>99%) magnesium oxide ("MgO") and magnesium hydroxide ("Mg(OH)2")products.

The Company re-engaged KPM in January 2021 to conduct "Stage-2 PFS" with the objective of continuing process development on the pathway to commercialization by performing a set of laboratory scale experimental test work to validate the designed flowsheet for production of high purity MgO and Mg(OH)2products and saleable by-products including nickel chloride ("NiCl2"), nickel oxide ("NiO"), iron oxide ("Fe2O3") and silica ("SiO2"). The "Stage-2 PFS" phase of the Testing Project was supported in part by advisory services and research and development funding from the NRC IRAP.On April 28, 2021, KPM reported successful test work results that validated the chemistry and process conditions proposed to produce high purity MgO main product, and nickel oxide, iron oxide and silica by-products. A technical grade >98wt% pure MgO as well as high grade, >99% MgO were achieved by the proposed 'static' roasting-washing-calcination process. Final results are expected shortly for the spray roasting process that was successfully tested.High purity SiO2 was produced as by-product using chemical treatment of the initial leach residue. Fe solid residue was obtained in the Fe/Ni recovery section using pyrohydrolysis process from the solid filter cake obtained from magnesium chloride purification stream. This was further calcined to produce pure Fe2O3 by-product. Intermediate iron hydroxide FeO(OH) was obtained, which could also prove to be a valuable by-product. Finally, nickel chloride and oxide were also obtained in the subsequent tests. A preliminary commercial scale flowsheet and mass and energy balance were prepared based on the test results.

KPM recommended that the project proceed to the next stage that would include further test-work to study and optimize the various nickel, silica and iron by-products, followed by a techno-economic evaluation and preliminary engineering design and costing work as part of the prefeasibility study required ahead of a pilot demonstration of the process.All of the aforementioned process work to date directionally demonstrates that the proprietary process has the potential to extract the highest purity products, with the highest yields, for the lowest comparable cost, with minimal environmental impact.

http://www.whyresources.com/

GRIZZLY DISCOVERIES INC.

June 9, 2021

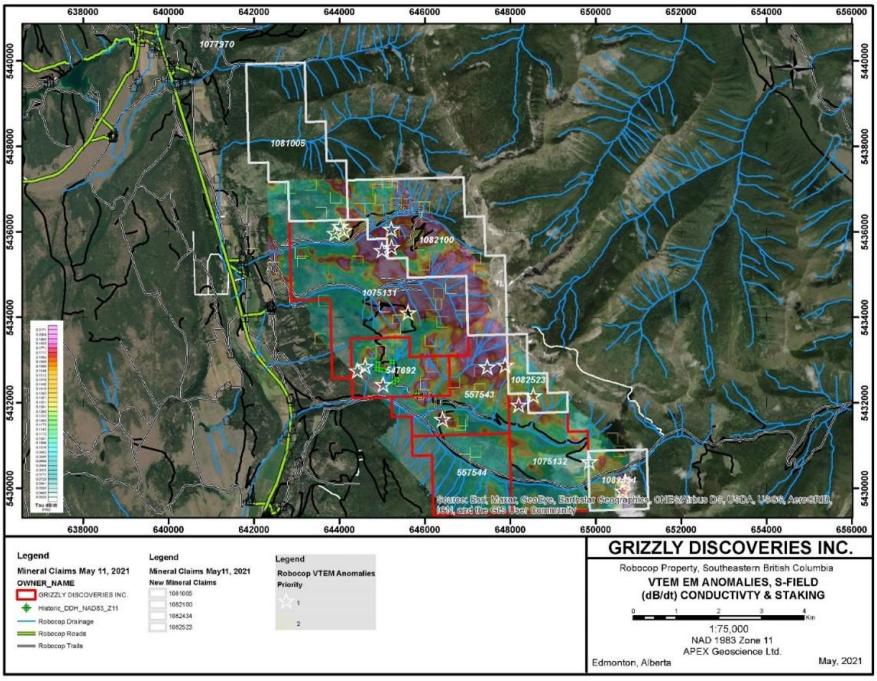
Grizzly Announces That Field Crews Have Mobilized to Commence Exploration Work at The Robocop Project, Southeastern British Columbia, Canada

Grizzly Discoveries Inc. is pleased to announce that field crews have mobilized to commence the evaluation of high-priority conductivity anomalies in the search for Cobalt (Co) - Copper (Cu) - Silver (Ag) mineralization that have been identified at its Robocop Property following analysis of the recent 400 line-km Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic ("VTEM™") and magnetic survey data (Figure 1 below). Initial geochemical sampling will be conducted across the property which will be followed up by ground geophysical surveys over the high-priority anomalies. The Robocop Property is 100% owned by Grizzly and is easily road accessible in Southeast British Columbia (the "Property"), near the hamlets of Grasmere and Roosville.

