

Northern HI-LIGHTS

SULPHURETS

Newhawk moves towards production

In the Sulphurets camp of northwestern B.C., overshadowed of late by the nearby Eskay Creek discovery of Calpine Resources and Stikine Resources, **Newhawk Gold Mines** has just completed its phase-two drilling program with good results. In fact, the company expects to



Don McLeod

have a full feasibility study by the end of the year.

It has been a hectic year for Newhawk, a 60 per cent partner in the venture which has witnessed tragedy (two miners murdered and four geologists dead in an accident), seen a glorious hole throw up breathtaking assays and put company president Don McLeod ever closer to a positive production decision.

In mid-August Newhawk's hole U-89-292 tapped a new geological zone and

produced an assay of 7.5 oz/ton gold over an interval of 84.6 feet. A secondary analysis by a commercial laboratory in Stewart confirmed the findings. Not surprisingly, Newhawk shares leapt 75 cents on August 15 to close at \$3.75. **Granduc Mines**, which owns the other 40 per cent stake, closed 45 cents higher at \$3.20.

The newest batch of assay results, while not quite reaching such epic proportions, shows an above average mine in the making. The stage-two program was completed on time and under budget. More than 23,000 feet of underground drilling has been done, which at first was aimed at extending the West Zone, only to discover the new high-grade R-8 Zone.

Detailed drilling on the West zone has confirmed the continuity of high grades to the 1,200-metre level. Surface geological mapping has apparently discovered several new high-grade showings in areas south of the West Zone. A minimum 5,000-foot surface drilling program is now underway.

Meanwhile, the R-8 zone, which, the company says, shows promise of being even bigger, is open at all sides. A 13,000-foot underground drilling program will start shortly. To date, R-8 dimensions measure 165 feet in length with an average width of 13 feet.

Final reserve calculations will be completed when the 1989 phase-three program finishes. Preliminary reserves of 300,000 oz gold and 19.6 million oz silver have been mentioned by McLeod, based on a proven and possible 854,000 tons of ore with a grade of 0.354 oz/ton gold and 22.94 oz/ton silver. Final reserve calculations should be announced before the end of the year.

Johnny Mountain mine cuts losses

Initial results from **Skyline Gold Corp's** three-part \$2 million exploration program at its Johnny Mountain Mine, the first gold producer in the Iskut camp, have identified new reserves in an ore shoot of the Pickaxe vein similar to the one being mined in the parallel 16 vein.

And Skyline CEO Ron Shon says lower production costs at the mine enabled the company to reduce its loss in the last quarter to \$347,000, from \$1.2 million in the prior three months. Production costs were US \$202 per ounce of gold and gold equivalent. In the latest quarter the mine produced 12,167 ounces of gold, 19,832 ounces of silver and 361,631 ounces of copper.

Surface prospecting of the Stonehouse deposit, source of the Johnny Mountain Mine, has located a new vein, the Homestake, running parallel to and north of the Discovery vein. Surface trenching, mapping and sampling will be conducted to develop a possible drill target for late season exploration. Meanwhile, drilling continues on the 16 vein, and surface drilling is scheduled for the Gold Rush vein and other geophysical conductors.

Part two of the Skyline Gold program was directed at the McEdden Zone, 600

The company has raised \$1.2 million in a private placement of 251,000 flow-through shares to finance the above exploration program and is currently negotiating another private placement, this time for up to \$9.6 million in convertible, redeemable debentures. It will use the proceeds to increase working capital, increase mine capacity and replace other higher-cost debt.

Geddes raises \$10m for Windy Craggy

Financing of \$10 million has been raised by the Toronto based **Geddes Resources** for further exploration and development of the company's Windy Craggy property. The funds will be raised through two common-share private placements, a \$4.5 million rights offering and an underwritten \$3 million financing by First Marathon Securities.

The Windy Craggy copper property, in the St. Elias mountains of northwestern B.C., has mineable reserves of 111.5 million tonnes, according to the company, grading 1.7% copper. Much of the mineralized zone remains to be investigated.

