

OUR MISSION:

- to promote awareness of problems, alternatives and solutions among the Placer and Hardrock Miners of the Cariboo.
- to educate the general public as to the importance of mining and to promote innovative mining methods.

Cariboo Mining Association Box 4184, Quesnel, BC, V2J 3J3

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Greetings, well the government's new fees are here July 1st, \$20 per hectare for placer leases, (4 X's increase) this is a big hit to those miners who had no choice but to go to lease for production. Meanwhile the cell owners pay zero assessment recording fees. The lease holder can not downsize their lease because of cell overlap

and the cell would take that ground. The cell owner can move his anniversary date forward ten years for zero dollars if he submits assessment work on an adjoining cell. What is it going to cost to monitor with any accuracy peoples assessment? The hard rock guys are getting a 4.5 times increase, \$1.75 for acquisition and hefty work requirement increases in subsequent years. This could kill some junior companies struggling to get a mining project off the ground. Cash in Lieu has to be paid a minimum half year or more at a time, \$380 per cell, no little hit if you have to wait a few days for your Notice of Work or move your anniversary date forward, etc. I see these extreme increases as a reason for exploration companies to leave B.C. The one positive thing to come out of this is 20,000 cubic metres pay gravel on a placer cell which took over 20 years to convince the B.C. Government to change.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

<u>PLEASE NOTE:</u> that it is now a requirement to have a person with a Level 1 First Aid Certificate and a Level 2 First Aid Kit (non oxygen) on your work site if you have 2 or more people on site & more then 5 min from a first aid station.

Mineral Tenure Act Changes in effect July 1st, 2012. Please see page 3 for a Summary of the changes.

UPCOMING EVENTS

May 8 Meeting - John Cummins leader of the BC Conservative Party Leader will be in attendance, the meeting is at the Seniors Centre at 7 PM

GPS Course: Sunday, May 13 & Saturday, May 26 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM Reserve as soon as possible, Please pay the Course cost of \$50 in advance to secure your spot.(only 8 people per day) Call Celine at 250 992 8568

Level 1 First Aid Course available on May 1st, 12th and 26th at Helen Dixon. Self registration asap for preferred day, cost is \$95 for the one day course, credit cards are accepted over the phone to reserve a spot. Phone 250-983-6900 (Kevin)

CMA Annual General Meeting, Saturday June 9th at the Billy Barker Inn down stairs, doors open at 12 noon, meeting starts at 1:00 PM until 4:30 PM. Speakers are not confirmed as yet.

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"Miners and Prospectors in the Cariboo Mining Division working together for the Future of the Mining Industry"

> Edited & designed by: Celine Duhamel, Edith Spence & Brenda Dunbar Published six times per year. Printed by Big Country Printers

Commodities \$US (from CNN Money) Closing prices as of April 30/12

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We would like to welcome our new members & Thank them for their support!

New Corporate Members

All Haul

Woodland Equipment Inc

New Individual Members

Biddell Art Biddulph

Jeff Biddell
Richard Christie
Merle Matherly
Barry Perepelecta
Vivian Perepelecta
Sheran Paterson
Elizabeth Watkins
Don Watkins
Art Biddulph
Irene Lind
Frank Hennesy
Dave Hannas
Val Klapstein
Brent Prato
Heidi Stuart

Association News

The Cariboo Mining Association has a long established history of representing the hard rock and placer miners of the world famous Cariboo Gold Fields of Central British Columbia.

Established in 1952 the CMA has stood up for and supported the mining industry of BC for the last 60 years.

*For events happening within the CMA refer to the front page under "Upcoming Events" of this newsletter.

Chris and I went to the KEG (Kamloops Exploration Group) Apr. 3rd & 4th. It was very enjoyable and relaxed with many mining companies and industry representatives, that you could talk to. We also met many people that we knew there. It is too bad that there were

no government officials there to discuss the coming mining changes. Bruce Hupman, Senior Inspector of Mines from Kamloops was there and we spent some time talking with him. I was at a presentation table on "ground penetrating radar" being done with a large metal device hanging on chains from a helicopter which looked ominous. It was originally used in Denmark for locating ground water. Then I was at a table where a man with his family had a presentation on dynamiting rock, there were rock drills and other items that could be used. I slipped into one conference room where there was a Representative of the KEG talking about what they do in the community as sponsors and educators. I will contact them to see if they can send a geologist our way. When he started on the business portion of his presentation it was very short, all he said was that they had lots of money in the treasury



On a note of importance: <u>make sure you retain all government</u>. <u>correspondence until the end of time!</u> When they moved the papers from Prince George to Kamloops they lost some of our papers. We signed off on a claim about 12 years ago, and it was declared "reclaimed" by the Inspector and the bond was transferred, now an Inspector is saying he has *no evidence* of that transaction and it is up to us to find it. We have heard through the grape vine that this is not a singular event. So you are being warned! We have lots of changes coming our way, also read Arthur's well written paper on our MTO Seminar day. *Celine*



An Interview with Ray Jungaro, R.F.T. by Edith Spence

Ray Jungaro is the new "Natural Resource Authorization Coordinator" at



Ray Jungaro, R.F.T.