Brian Testo, CEO of Grizzly commented, "It is great to see the mobilization of field crews. The geophysical anomalies will be drill tested later in the year following additional fieldwork to identify drill-collar locations. The Property has significant potential for new copper-cobalt discoveries."

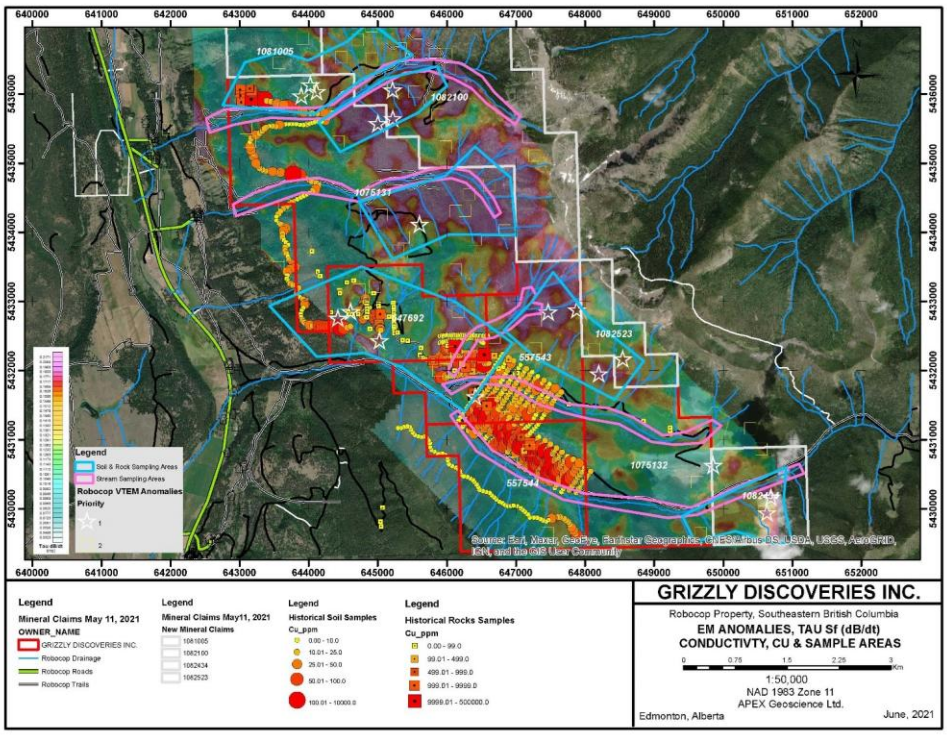
Crews from APEX Geoscience Ltd. have been mobilized to the field to conduct follow-up geochemical surveys to test a number of high and secondary priority geophysical anomalies identified in the vicinity of the "Discovery Area" (See Figure 2 below) and across the property. The Discovery Area has provided historical anomalous trench and core intersections of up to **0.134% cobalt (Co), 1.19% copper (Cu)** and **33.8 g/t silver (Ag)** over **1.23 m**. Sampling will extend the geochemical coverage in the discovery area and across the entire project area in order to assist with targeting the important geophysical anomalies with follow-up ground surveys leading to drilling.

Fig 1. New mineral claims (in white outlines) on a map of calculated time constant TAU values for conductance for S Field (dB/dt) with Cu in rocks & soils.