Tenajon SB gets an OK

It has been agreed by **Tenajon Resources Corp** and **Westmin Mines** that the two become equal joint venture partners to explore and bring to production Tenajon's SB property, located on the Granduc Road, four miles west of the Premier Gold Joint Venture mill.

Westmin has committed itself to spending \$2.5 million on developing the property and a cash payment of \$600,000 to Tenajon, of which \$400,000 is considered an interest-free loan.

Westmin has assured the joint venture access to the Premier Mill at a guaranteed rate of 330 tons per day and preferred inclusive milling costs, currently estimated at about \$22 per ton.

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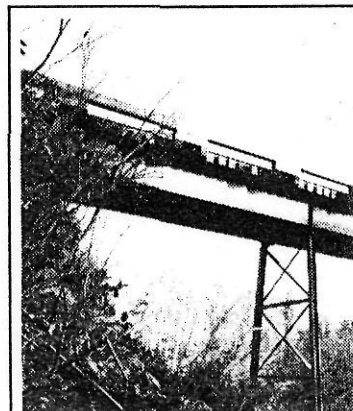
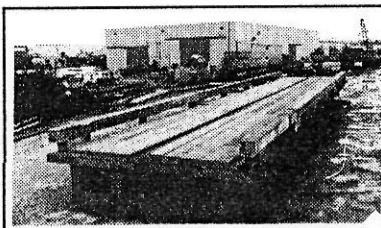
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Sulphurets - Newest Old Gold Camp

One of the busiest spots in the British Columbia mineral exploration scene lately has been the Sulphurets camp located 35 miles northwest of Stewart. It's an area well known for its mineral deposits, and today there are numerous companies - juniors and majors alike - in the 33 square miles that make up the Sulphurets gold/silver camp. Results obtained from various programs recently carried out in the area point to the fact - Sulphurets is on its way to become a major B.C. gold camp.

It's a classic case of "everything old is new again". The Sulphurets is certainly no newcomer on the precious metals scene. The camp has had a long and exciting history of gold and silver production, going back to the turn of the century when vast fortunes were made from the tons of gold and silver taken from the ground. Between the years of 1907 and 1968, the area had produced close to two million ounces of gold, 44 million ounces of silver and significant tonnages of base metals. The most notable producers were the Premier Silbak and Big Missouri operations.

For Newhawk Gold Mines Ltd., currently one of the most active junior mining companies in the area, it was a case of being in the right place at the right time. In the spring of 1985 the company was offered a chance to earn a 60% interest in a huge property by Granduc Mines Ltd.

Newhawk's president, Don McLeod, astute enough to know a good opportunity when one came his way, signed the deal and then in another good move - invited Lacana Mining Corporation to share its interest (and costs) on a 50/50 basis. Together the companies began to reveal the true potential of the Sulphurets. Newhawk's two joint venture partners; Lacana Mining and Granduc Mines Ltd. (controlled by Hecla Mining) are both well established senior mining companies.

The property has over 18 known areas of mineralization. The joint venture concentrated the majority of its work on the Brucejack area (comprised of two main zones: the West Zone and the Shore Zone). In August of 1985, Newhawk and Lacana started their first program on the Sulphurets and conducted a \$.5 million 13,000-foot drilling program on the West Zone. The results, when tabulated with those of the previous 26,000 feet of drilling on the West and Shore Zones, gave the joint venture its first mineral inventory in the Brucejack of: 1,114,288 tons of 0.28 oz. gold/ton, 23.30 oz. silver/ton.

This tonnage figure represents 313,157 contained ounces of gold and 26,060,000 contained ounces of silver.

During 1986, with an exploration budget of approximately \$2 million, the company added over 22,000 feet of drilling on the West Zone - a sufficient expenditure for the company to earn its interest. The 1986 program consisted of more than 1,400 feet of decline, drifting and raising.

Some of the most exciting news from the 1986 program came after Holes 175 and 176 were assayed. These holes intersected significant mineralization at depths to 950 feet from surface. The reserve figures quoted to the end of 1985 season were based on holes drilled to a depth of 300 feet and the companies believe these new intersections confirm that they have on their hands, a large orebody.