Front Counter BC located in the Quesnel Ministry of Forests Office at 322 Johnston Avenue. He works under the supervision of Dale Bubela, Tenures Officer in Quesnel. Ray's background is in Engineering both public and private. His past experience is in Watershed Restoration Technology, as Forest Health Officer, Timber Sales Engineering Technology, Soil Specialist just to name a few. Ray will be dealing strictly with

consultations and referrals to appropriate authorities after the Notice of Work permits have passed through the hands of the Mine Inspectors in Kamloops. Your permits *must be* submitted to the Inspectors in Kamloops *first*, either by you directly or Front Counter BC will forward them to Kamloops for you. The Quesnel Office can answer questions involving forest tenures and resource roads, as for other questions you may have, Ray will try to coordinate who can provide answers for you. The Quesnel Office does have a First Nations Advisor on staff and Ray is in the process of meeting with the local Native Officials. He is also trying to get clarification on Resource Road and Special Use Permits and the possible exemptions as well as other matters of concern. I also got the impression that he would like to see an improvement in communication between the different parties involved in permitting and resource road usage and is looking for ways to accomplish this. He has expressed willingness to come to our meetings to provide new information as required and has an interest in learning more about the mining process. *

Ray Jungaro can be reached by phone at (250) 992 4400

Summary of Changes to the Mineral Tenure Act Regulation

You can download the full PDF from:

http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Titles/MineralTitles/Legislation/Documents/MTAR highlighted changes.pdf

Note that all fees to record events, such as exploration & development, conversions, etc., have been eliminated.

Registration of new claims

4 (1) an individual claim may consist of up to 100 complete or partial adjoining cells (changed from 25)

Subdivision of cell claims

- 5.1 (2) A recorded holder may subdivide an original cell claim under section 24.3 of the Act by registering 2 or more subdivided cell claims...
- (6) On the registration of subdivided cell claims
 - (a) the original cell claim is continued as the subdivided cell claims, and
- (b) the subdivided cell claims are deemed to have been registered on the date the original cell claim was registered and to have the same expiry date as the original cell claim.
- (7) Subdivided cell claims may not be registered for an original cell claim... where the recorded holder has
 - (a) registered an application for a lease under section 42 or 45 of the Act until the application has been finally determined, or
- (b) initiated the registration of a transfer of ownership of the original cell claim under section 12 of this regulation until the transfer is complete or the registration is invalidated under section 12(5) of this regulation

Registering exploration and development for a claim

- 8 (4) the value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is at least
- (a) \$5 per hectare for each of the first and second anniversary years
- (b) \$10 per hectare for each of the third and fourth anniversary years
- (c) \$15 per hectare for each of the fifth and sixth anniversary years
- (d) \$20 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year
- (5) The value of exploration and development required to maintain a placer claim for one anniversary year is at least \$20 per hectare.

Portable Assessment Credits (fees are eliminated)

- **9 (4)** If there has been a minimum of 10 years of exploration and development recorded on a claim, the recorded holder may apply credits from their portable assessment credit (PAC) account to maintain that claim for up to 5 years by registering the credit against the claim.
 - (5) For the purposes of subsection (4) the value of the credits required to maintain the claim for each year is \$40 per hectare.

Registering payment instead of exploration and development

- **10 (5)** the required payment to maintain a mineral claim for an anniversary year is double the value of exploration and development that would be required to maintain the claim under section 8 (4) for the anniversary year
- 10 (6) The required payment to maintain a placer claim for the anniversary year is \$40 per hectare

Expiry date Change

- 11 (1) For the purposes of section 33.1 of the Act, a recorded holder may revise the existing expiry date of a claim
- (a) by registering an expiry date change and a statement of exploration and development showing at least the amount of exploration and development required under section 8 to maintain the claim to the new expiry date, or
- (b) to a date that is not less than 6 months later than that existing expiry date by registering an expiry date change and paying cash instead of exploration and development in the amount required under section 10 to maintain the claim until the new expiry date.

Production on a claim and bulk sample

17 (2) A recorded holder of a placer claim must not produce or cause to be produced in a year placer minerals from more than 20,000 cubic metres of pay dirt from each legacy claim or cell claim.

Fees for registration, filing and other matters

- 19 (1) The fees, charges and rent to be paid for registrations, filing of records, services, rentals and other matters under the Act are those set out in schedule B.
 - (2) The prescribed fee or charge must be paid before any registration, filing or other action is done under the Act.

