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CITATION RESOUR ES DRILLS FORS

from Canada Stockwatch

A farm-in joint venture agreement on the Fors property 38km south of the Sullivan deposit at Kimberley, BC was executed in the fall of last year, and an initial \$650,000 in flow through funds was raised at \$1.00 per share in November 1996 with phase one drilling commencing at that time. By early March four drill holes were completed, totalling approximately 3,900m.

Impetus for this program is the belief that the large volume of tourmalinite, albite, and intraformational conglomerate adjacent to the 75,000 tonne Fors stratiform Zn-Pb-Ag deposit is grossly disproportionate to the size of the known massive sulphide. Management believes that the system may be of a scope sufficient to host a large massive sulphide deposit.

Upon completion of this first phase drilling, it became apparent that the geologic characteristics and areal extent of the alteration and mineralization at Fors are analogous to the Sullivan-North Star corridor alteration zone. Subsequently, the term 'Fors Corridor' has been coined to more accurately describe this partially delineated zone of alteration.

With knowledge that mineable ore only occurs over less than 10% of the area of the Sullivan-North Star corridor it became obvious that grid drilling would be required to adequately evaluate the Fors property for the existence of an economic ore body.

During March the company completed a flow through private placement, raising an additional \$1.5 million at \$2.00 per share to execute this program. Phase two drilling commenced in early May with the intention of completing 30,000 ft in 10-12 deep holes.

In May Citation reported that the first hole of a planned 10 hole programme had to be terminated after encountering a fault zone at 3500 ft with an orientation subparallel to the direction of drilling. Given the orientation and dispacement of the fault continuation of the hole would have resulted in exiting the fault zone beneath the stratigraphic target, (which is the Sullivan Mine stratigraphy directly beneath the Fors perched sulphide layer).

A second hole (started with a different direction) had to be terminated at 914 ft because of extreme deviation. A third hole targeted to intersect the Sullivan stratigraphic interval approximately 200m S of a vertical projection to Sullivan time of the Fors mineralized layer at a depth of 900 metres was planned using HQ size to reduce hole deviation, and oriented to the SE to avoid the fault.

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MELLOR MOVES ON

by J. Murray, P. Geo.

for almost the first time since he retired. Red has bought a condo in Kelowna and is moving as soon as he gets his boat over there. Red will be remembered by many readers as our long-time Mines Inspector. He always seemed to have the best interests of the miner at heart and had good advice for everyone. He is obviously enjoying his retirement, and tells me that with no yards to

Ran into Red Mellor the other day look after he is now free to wander the world, perhaps pursuing a second career in entertainment on cruise ships. Some of us remember his talents at the piano, and he tells me he has been working on his music, and has been well received on-board. [It really is a tough life isn't it!]

> Red. Eniov Good luck, your retirement. You earned it.

SILVER DEMAND BOOST???

from http://www.info-mine.com

The Silver Institute predicts that Bill Clinton's announcement of the construction of an extra 1 million solar powered buildings across the US will further boost the demand for silver

which is used to make a paste that is the basis for 90% of all crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells (common to most solar panels) according to Jeffrey Mazur of the US Energy Department.

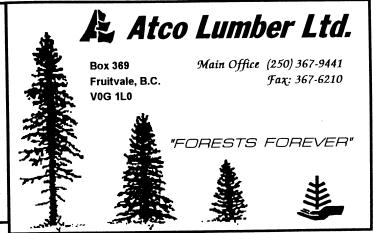


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SIFTER CONFIRMED IN ASLO

Cream Minerals reports first assay results from an initial surface sampling program on its Kaslo silver property confirm the high-grade silver occurrences reported to exist on the property. A number of showings have now been located and plotted, and sampling is continuing in those areas.

The Kaslo silver property (optioned from Eric and Jack Denny) contains several small past-producing mines lying along a 9 km long, NE trending, mineralized belt. Grab samples from a cross-section of

mineralization types were collected from ore dumps and chip samples taken from both the footwall and the hanging-wall of the mineralization wherever outcrop exposure allowed. The table shows rock chip and grab sample assays from the Silver Bear, Metropolitan, Hartford, Gibson, Dublin and Cork showings.