The average width and grade of holes drilled below the 500 foot level was 18.4 feet of 0.433 oz. gold/ton and 28.89 oz. silver/ton. Moving on to underground development gave the joint venture their first opportunity to "see the orebody" and results encountered from the first crosscuts were substantially better than those indicated by surface drilling.

RESERVE INCREASE ANNOUNCED

By the end of November, the Newhawk/Lacana joint venture announc-

ed there had been a sharp increase in West Zone reserves at the Sulphurets property. Overall tonnage for the West Zone is now increased to 1,016,730 tons from 546,873 tons uncut. The reserve grades 0.33 oz. gold per ton and 21 oz. silver and more than half of it is drill-indicated with the rest classified as inferred. Total reserves in the Brucejack area in all categories are 1.6 million tons at 0.34 oz. gold and 22.9 silver.

Newhawk believes the true potential of the Sulphurets has been barely touched and points out the fact that in addition to the Brucejack area now under development, there are 16 other known areas of mineralization. Newhawk says the potential for expanding the values of its property is "staggering" and gives as an example the Snowfield Zone where there is a low grade bulk tonnage already outlined. Limited drilling has indicated 7,000,000 tons of the estimated 20,000,000 tons grading 0.08 oz. gold/ton. (These reserves have not been used in tonnage figures quoted). The joint venture plans to aggressively prospect throughout the development phase in order to reveal the hidden potential of this vast property.

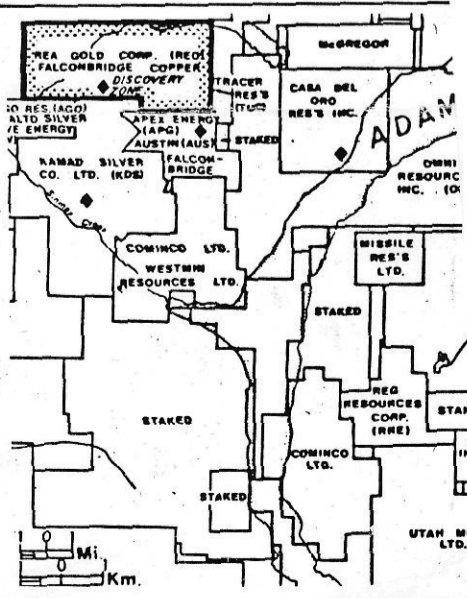
The ongoing objective of the joint venture is to establish sufficient tonnage and grade to commence production as quickly as possible. For all weather access, over 30 miles of road will have to be put in from the Stewart-Cassiar Highway.