Transition - Fees

- 22 (1) In this section, "effective date" means July 1, 2012.
- (2) sections 8 (4) and (50 and 10 (5) and (6), as they read immediately before effective the date, continue to apply to a recorded holder in respect of a mineral claim or a placer claim until the next expiry date of the claim that occurs or after the effective date.
- (3) the next expiry date of a mineral claim or placer claim that occurs on or after the effective date is conclusively deemed to start the first anniversary year of the claim.
- (4) Items 14 and 15 of schedule B, as they read immediately before the effective date, apply to the recorded holder of a mining lease or placer lease for the purposes of the current rental year of the lease.

Subdivision of cell claims (there are several changes here see Regulation Changes PDF)

Schedule B - Prescribed Fees:

2Registration of mineral cell claims\$1.75 per hectare3Registration of placer claims\$5.00 per hectare14Mining Lease annual rental\$20.00 per hectare16Placer Lease annual rental\$20.00 per hectare

18 Fees for "Search for, or copy of a record" all fees herein have doubled in cost.

Miner Setbacks: BC Mines seminar in Quesnel reveals ongoing challenges for placer miners

Article(condensed) & photos by Arthur Topham CMA Secretary Read the full article with more photoson the CMA Website: www.Cariboominingassociation.com

The day-long seminar at the Ouesnel Seniors Center, while not as fully attended by local miners as last year's workshop, did gain in numbers from other gold seekers further afield all of whom strained mind, ear and eye in order to take in what, for many, must have been at times an overwhelming plethora of government data pertaining to an industry that once required little more than a strong back, a pair of rubber boots, a \$5 Free Miner's License, compass, pick, shovel and gold pan.

Commencing at 9 a.m. CMA President Chris Winther welcomed everyone to the event and in his opening comments stressed the fact that during these times of tough economic and political uncertainty it's important to remember that there is strength in numbers and that the Cariboo Mining Association must stick together and expand its membership as it forges ahead. A great part of this effort to maintain solidarity while advancing Winther stated, included open and honest debate and cooperation with those government agencies assigned to work with both the placer and the hard rock mining industries throughout the province.

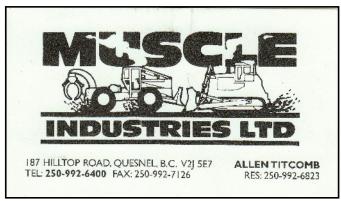
Main spokesperson for the Mines branch, Bruce Hupman, Senior Inspector of Mines for the Mines & Minerals Division - South Central Region based out of Kamloops then took the floor and while introducing his staff and setting out the agenda for the day also echoed the words of Winther by further emphasizing the fact that Mines inspectors, in turn, were also dedicated to working with local and regional associations whose primary purposes were exploration and development of mineral extraction throughout the province as well as advocating for the miner.

As Hupman put it the more communication between those working in the field with those assigned to safeguarding BC's natural resources was beneficial to all parties involved. He then went on to explain that one of the main reasons for his ministry coming up to speak to the CMA again was to address concerns which the CMA had stated in a letter sent to Premier Christy Clark back in January of 2012; one also sent to the Minister of Mines as well as a number of other ministries and media outlets. Some of those concerns included fee increases, unreasonable limitations on yardage per claim, the downloading of government responsibilities on to the individual miner, road closures and habitat.



Tom Charles, Bruce Hupman, Chris Winther, Ann Brunke, Grant Feldinger, Ray Jungaro

The morning session (once an internet connection was eventually secured), commenced with a protracted lecture by Don Smith, Inspector for Mineral Titles & Mines, on the still controversial topic of Online Claim Staking. For those unfamiliar with recent developments in the mining industry this is a relatively new method of staking both placer and mineral claims that commenced back in January of 2005 when the BC government switched from the historic on-the-ground staking method to what many miners today feel is an extremely onerous, complex method of using computers to search out and secure a tenure of potential gold-bearing ground and then manage it.



Smith's introductory course on manoeuvring about on Mineral Titles Online took the greater portion of the morning session and while it's highly unlikely that the sediment of confusion had cleared by the time he was finished it should, in all fairness, be added that the actual MTO website, once reached, does provide much additional helpful information on making it somewhat user friendly when the basics are grasped.

After lunch the miners were introduced to Don Lawrence, Senior Habitat Biologist with the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada working out of Williams Lake. Don proceeded to talk about his role within the bigger picture of placer mining and how it was his job to ensure that mineral extraction was carried out in a manner that didn't necessitate destruction of fish habitat within BC's rivers and creeks. He went on to talk extensively about the Water Act and all of the assorted regulations associated with it.

