

Property File

93 M 006

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deposits (Kemess South, Huckleberry and Mount
with estimated capital costs totaling approxi-
ed to be in production by 1998; mine life ranges
historic Bralorne gold mine is scheduled to be
the Golden Bear mine is scheduled to resume
e, heap leaching gold operation, following the
k and Ursa zone "Carlin-type" deposits. Total
26 million tonnes, a 13% increase over 1995.
at several coal mines.

estimated at \$100 million, a 20% increase from
ures occurred at minesites, 73% on advanced
erative projects. An estimated 210 projects had
decrease from 1995). Of these, over 25 projects
Total meterage drilled is estimated at 500,000
thwest. The largest program in 1996 was Red
million in expenditures. Two other projects,
ected to each expend in excess of \$12 million

nyry (41.5%), vein (32.5%), massive sulphide
industrial minerals (1.7%), placer (0.5%), and
d by approximately 15% to over 38,000 units;
ber of claim forfeitures. A number of advanced
assessment Process (e.g. Tulsequah Chief, Red
e, Golden Bear and Red Chris). Grassroots
llowing regions: a) Cariboo, Mt. Milligan to
s for gold-enriched porphyries, b) Sullivan and
Interior Plateau and Toodoggone regions for
mal gold deposits, d) Stewart camp for meso-
its, e) Cassiar camp for bulk-mineable, heap
Barkerville-Likely camps for mesothermal and

activities increased as a result of the release in
(RGS) data for the Cry Lake area (104I), and
of the East Kootenay region. The provincial
ed positive results; 68 grants were awarded to

next few years, with their significant regional
o new areas and spur exploration.

10:35 Red Mountain (Clone), BC

Ed Kruchkowski, Teuton Resources Corporation

The Clone property, owned by Teuton Resources Corp. and Minvita Enterprises Ltd. is located 16 km southeast of Stewart, British Columbia in the Skeena Mining Division. The property covers an area of Hazelton pyroclastic volcanic rocks in contact with a variety of intrusive plutons associated with the main Coast Range Batholith.

During 1995, the property was explored by 513.8 m of trenching, ground geophysics and 1070 m of BTW drilling in 13 holes. During 1996, the property was explored by 1312.8 m of trenching in 141 trenches, ground geophysics and 11,487.1 m of both BTW and NQ2 drilling in 113 holes.

Mineralization within the main area of interest consists of two different and distinct types. The mineralization is hosted by steeply dipping sub-parallel, en echelon, shear controlled veins and stockwork with a northwesterly trend. The first type of mineralization is dominated by pyrite plus/minus arsenopyrite plus/minus chalcopyrite with gold and cobalt values within chlorite, schistose lapilli tuffs and the second by massive hematite veins with associated chlorite and calcite-quartz stockworks within broad zones of hematite-chlorite-K-feldspar altered rocks. Specularite, chalcop magnetite and locally visible gold are associated with the hematite-domi mineralization. The sulfide-dominated mineralization prevails along strike lengt to 2 km. The hematite-dominated structures have less defined walls but show strike lengths as well.

There is some evidence to suggest that the sulfide mineralization is later and overprinting along the hematite bearing structures has occurred. Based on the arsenic-cobalt geochemical association, a potential strike length of at least 5.5 indicated for the main gold bearing structures.

10:50 Hearne Hill, BC

Gordon Weary, Booker Gold Explorations Ltd.

Booker Gold Explorations Ltd. is currently involved in an aggressive drill program on the Hearne Hill property, located in west-central British Columbia. Drilling during the winter of 1997 will determine the size and extent of enriched copper-gold breccia zones discovered in 1996 and attempt to locate new areas of high-grade mineraliza- tion.

The Hearne Hill property is located 65 km northeast of Smithers, British Columbia. Hearne Hill is a classic porphyry copper-gold deposit associated with rocks of the Babine Igneous Suite. The presence of chalcopyrite-cemented breccia bodies at Hearne Hill is unique among the Babine deposits. Former open pit producers in the area are the Bell Copper Mine, 15 km to the south (128 m tonnes of 0.48% Cu, 0.30 g/t Au) and the Granisle Mine, 18 km to the south (94 m tonnes 0.43% Cu, 0.12 g/t

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Au). The Morrison Deposit lies adjacent to Hearne Hill and has an indicated and inferred resource of 190 m tonnes grading 0.40% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au.