Silver Bear

The Silver Bear, discovered in 1919, was tested above the water table with six short adits and numerous surface trenches. Ore shipments between 1919 and 1952 totalled 500 tons grading 1,400 g/t Ag, 2.1% Pb and 1.8% Zn. As previous workings only accessed the mineralized zone above the water table, there is reason to believe there is potential for considerable mineralization at depth. The chip samples were collected adjacent to the high grade vein mineralization from areas previously reported as mill feed. With these samples assaying between 2.7 to 92.0 g/t Ag, it is apparent that the mineralized zone

adapted from Canada Stockwatch may extend well beyond the high grade ore shoots that were previously tested.

医阿特斯氏征

The Metropolitan showing is 700 m S and along strike from the Silver Bear workings, and may mark the S end of the Silver Bear zone

Gibson

Type

grab

grab

chip

chip

grab

chip

grab

grab

chip

chip

chip

chip

grab

grab

grab

grab

grab

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Sample

SB-1

SB-2

SB-3

SB-4

SB-5

SB-6

SB-7

SB-8

TR-SB-2

TR-SB-3

TR-SB-4

TR-SB-5

MET I

WIN1

WIN2

WIN3

WIN4

WIN5

WIN6

WIN7

WIN3-

WIN3 CUT-1

WIN3 CUT-2

WIN3 CUT-3

WIN3 CUT-4

WIN3 CUT-5

HART1

CORK2

CORK3

DUB-1

DUB-2

DUB-3

DUB-4

DUB-5

DUB-6

DUB-7

The Gibson mine was discovered in 1895 and explored intermittently with seven short adits until 1935, when an ownership dispute led to litigation lasting nearly 40 years, after which the property was escheated to the crown. Ore shipments prior

Width (cm) AG (g/t)

130

100

100

-

60

90

80

90

500

60

150

40

220

85

50

50

40

50

120

65

29.1

10.0

20.0

68.1

92.0

4536.5

291.6

147.1

29.3

5.0

51.9

320.5

188.3

2264.3

552.1

446.8

507.6

3.4

73.6

7.2

277.6

600.3

545.2

231.1

124.5

14.9

10.7

55.1

0.3

77.3

0.6

6.8

20.1

2242.6

2.7

3481.2

to 1935 totalled 676 tons grading 475 g/t Ag, 16% Pb, 8% Zn and trace Au. Grab samples WIN1 to WIN7 were of assorted mineralization from waste dump piles at each of the No. 1 through No. 7 adits on the Wintrop claim. Chip samples WIN3CUT-1 to WIN3CUT-5 were taken across mineralized outcrops exposed along the zone.

Hartford

Pb (%)

0.13

0.14

0.02

0.02

0.48

0.01

15.59

0.07

0.01

0.01

0.02

0.01

0.46

<u> 15.76</u>

0.10

10.14

24.69

5.06

14.09

33.13

0.03

0.13

0.10

1.40

0.20

1.71

0.44

9.44

0.80

0.10

0.12

1.19

0.03

2.11

2.15

3.25

0.16

0.14

15.55

1.32

6.20

11.50

0.10

0.04

0.13

0.07

0.23

5.31

6.21

10.45

14.00

15.78

5.69

14.65

0.05

0.06

0.10

0.06

0.07

0.78

2.49

5.43

17.80

0.07

0.16

0.36

0.26

4.48

0.25

0.15

The Hartford showing 400 m SW and along strike from the Gibson mine may be the strike extension of the Gibson zone. A single grab sample was taken from a waste dump near

two caved adits on the showing.

Cork

Historically, the Cork mine was the largest in this mineralized belt. It operated intermittently (sometimes jointly with the neighbouring Province mine) from 1900 to 1966 and produced 210,996 averaging 70 g/t Ag, 2.9% Pb and 4.7% Zn. The Cork consists of mineralized several limestone bands containing sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite and quartz. The two grab samples consist of pyrite, sphalerite, galena and quartz in a limestone unit. Additional sampling is being conducted in this area.

Dublin

The Dublin showings consist of an old adit and several trenches 300 m SW of the Cork mine. Samples DUB-1 to DUB-7 were from random locations across shear zones exposed in the workings.

Rock chip and grab sampling is continuing on the Kaslo silver property to confirm the high-grade silver mineralization and to prioritize areas for a possible drill program.

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