After covering the finer details of how fish are affected by different types of sediments the topic then shifted to what is commonly termed "Riparian Zones" or "Setbacks". This is another area that has been a bone of contention for placer miners over the years as most miners realize that the closer one gets to the creek the more likely will the chance that gold-bearing gravels will be easier to find and extract. At this juncture in the discussion Bruce Hupman joined Don Smith and via the use of screen pictures began to talk about these Riparian Setbacks and how they work, not only with reference to placer mining but also in terms of how they are becoming an important factor in many other sectors where industrial and urban development continue to encroach upon an ever-diminishing landscape.

After covering this aspect of the regulations the talks shifted to reclamation of disturbed ground and then permitting. It was at this point that Hupman held up in his hand a copy of the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia and like an Old Testament prophet announced to the audience, "This is the ministry's bible whose word is law." (or words to that effect).

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Miner Setbacks: BC Mines seminar in Quesnel reveals ongoing challenges for placer miners

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Grant Feldinger, R.P.F. Inspector of Mines, Permitting working out of Alexis Creek west of Williams Lake then presented information on this aspect of the industry with additional comments and suggestions fr.om Ann Brunke, Inspector of Mines, Permitting from Kamloops

Another chapter of Hupman's orange bible included the issue of safety for placer miners and was discussed at length. When filling out a NoW it is also necessary for the placer miner to provide the Ministry of Mines with what is known as a MERP or a Mine Emergency Response Plan. This plan ensures that any placer mining operation involving mainly mechanical means of extraction will have in place proper preparations in case of any accidents that might occur during the actual mining period and must include relevant maps and concise information on emergency contact information, safety equipment and all forms of communication that tie into ensuring that in the event of any mishap emergency response crews will be able to reach the exact location where the accident has occurred.

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While these protective measures are obviously self-evident when it comes to major mine operations where large numbers of personnel, equipment and infrastructure are involved they can be somewhat over-emphasized for operations that involve only one or two or three miners working on relatively small operations. A good example in terms of cost to the small operator was the issue of first aid equipment deemed by the ministry as essential in order to meet the requirements imposed by the Emergency Response Plan. All mechanical operations on exploration sites are expected to have on hand a minimum BC-Level 2 First Aid Kit which costs around \$150.00 (taxes included) or so it states in Hupman's bible. But when the topic came up for

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discussion it was mentioned that now, on top of this, it was also necessary to have a Bag Valve Mask, 3 Blankets and an Oxygen Therapy Kit all of which suddenly brought the cost up to around \$600.00 (taxes included).

Then of course there are the spill kits to ensure that any liquids such as oil, grease or hydraulic fluids are cleaned up in the event of an accidental spill or mechanical breakdown all of which increase the costs to the small operator and assorted communication devices ranging from radio phones in vehicles to satellite phones and other high tech equipment.

On a more positive note, in reference to the filing of a Notice of Work, it was brought to the attention of the local miners that some changes had taken place in terms of certain tasks involved in the permitting process; ones that the inspectors felt would help speed things up and ensure a quick turn

around in terms of time spent on securing the required permit to go to work. While it is still necessary to submit (electronically preferred)

one's NoW application to the Kamloops regional office as a first step (at which time the Inspector gives the application a cursory look in order to determine if all the main requirements have been

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met), if the basics are in order it is then sent back to Quesnel where it is goes to a newly-formed Front Counter office located in the Ministry of Forests buildings overseen by Dale Bubela, Tenures

Officer with the Quesnel Forest District.

Working under Bubela's supervision is Ray Jungaro, R.F.T. Natural Resources Authorization Coordinator for the Cariboo Region - Quesnel District, whose duties lie in further inspecting the additional requirements of the permitting as they pertain to issues dealing with third parties such as First Nations and Habitat. Once these aspects of the permit are cleared the application is returned to Kamloops for final completion. There still remains a 30-day period in which Jungaro does his due diligence to the process but in some cases the actual time period is much less.

The seminar concluded with participants and Ministry staff continuing to chat about the different issues that had come up throughout the day. *



the Miners Page

We welcome your comments, letters, complaints, beefs, frustrations, ideas & anything nice you have to say. If you would like to contribute an article to this page my email is: egspe@shaw.ca, or bring it to the CMA meeting or mail it to: Cariboo Mining Association, Box 4184, Quesnel, BC V2J 6T9



Feedback on the March 21st Seminar by Arthur Topham

In order to summarize the seminar in terms of its objectives and its effects upon the participants I requested feedback from those in attendance who I had email contacts for. As well my own observations have played a major role in the determination of just how effective the overall process was so it should be born in mind that whatever criticisms are expressed here are not necessarily the general consensus of the CMA as a whole.



In revisiting Mines Inspector Bruce Hupman's opening remarks at the start of the seminar regarding the reasons for coming up to speak to the CMA I returned to the original letter sent to the various ministries back in January to see how much additional light was added to the local concerns of the placer mining industry. Yes, some discussion had taken place regarding most, if not all, of the points brought forth in the letter especially in the areas of habitat and the downloading of government responsibilities on to the individual miners when dealing with third party interests and this was all good.

