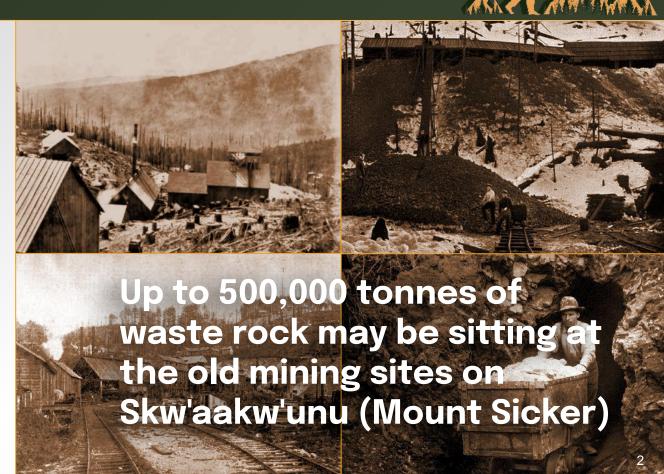






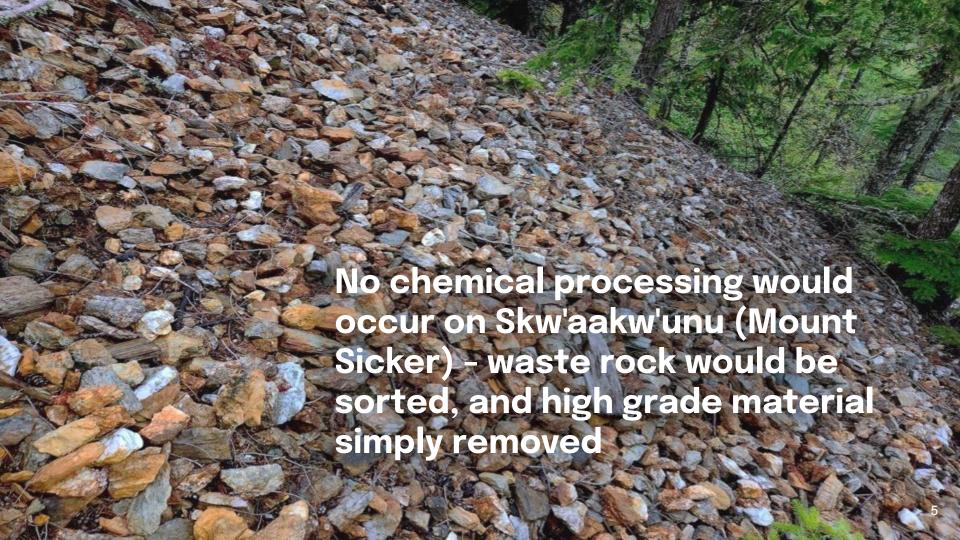
Previous
operations on
Skw'aakw'unu
(Mount Sicker)
include **Lenora**, **Richard III**, **Tyee**, **Victoria** and **Twin J**mines (1895–1945)

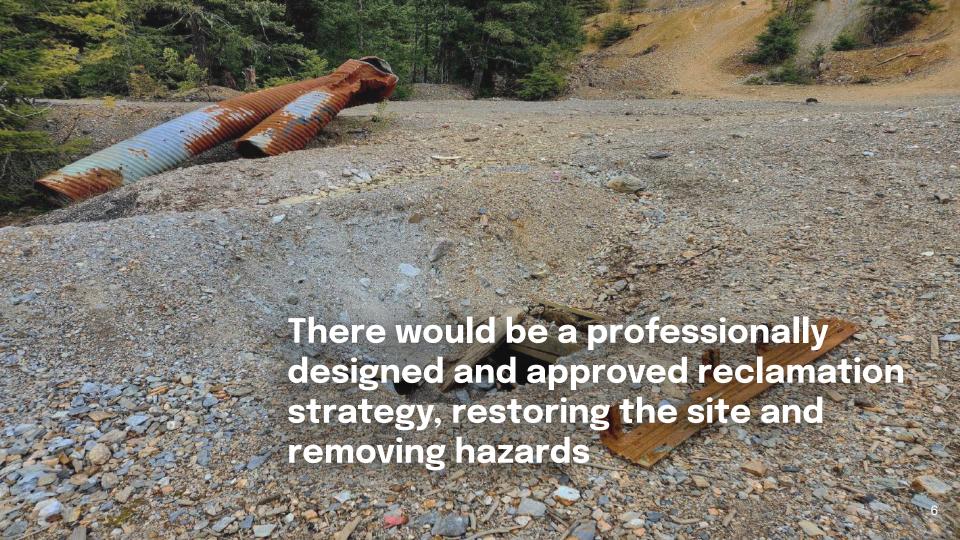
All work has left behind **massive** amounts of waste

