A number of high priority targets have been identified with some in close proximity to known Co-Cu-Ag geochemical anomalies identified in historical rocks grab samples, soils and drilling. Figure 2 below provides an example of several such targets in the vicinity of the main Discovery Area (Anomalies 14-3, 15-3 and 16-3) and a buried series of EM anomalies (13-3 and 54-3 to 58-3) along a ridge with significant down-slope Cu-Co-Ag anomalies on the south face of the ridge. These targets will be further investigated using IP or some similar ground geophysical technique in the upcoming program. Figure 2 also shows a number of EM anomalies of interest elsewhere on the property. All of these anomalies will be targeted with at least prospecting, rock, soil and stream sediment sampling during the upcoming exploration program.

Fig 2. EM anomalies (including high priority anomalies as white stars) on a map of conductance for S Field (dB/dt) with Cu in rocks & soils and planned sampling areas.



The property is hosted within a similar geological setting to the Idaho Cobalt-Copper belt where conductivity (EM) and magnetic surveying techniques have been used previously to successfully guide drilling of prospective targets and assist in making new metal discoveries.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE ROBOCOP PROPERTY

- The Robocop Project is comprised of 9,053 acres (3,663 ha) across five mineral claims that are all road accessible, just off Provincial Highway 93 in southeast B.C.

- Initial surface trenching in the late 1980's to early 1990's yielded up to **0.06% Co** and **1.93% Cu** over **6 metres** (m) in one trench, and in a separate trench up to **0.146% Co, 1.8% Cu** and 5.3 grams per tonne (g/t) Ag over **5 m** in sediment-hosted sulphide mineralization within middle Proterozoic Purcell Group rocks (Thomson, 1990).

- A total of 15 drill holes in the area between 1990 and 2008 have yielded several intersections of near surface Co-Cu-Ag mineralization with grades of up to **0.134% Co, 1.19% Cu** and **33.8 g/t Ag** over **1.23 m** core length in hole R-1990-5 and **0.14% Co, 0.9% Cu** and 2.7 g/t Ag over **3.1 m** core length in hole R-1990-6 (Thomson, 1990), along with an intersection of **0.18% Co, 0.28% Cu** and 4.1 g/t Ag over **1 m** core length in hole R-2008-02 (Pighin, 2009).

- All but one of the historical drillholes tested a single target in an area about 500 m by 350 m. The Property is approximately 10 km in length and 3.5 km in width and contains at least four untested anomalous soil +/- rock geochemical targets.

- Sediment hosted Co-Cu-Ag mineralization is similar in style, age and host rocks to mineralization at Jervois Mining Ltd.'s Idaho Cobalt project and Hecla's Revett Formation hosted mineralization near Troy, Montana.

The Property has yielded significant historical cobalt, copper and silver results and presents an opportunity to discover battery and electrification metals as the world shifts to electric vehicles, sustainable practices and greener alternatives. The macroeconomic outlook for battery metals such as Co and Cu remains strong with the ongoing shift to electric vehicles. It is estimated that the battery sector accounts for approximately 57% of current Co demand; this is expected to grow over the next five years to 72%, and will require an additional 100,000 tonnes/annum of Cobalt to meet demand.[1]

https://www.grizzlydiscoveries.com/

Chamber report by Brad Gretchev:

It was another busy month here at the Chamber with a school visit and lots of eager people coming in to learn more about minerals and the history of our area.

There is plenty of time to get out there and search for important minerals so don't hesitate to come down to the Chamber to get all the info you need and to view specimens of what you are searching for.

Remember to stay hydrated out there!

Your memberships and donations are what keep the Chamber going so please renew or consider supporting us with a donation. All the best for 2021!!

Ximen Mining Begins Camp Construction for Exploration Program Surrounding Kenville Gold Mine — Nelson, BC

June 9, 2021

Ximen Mining Corp. is pleased to announce that it has started adjacent to its construction of a new temporary exploration camp facility next to the Kenville Mine site.

Ximen is preparing for its exploration program planned for this year on its properties that extend from the Kenville mine to the areas around Ymir and Salmo. The Company recently started developing a 3-acre parcel of land that lies adjacent to the Kenville mine site as a temporary exploration camp site. Facilities are being constructed to support a trailer-based camp for exploration geological and drilling crews. Hydro power supply is being set up now and construction of septic facilities will follow.

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CHAMBER OF MINES
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215 HALL STREET NELSON, BC V1L 5X4
PHONE (250) 352-5242

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LARGE CORP MEMBERSHIP (51+ EMPLOYEES)	**$500.00 _____**
Date…….	**$_____**

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