In terms of any resolution to the perennial problems involved with simplifying MTO for the locals it was highly debatable whether or not Don Smith's presentation did anything to reduce the amount of stress and confusion that's involved in using the new computerized system for staking and maintaining placer claims. It is my opinion that something much more concrete needs to be

done in the way of providing simpler, easy to use instructions in order for the average person to go about fulfilling their responsibilities in terms of applying for a NOW or doing their Statement of Work online or filling out an Emergency Response Plan and thus eliminating the need to hire costly outside agents to complete these tasks. It has been seven years now since the government introduced Mineral Titles Online and they still haven't come up with a reasonable instruction manual, be it in CD format or actual hard copy, which anyone of average intelligence might use to do the computerized paperwork side of their business. The fact that this hasn't happened in such a long period of time is indicative of a lack of understanding somewhere within the government ministries with respect to their own responsibilities toward the people on the ground who are doing their utmost to make placer mining a viable industry and one that will continue to contribute to BC economy in a substantial way. Be it hiring a professional company that specializes in creating instructional programs or whatever, there needs to be a much greater emphasis placed on this one aspect of the industry that continues to remain a constant problem for miners since its inception.

The one other major concern for the placer mining industry that received very little attention or address was that of the exasperating and debilitating restrictions on the volume of gravel that an individual miner is forced to comply with during what normally is a 6-month season of mining. It's inconceivable that the Ministry of Mines is unable to get a grip on the fact that limiting a placer miner to a mere 1000 cubic metres of pay dirt per claim is the height of absurdity. Even assuming that the miner might recover an ounce of gold for every 100 cubic metres their seasonal production would, at best, amount to approximately 10 oz. That amount translated into current gold prices would mean a grand total of approximately \$16,500.00 per season. Once all the costs of mining have been removed chances are the miner might net themselves a profit of between \$5000.00 to \$10,000.00. Hardly a politician's or a bureaucrats or any normal working person's wages by any stretch of the imagination and definitely not enough to even meet the equivalent of living on social welfare.

Continued on page 7



Then, only to compound and exacerbate this problem, is the incredible lack of attention given to the granting of leases; one which, like the yardage question, has also reached the point of absurdity and is bordering on fraud for those many applicants who put down their money years ago are still awaiting word on whether on not their leases are to be granted. Now it may be true that decisions, such as the amount of yardage capable of being worked, ultimately rest with those within government who might best be described as politicians rather than bureaucrats but filling the gap that exists between the placer miner and the politician is a network of bureaucracy that ought to be fully aware of this extremely critical problem and, in turn, working in conjunction with the miner to resolve it by lobbying those higher up in decision-making portfolios to make the necessary adjustments in a timely manner so as to free up the miners who then can expect to work enough ground in a season to survive and continue building up their businesses. And yes, we hear talk of such changes occurring; rumours of major increases in the amount of pay dirt that sometime soon might materialize during the current sitting of the legislature yet nothing that anyone, be they miner or mine inspector, can actually put their finger on and say this is going to happen and when it will happen, all of which leaves the placer miner with a sense of lingering doubt and an inability to plan ahead for the future season. These are hardly positive initiatives for either government or industry and beg the question as to why the Minister of Mines cannot grasp the problem and quickly resolve it and let the industry know about it prior to the commencement of the upcoming mining season.

In my mind these two primary concerns were still left unresolved when the seminar ended and will continue to plague the placer miner until they are dealt with in a timely and reasonable manner.*



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COST COMPARISONS FOR NEW FEE STRUCTURE COMING INTO EFFECT JULY 1 2012

Placer Comparison

Placer cost comparison to acquire a cell claim (using a 19.5 hectare cell) is:

NOW **Current Filing Fees NEW Filing Fees** \$97.50 \$0.00

Placer cost comparison to acquire a cell claim (comprised of 4 cells or 78 hectares) is:

NOW NEW Current Filing Fees NEW Filing Fees \$390.00 **\$156** \$0.00

Placer cost comparison for work required on a cell claim (using a 19.5 hectare cell) is:

NOW 1 year NEW 1 vear **Current Filing Fees NEW Filing Fees** \$195 \$390 \$39 \$0.00

Placer cost comparison for rental required on a placer lease (using a 50 hectare block) is:

NEW rent **NOW Filing Fees NEW Filing Fees** NOW 1 year rent

\$250 \$1,000 \$0.00 \$0.00

Mineral Comparison

Mineral cost comparison to acquire a cell claim (using a 19.5 hectare cell) is:

NOW **Current Filing Fees NEW Filing Fees NEW** \$7.80 \$34.13 \$0.00 \$0.00

Mineral cost comparison to acquire a cell claim (comprised of 25 cells, or 487.5 hectares) is:

NOW **Current Filing Fees NEW Filing Fees** NEW \$195.00 \$853.13 \$0.00 \$0.00

Mineral cost comparison for work required on a mineral claim (using a 500 hectare block) is:

NOW 1 year NEW year 1-2 NEW Year 3-4 **NEW Year 7+ NOW Filing Fees** NEW Year 5-6 **NEW Filing Fees** \$2000 \$2500 \$5000 \$7500 \$10,000 \$200 \$0.00

Mineral cost comparison for rental required on a mineral lease (using a 500 hectare block) is:

■NOW 1 year rent **NEW** rent **NOW Filing Fees NEW Filing Fees** \$5,000 \$10,000 \$0.00 \$0.00

Provided by Accurate Mining Services Ltd

An open letter to the Editor:

April 7, 2012

Dear Sir/Madam(s):

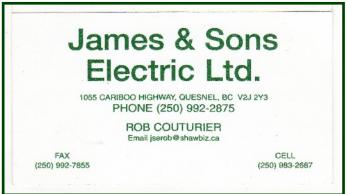
I would like bring to attention that most testing on most claims is just a two man operation, mom and pop style, if you will. This is what some want to do in their retirement. They take safety very seriously but with two people on that site 90% of the time with first-aid tickets, I have to question why I would need a backboard and oxygen bottles. If they have an EPI-pen, eye wash solution & first-aid kit, in each highway vehicle that is on the mine site, why do they need/are required to have a backboard. This is beyond useless. You only have one person to roll that person that is injured, onto the board. Then what do you do? You cannot load the injured as now they are too heavy for one person to safely lift, without causing further harm to the injured, and more, than likely, the risk of injury to the



rescuer. Even with two or three people to lift the board, you are still at risk of injury to any of the parties. It takes four people to safely lift the board. Some have and use a satellite phone or would be on the radio tad trying to raise some help from anyone on the back roads to get an ambulance or the RCMP out there. It starts to beg the question if **the powers that be**, have been watching a bit too much Discovery Channel and some of their current documentaries involving this hobby/livelihood.

The (quote and un-quote) powers that be are suggesting (very forcefully) that we now need to have certain medical devices such as oxygen bottles and backboards for under five (5) persons on a site. First of all, if you are not qualified to administer oxygen (EMR or EMT), you should not do so. How are you to know the proper doses to administer. Same applies to the backboard (aka spine board) above. The next thing they want is a person to attend an ETV (Emergency Transport Vehicle). These "Band-aid units" are not recognized as EMR's or EMT's, because they are not registered with the province. This creates a conflict between the Good Samaritan's Act and the Emergency Medical Code. As soon as you are "paying" someone to administer first-aid, they are no longer covered by the GSA. And if they are not registered with the province, they are not EMR's or EMT's in the eyes of the law. Now we are getting into huge amounts of dollars. Not just in capital costs, but also in potential lawsuits from employees, if a small mining operation has any. Not to mention the ethics of business and the willingness to help a fellow person in need.

The powers that be are asking us to have a medic/ETV (with attendant) on site. If you are not a big operation, you will not be able to afford this cost. I would have to think that the powers that be are trying to squeeze the little guy out. You cannot group these persons with the big corporations. (Also raises the question of ethics again, but that's for another letter) I know of several miners and/or fisher persons and/or hunters that go out every day by themselves, panning, quading and mining by themselves with equipment I would have wonder if they have to meet these exact same requirements when they visit a site in search of precious metals/sport/game. Food for thought - does the Inspector have any of the equipment in his/her truck that the powers that be are demanding that we have? I can surmise that the truth is, probably not. A bunch of weekend warriors, come from outside British Columbia, and inject their economy with much needed cash. This is not to say that locals don't do the exact same, come mining season. But every little bit helps. If I were you, I would "throw the book right back at them" when they roll up onto your sites. If they don't have EVERY bit of PPE, no admittance. (big hint: Fire Retardant Coveralls, CSA approved footwear, CSA hard hats, etc)



I take safety very serious. I am certain that many of you know exactly what the risks are and did hazard assessments. Perhaps, cut down trees that were over hanging dead snags that could have fallen on you, my significant other, equipment or any <u>uninvited</u> panner headed to the creek. If you feel that a dig is not safe, it is not executed. If people come on to the mine site, the common move for most is to shut down the operation. It is plain and simple. I would hope that if friends and family come on to the site, are made aware of where they can go and where they cannot go based upon the hazard assessments done (such as areas like the equipment, open excavations and other hazards on the site). They are your kin after all. If it were me, I would not want them in harm's way.