DANGERS ON SKW'AAKW'UNU (MOUNT SICKER)

Historic mining operations have left behind old workings and a number of potentially life-threatening hazards

The area is used extensively by locals and tourists for mountain biking, dirt biking, hiking, and other recreational activities

As a part of any reclamation plan, known hazards would all be remediated







SAMPLING OF SKW'AAKW'UNU (MOUNT SICKER) HAZARDS









HAZARD CLOSE UPS



Open shaft hidden by trees, 25ft across and over 200 ft deep



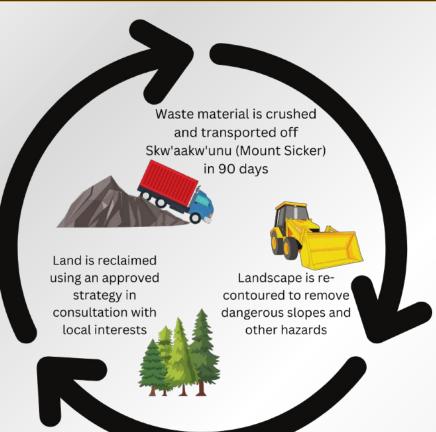
Open adits all over the area - to be sealed with special screens*



Collapsed potholes in open areas of recreational use













LENORA DUMP

BEFORE AFTER









TYEE DUMP

BEFORE AFTER









LOWER WASTE DUMP

BEFORE AFTER









Processing plan:

- The waste will be crushed and sorted on site using a mobile system
- High grade waste will be transported down the mountain and shipped to an advanced processing facility already in use
- The entire process, once started, should be completed in 3 months







The mobile unit to be used will have virtually no environmental impact, and uses gravity, x-ray sensors, and AI technology to identify mineralized (high sulphide) waste







Ore sorting and related technology will be provided by SRI/ABH and led by Brent Hilscher. Mr. Hilscher is considered a global leader in ore sorting technology and has done work for dozens of notable international mining companies, including:

Newmont **=**GOLDCORP Teck RioTinto AGNICO EAGLE BARRICK





Why we think this approach could be "the model" going forward:

Previous attempts to address waste-rock at old mining sites generally suggest small-scale processing, on-site, which has the following issues:

- Requires MORE mining infrastructure, including new tailings ponds, which increases the mess
- Takes many years before ANY reclamation can be done
- Creates new environmental risks

Sorting and shipping of waste-rock has the following big advantages:

- All done using mobile infrastructure, with no "new" mess, and uses an existing facility, off-site, for advanced processing
- Can be completed quickly, likely within months, so reclamation can begin almost right away
- Still removes the high sulphide material, improving quality of future water run-off







Using an approved reclamation and remediation program, existing hazards will be fixed and the historical mining area will be re-contoured with new soil, trees and foliage brought in to help kick-start the natural revitalization process

Reclaimed areas can be used as "learning zones" for future similar reclamation strategies to be applied elsewhere in BC, Canada and the world







The Skw'aakw'unu (Mount Sicker) Reclamation Project would:

- Provide jobs for the Cowichan Valley
- Clean up a 125-year-old mess
- Result in the recovery of gold, silver, copper and zinc
- Repair a number of potentially life-threatening hazards
- Represent a rare 'win-win' environmentally and economically for the Cowichan Valley
- Serve as an example of how to deal with waste sites nationwide

