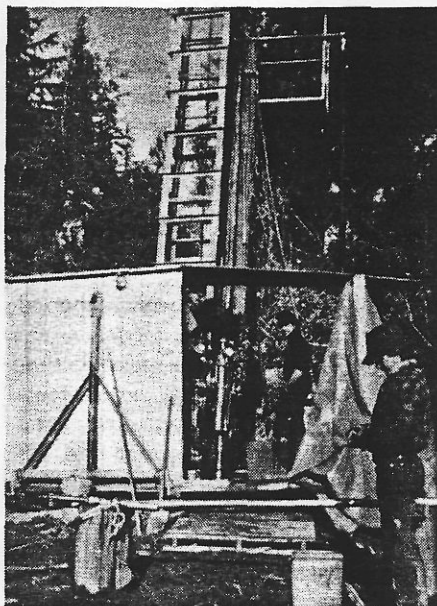


Granges/Windflower Underground Program at Goldfinch

82K NW 076



Drill rigs at work last summer on the Goldfinch Property near Revelstoke.

Granges Exploration Ltd. - probably one of the busiest exploration/development/mining companies of its size in North America - is now underway with a work program designed to advance yet another project from a promising gold prospect into a potential producer. This time the gold producing company has put the spotlight on a joint ventured gold project located near Revelstoke, B.C.

Mike Muzylowski, president of Granges, and Gerald Ryznar, president of Windflower Mining Ltd., announced they are underway with the next stage of exploration on their Goldfinch Property (Granges 60%, Windflower 40%) which will consist of underground development work, bulk sampling, and mill testing of ore in preparation for future production. Costs

for this stage of exploration and development are estimated to be in the order of \$3 million.

The joint venture reports that surface drilling to date has confirmed ore reserves on the original discovery zone, the Dorothy Vein, at 150,000 metric tonnes at 8.2 grams per tonne (.24 oz/ton), and has indicated very promising results from two additional mineralized zones, both of which are expected to add substantially to the potential of the property.

Results of the drilling to date on the combined Dorothy, Dorothy North and East Zone now indicate in the order of 100,000 ounces of gold available to underground mining, with additional potential along strike of the major structure which runs for 6 km across the property.

The latest reported intersection from the Dorothy Vein assayed .47 opt gold over 16.40 feet from Drill Hole 132. This is a "significant" drill hole, the joint venture says, as it intersects the Dorothy Vein at a vertical depth of 328 feet below surface, in an area where it was previously thought that the ore zone was bottoming out.

The "Dorothy North" zone appears to be a separate and distinct ore body occurring 100 metres north and along strike of the original "Dorothy" discovery. The joint venture expects that with further drilling the Dorothy North could easily carry another 150,000 metric tonnes of similar grade to the main Dorothy Zone. The following drill hole intercepts are from the Dorothy North Zone and occur over a strike length of 80 metres. The zone is still open along strike and at depth.

- A 15.95 ft. intersection from Drill Hole 117 ran .15 opt gold.

- A 15.25 ft. intersection from Drill Hole 120 ran .25 opt gold including 10.43 ft. of .35 opt gold.

- A 11.85 ft. intersection from Drill Hole 126 ran .34 opt gold.

Drill testing from surface is continuing on the East Zone as well. This is a zone of en-echelon quartz veining that is characterized by its low sulphide content but commonly carrying high grade visible free gold. A recent intersection from this zone ran 2.7 opt gold over 3.28 ft.

The two companies report that with grades averaging approximately 1.0 oz. gold/ton this East Zone now appears "very significant". Expectations are that a reserve from this zone alone, of at least 20,000 oz. of gold, and perhaps considerably more, is very possible. Strike length is now in the order of 100 metres, and the intersection of drill Hole 140 (reported to have returned another significant intersection in the

East Zone) now establishes a down dip extent of at least 80 metres. However, the companies say that closer spaced drill testing from surface and/or from underground is required to establish an accurate ore reserve.

In other areas on the property, a number of drill holes were drilled in between ore zones and although they intersected quartz veining, only low grade gold mineralization was encountered. The joint venture reports that in the Scott Creek area, 7 drill holes encountered only narrow mineralized intersections. More problematic, however, they say, is the fact that the drilling indicated the mineralized zone to be cut off by a fault, thus limiting its extent. More detailed geological study of the Scott Creek Zone is now required.

Copper Country

from Page 5

trols Cominco but also owns 22% of Lornex, not to mention its own Highmont mine just over the hill.

The whole question for the innocent mine watcher is - can the copper industry be that bad when this kind of expenditure took place against the gloomy backdrop of 60-cent metal? The Valley-Lornex project was in place long before the copper price made its move.

And looking back over the past half decade, something seems to be missing from the equation. According to the Mining Association of B.C., net copper mining revenue has climbed from \$320 million in 1982 to \$468 million in 1986, a strong second place to met coal, which had corresponding figures of \$550 million and \$847 million. Both industries where, we're repeatedly told, we operate at a loss for the benefit of those two well-known charities, the Japanese steel consortium and the European auto industry.

One way or another, something is being exaggerated. We're either not losing as much as reported, or we should cease, desist and become a province of carrot

in 1987 were too late to create a significant turnaround. That will happen in 1988, when mining revenue will likely outdistance the oil and gas sector of the company. Westmin, of course, is that unusual hybrid organization that has its cake in Alberta oil and eats it in B.C. mining.

Few junior mining stocks are well positioned with copper properties, simply because it has been a long time since a solid incentive existed for copper exploration. In addition the era of the Sixties, when copper development was taking place had the effect of shaking most copper properties down into the hands of the majors.

Still, there remain one or two possibilities. Abermin Resources and Getty Resources both have copper properties which they will no doubt be urging along, and no doubt there will be others with multi-mineral locations which will be examined a little more closely with respect to their copper content.

The thing people miss when they talk about copper becoming obsolete is that it's been around so long simply because it's so flexible, so tough and so adaptable. For 15,000 years it has served primitive tribes