I do not nor will not take that risk or potential for an incident to happen I am a Production Foreman in the oilfield (operating oil and gas wells and

plants), been a volunteer firefighter (14 years) and have seen more gruesome incidents than the average person. Foreign to most, the oilfield has much greater risks associated with it (explosions, blow outs, fires, etc due to the nature of the material we handle ie: natural gas [same stuff most of you heat your houses with in the winter]). I am required to have a 30 lbs. fire extinguisher, a burn kit and a first aid kit in my truck. And I am doing 10 times the hazardous job than these folks are doing in this placer "industry"/hobby. I have yet to have such an incident or unfortunate circumstance happen. This is because of training and hazard assessments. It all boils down to right to refuse unsafe work! Maybe the powers that be have to get in touch with reality. Not everything in the real world is as it seems on television. Maybe the "in bed" stuff has to stop and a good hard look at reality is needed. Those are my thoughts and it doesn't matter if you agree or disagree, I encourage you to email me at pro-operator@telus.net.

Sincerely;

Rick Scobey

Miners Adventures

a gold pan, an axe, shovel, pick, a slicker, a rifle, extra pair of socks and a goodly The way mining used to be... amount of grub and a prospector was off into the wilderness to find that elusive gold & once found, he would stake his claim & extract the gold by whatever means he chose.

THE OUTHOUSE POEM

The service station trade was slow The owner sat around. With sharpened knife and cedar stick Piled shavings on the ground. No modern facilities had they, The log across the rill Led to a shack, marked His and Hers That sat against the hill. "Where is the ladies restroom, sir?" The owner leaning back, Said not a word but whittled on, And nodded toward the shack. With guickened step she entered there But only stayed a minute, Until she screamed, just like a snake Or spider might be in it. With startled look and beet red face She bounded through the door, And headed quickly for the car Just like three gals before. She missed the foot log -

> jumped the stream The owner gave a shout,

As her silk stockings, down at her knees Caught on a sassafras sprout. She tripped and fell - got up, and then In obvious disgust, Ran to the car, stepped on the gas, And faded in the dust. Of course we all desired to know What made the gals all do The things they did, and then we found The whittling owner knew. A speaking system he'd devised To make the thing complete. He tied a speaker on the wall Beneath the toilet seat. He'd wait until the gals got set And then the devilish tike, Would stop his whittling long enough,

To speak into the mike. And as she sat, a voice below Struck terror, fright and fear, "Will you please use the other hole we're painting under here!"

Submitted by Arthur Topham

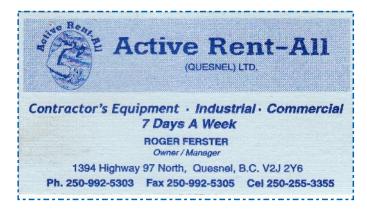






Two Girls Waffle House This picture was made in between ca. 1900 and 1916.















Where To Look for GOLD researched & submitted be Edith

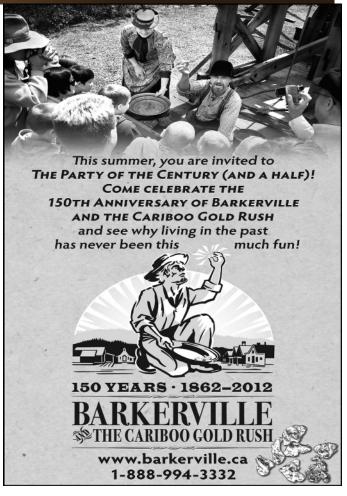
If you are a beginner ..be sure that whereever you go looking for gold that it is not an active mining claim, or you that you have the owner's permission to do so, or maybe you have just acquired a claim.

The best place to start is in historic gold bearing ground. Something you will need to do a lot of is sampling, and you should be persistent with it. First of all the gold is out there, you only need to find it, secondly by sampling you will determine if it's worth working the area. Once you find some gold, if you continue to sample it could get you to a good 'paystreak' also you will need a new paystreak when you have worked the old one out.

Remember that gold is heavier then the gravels that you find it in & with proper panning the gold will end up in the bottom of your pan. When you've worked it down to black sands & hopefully some gold is in there, you can remove the black sands with a magnet. If you keep shaking your pan when using a magnet to remove the black sand it will help to keep the sands from clumping around your gold.

Some places to start looking are:

Gold bearing areas in & along the streams, rivers & gravel bars are the easiest places to look for gold. Start where the water widens and/or slows down is where gold usually drops off. The heaviest gold works its way downstream slowly and will drop off first, where as the lighter gold will travel farther & even float before it settles. The heavier gold can drop into holes, crevices in bedrock, boil holes (if not too turbulent), bottom of waterfalls and around obstacles like tree roots, boulders, etc. Inside curves of the streams are good targets, remember that gold will travel the easiest & shortest route down the stream. In times of high water gold will catch in the moss on the banks and on the rocks. On the gravel bars the gold can be distributed through all the bar but the upstream part of the bar will usually catch more gold then the downstream end. One thing to consider is that gold does not settle consistently, it is usually spotty and the water turbulence, the weight and size of the gold, the route the it takes downstream all dictate how far and where it will settle. Another factor to consider is that settled gold can and likely will get covered by lighter material travelling downstream.