Booker Gold's 1996 program proved that the porphyry system on the Hearne Hill property is of larger dimensions than previously inferred and contains at least three enriched copper-gold volcanic breccia zones with grades of 0.4 to 5.0% Cu and 0.1 to 3.0 g/t Au. Drilling during the fall of 1996 established that a small high-grade breccia occurrence discovered by Booker Gold in 1995 (the *Peter Bland* zone) is in fact part of a much larger mineralized breccia system that may connect at depth, along a steeply dipping North 20° East strike, 300 m to the southwest with lithologically identical breccia of the known *Chapman* zone. Drilling of both shallow and deep angled holes perpendicular to the assumed strike direction has shown that the copper-gold mineralization widens at depth. Drilling will continue both to the northeast and southwest to determine the strike length and size of this enriched showing.

Step-out drilling in late 1996 was implemented to determine grades adjacent to the enriched breccia zone. Drill results from this area unexpectedly intersected a different type of mineralized breccia. Cross-sections from drill logs suggests the presence of a narrow zone of northeast oriented, brecciated biotite-feldspar-porphyry. Mineralization within the fragmental porphyry consists primarily of disseminated and fracture infilled chalcopyrite. Further drilling in this area will determine the strike length and grade of this new showing.

Results from an extensive till sampling survey of the property during the summer of 1996 identified two extremely high coinciding copper and gold geochemical anomalies west of the *Bland* zone. Trenching up-slope of the smaller of the two anomalies uncovered over 40 m of intensely mineralized volcanic breccia (up to 8.0% Cu, 3.0 g/t Au). Subsequent drilling of holes 96-64 to 96-72 proved that this occurrence is connected to the *Bland* zone. A second geochemical anomaly of greater magnitude and size is located 100 to 300 m west of the *Bland* zone. Drill permits were granted for this area in early 1997 and intense exploration is currently in progress.

11:05 Harmony, BC

Tara Case, Misty Mountain Gold Ltd.

The Harmony Project is located on Graham Island, within the Queen Charlotte Islands, and comprises 444 sq km of mineral claims. The focus of current exploration activity is on the Specogna epithermal gold deposit located 20 km southwest of the nearest town of Port Clements. The Specogna deposit is 100% owned by Misty Mountain Gold Limited, a Hunter-Dickinson company, which is listed on NASDAQ, Toronto and Vancouver Stock Exchanges.

The Specogna gold deposit is adjacent to a Tertiary volcanic complex, and is localized along a northerly-striking right-lateral-normal fault. The deposit is hosted within Tertiary age rocks that consist of mixed sedimentary rocks, a minor mudflow breccia, silica sinter and minor siltstone and sandstone that have been intruded by rhyolite.

Gold occurs disseminated within the pervasive siltstone and is associated with small amounts of visible to microscopic gold occurring in banded quartz veins. Vein textures and the occurrence of these veins indicate that both mixing of meteoric water and hydrothermal events localized gold deposition.

Previous operators defined a gold resource based on dominantly vertical drilling. The Hunter Dickinson project in late 1994 and began a reassessment of the project beginning with geological reserves and gold grades. The project is now being drilled with closely spaced and optimally oriented diameters to define zoning internal to the deposit. The higher grade zones are being drilled to depth beyond the area of previous drilling. The project includes reassessing mining methods, milling and economic aspects.

Current exploration is being directed to expand the resource to depth from reserves delineated to date.

11:20 Meliadine, NWT

Rex Brommecker, WMC International Limited

The Meliadine gold project is located in the Keewatin region of Canada. The centre of the property is approximately 100 km west of Rankin Inlet, near the western shore of Hudson Bay.

The first claims on the Meliadine West Property were made by WMC Minerals Inc. Since then the property has been owned by several companies including Asamera, Rio Algom, and WMC International Ltd. signed an agreement with WMC International Ltd. to acquire the property from Cumberland and Comaplex in 1995. The most significant result of exploration to date is the discovery of the Tiriruniak Shear which is a significant gold zone ranging up to 44.8 m @ 9.26 g/t Au.

The Meliadine West property covers part of a Proterozoic complex that has undergone dominant Proterozoic deformation and is associated with iron formation and shear zones near the Pyke Fault. The most significant gold mineralization occurs in the Main Tiriruniak Zone. In the Main Tiriruniak Zone, gold is dominantly found in two parallel zones: the Contact Zone and the Lower Fault Zone. Each appears to have a strike length of more than 1 km. The Contact Zone has a moderate easterly plunge for more than 1 km. The Lower Fault Zone is an intense shear at the base of the mafic volcanic rocks. Gold in the Lower Fault Zone is hosted in stockworks and ribbon-textured or laminated quartz veins are thick and high grade (e.g. 5.1 g/t Au).