alteration are associated with dykes and/or zones of intrusion breccia. Weak hornfels has developed locally. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and rare molybdenite occur in breccia zones, along fractures and as disseminations. Traces of galena and sphalerite were also noted. Previous bedrock grab samples yielded assays up to 19.6 g/t Au and the area drill tested was outlined by a coincident gold-arsenic-antimony-bismuth soil geochem anomaly.

Jean (093N 079). Continental Copper has completed 5 holes of a 15-20 diamond drill program on their Cu-Mo porphyry prospect located 10 km south of Tchentlo Lake. The property is underlain primarily by Middle Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Gp. andesitic flows and pyroclastic rocks that have been intruded by the Jean Marie stock, an Early Cretaceous (130-135 Ma) granodiorite. Mineralization is primarily fracture controlled--pyrite, chalcopyrite and lessor molybdenite occur in hairline to 3 cm wide, widely spaced fractures, with or without quartz, with well-developed potassically altered envelopes. Pervasive and widespread clay alteration, primarily as a result of plagioclase destruction, gives way to propylitic alteration away from zone. The best intercept from 1995 drilling in the B zone was from a 35.7 metre interval in ddh J95-2 which averaged 0.562% Cu. Local hornfelsing and silicification of andesites, as well as magnetite stockwork zones, were also noted.

This years drill program is testing the N and B zones, two IP chargeability highs that comprise the east and central portions of an 8-km long IP chargeability high. A chalcopyrite-bearing garnet-diopside-epidote-calcite skarn, located west of the B zone, may also be drill tested this year. A flat structure, hosting an 8-cm wide quartz-sulphide vein was exposed while excavating material to armour the built-to-FPC-standards "drill" road.

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Kaza (093M 111). Everest Mines and Minerals Ltd. conducted a trenching and sampling program on the Kaza copper prospect, 6 km south of Kaza Lake and approximately 30 km due north of Takla Lake. The property is underlain by Lower Jurassic Telkwa Fm. volcanic rocks (andesitic flows, breccias, tuffs and lessor sediments). The volcanic package is cut by several felsic dykes that are part of the Eocene Katsberg Intrusions. Mineralization observed consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and magnetite in north-trending zones that parallel, and are presumably genetically associated with, the dykes.

Northstar (Fred - 094D 032). Everest Mines and Minerals Ltd. also conducted a modest trenching program on the Northstar prospect, about 9 km north of the Kaza copper prospect. The property is underlain by Upper Triassic Takla Group tuffs and sediments (Dewar Fm.) and andesite flows (of the overlying Savage Mountain Fm.). Copper mineralization occurs in both formations and includes vein, fracture-controlled and related flow-top and/or disseminated styles (Volcanic Redbed mineralization). A 'lower' open cut exposes several chalcocite-bornite veins up to 0.3 metre wide hosted by pale grey-green tuffs. An 'upper' trench exposes maroon bladed feldspar porphyry flows and amygdaloidal andesite flows that host chalcocite (±bornite±covelite) stockwork zones up to 0.5 metre wide. Malachite and azurite mark these zones, as well as line fractures and occur as disseminations along with chalcocite within the amygdaloidal flows. Sampling of these zones have yielded elevated silver values (5 to 600 g/t Ag) and anomalous gold values (up to 0.3 g/t Au) along with high copper grades. The bladed feldspar porphyry flows and the style of mineralization observed are very similar to those observed at the Marmot property in the McConnell Range.

June - Sept. '97