Old mine sites are another area, the equipment used by the old timers wasn't very efficient, and many times they only took the bigger gold and moved on. Old tailings piles should be checked out, as again the gold extraction equipment wasn't very efficient and there's a good possibility there was a loss of gold through the system. Nuggets too large to have gone through the screen have been found in the tailings piles. Areas that have been hydraulically mined, where powerful jets of water were used to extract gold off the hillsides, often the loss of gold here was pretty high, so it's worth exploring.

Natural water systems can and have changed through the years and because of erosion, floods, snow melt, etc. can open new pockets of gold. Benches, where the older streams were left high & dry, also below these benches where water run off & erosion may have carried gravels down from the bench above can contain gold.

Bedrock outcrops, especially those near streams may contain gold in the cracks & crevices. Valleys between "lode gold" mountains often contain gold in the material eroded from outcrops t hat accumulates down the slopes and some of this material may have washed by run off into the streams & rivers that run at the valley bottoms. This type of valley is recognized by its "V" shape which has been formed

through the ages by various types of erosion.

A "U" shaped valley can also contain gold from glacial deposits which have washed into the streams or it may have remained in the ground away from the water where it could be deposited in shallow to very deep ground. The gold

here can be harder to locate in the ground without drill testing or the use of some type of machinery.

Box 25 Barkerville B.C. VOK-1BO

Bus. 994 -3474 Res. 992 - 5371 Area Code 250

Fax. 992 – 5376 email: mrea@telus.net

Manager: Bob Rea

1007 Anderson Drive, Quesnel, B.C. V2J 6P3

A Golden Fact:

Our oceans contain the highest amount of gold on the Earth's surface, about eight times the total amount extracted to date.

GOLD WEIGHTS

24 Grains = 1 penny weight
31.1 Grams = 1 oz.
20 Pennyweight = 1 oz.
480 Grains = 1 oz.
12 Troy ounces = 1 troy pound

ADVERTISING PAGE

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These claims are located on Lightening Creek next to Wingdam.

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WORDS of WISDOM

God gave us two ends one to sit on and
one to think with.
Success depends on which
one you use.
Head you win,

Tail you lose.

Author unknown

Success is a ladder you can not climb with your hands in your pockets.

American Proverb

The only place where success is found before work is in a dictionary

V. Sasson & D. Kendall

FOR SALE

We still have the old signs for sale for \$30.00 (tax incl.) it's a bright yellow with red & black lettering.

Caps \$15.00

Regular T-Shirts....\$10.00

OnSale!

Dated T-Shirts for \$5.00

For these items call:

Chris or Celine at 250 992-8568 Or come to our monthly meeting, we'll have them there.



Nickel Creek Resourses Inc.

8061 Chinook Way Blaine, WA 98230

Contact Page

The Cariboo Miner Editors wish to thank all those that contributed to this issue. We look forward to your suggestions, stories, articles, reports, news and old and new mining pictures.

Please submit your articles by June 27th, 2012 for the July/August Issue.

CMA E	xecutive List	2011- 2012
President:	Chris Winther	992-8568
1st Vice:	Don Rabby	992-6749
2 nd Vice:	Dennis Wittner	992-8687
Sec:	Arthur Topham	992-3479
Tres:	Brenda Dunbar	
Directors:	Celine Duhamel	992-8568
	Dave Erickson	
	Don Kirkham	983-5792
	Glen Leslie	991-2706
	Mike Moroni	747-8302
	Edith Spence	992-7659

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Chief Gold Commissi	oner	Anne Currie	250 952-0868		
Deputy Gold Commissioner		Ed Collazzi	604 660-2814		
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	Tom	Charles	250 371-3783		
	Ann I	Brunke	250 371-3902		
Kamloops Mines Office			250 828 -4131		
441 Columbia Street		(Fax	250 828-4154)		
Kamloops, BC V2C 2T3					
Bob Simpson, MLA (Cariboo)			250 991-0296		

CMA meeting's are held on the 2nd Tuesday of the month at the Quesnel Senior's Center, Activity Room (side door) at 7:00 pm.



Application for Membership

CARIBOO MINING ASSOCIATION

POST OFFICE: Box 4184, Quesnel, B.C. Canada V2J 3J3

EMAIL: cariboominingassociation@hotmail.com

	WEBSITE: www.cariboominingassociation.com PRESIDENT: Chris Winther 250 992 8568						
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Name:							
Address:							
City:	Postal Code:						
Phone:	Date:						
Email:							
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