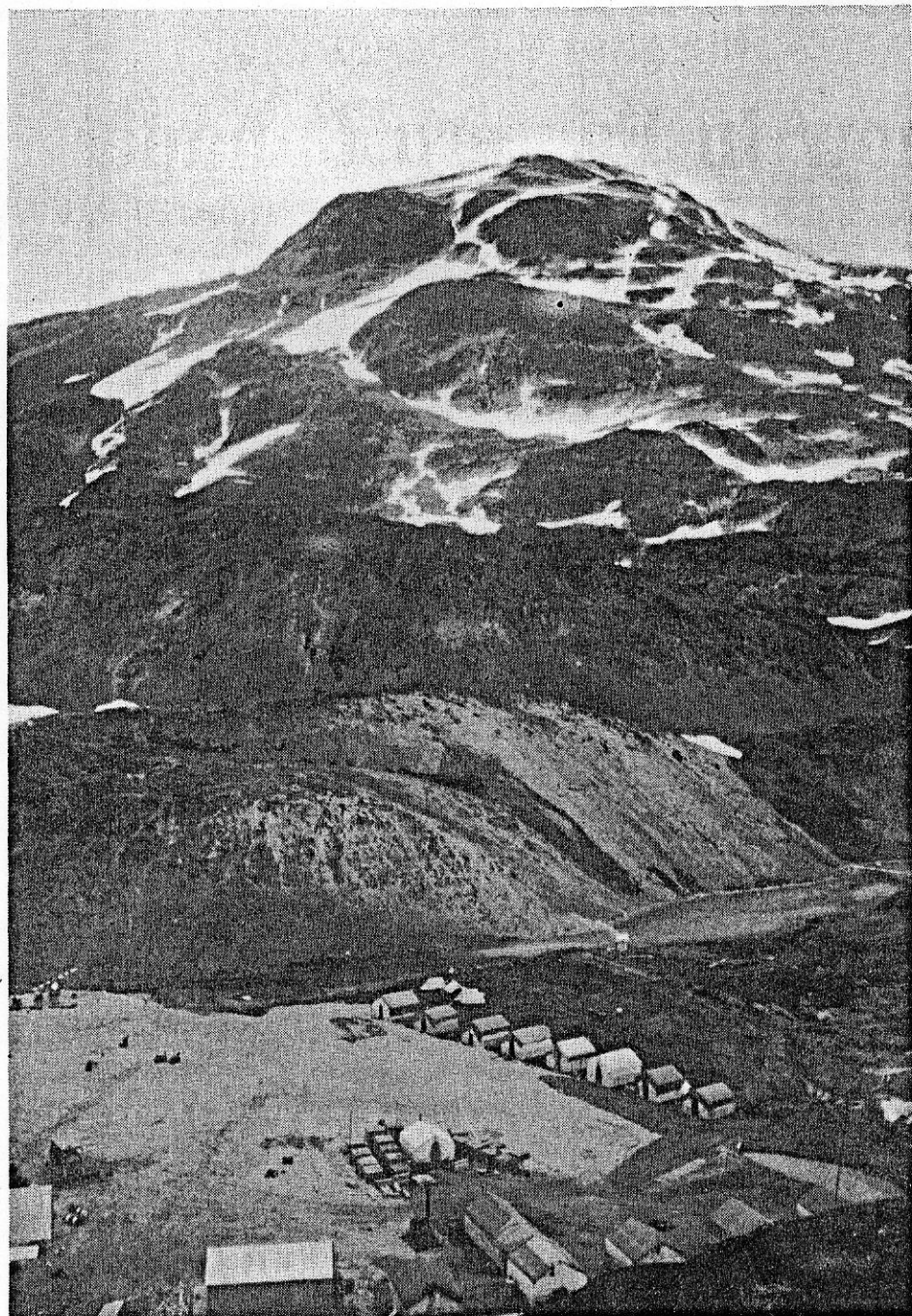
Newhawk Gold Mines Ltd. is part of the Northair Group of Companies headed by Don McLeod. Northair commenced commercial production in 1976 and in six years produced over 160,000 ounces of gold and 780,000 ounces of silver, generating over \$70,000,000. Don McLeod has been in the mining business for over 40 years and worked in all facets

of the mining industry - from prospector to mine manager.

The company trades on the Vancouver Stock Exchange: trading symbol NHG.

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Looking down on the campsite of the Sulphurets Project, a large high grade gold/silver property located in the Stewart Area of Northwestern British Columbia.

Newhawk Gold Mines

Gearing Up For Gold

By Vivian Danielson

British Columbia has its own unique breed of "wilderness gold-seekers" and perhaps no one in the province today fits this description better than mining veteran, Donald McLeod. A native of the Stewart area of Northwestern British Columbia - where as a young man he got his start in the mining business - McLeod has accumulated years of valuable practical experience in dealing with the unique conditions of this rugged, but very mineral-rich, corner of the province.

Since the 1920's when incredibly high grade gold and silver production began from the Silbak Premier Mine in the Stewart area, Northwestern B.C.'s mineral potential has been the kind from which mining dreams are made. It has only been in recent years however, that B.C. junior companies active in the area were ever able to raise sufficient exploration funds on their own to bring this potential to light. In spite of short working seasons and logistical hardships, some of these juniors have been enormously successful and today Northwestern B.C. is widely recognized to be the most highly mineralized region of the province. This belief is being attested to by an increasing number of advanced precious metals projects, at or near the production decision stage.

One of these projects is the Sulphurets, a joint venture between Newhawk Gold Mines Ltd. (60% and operator) and Granduc Mines Ltd. (40%). (Lacana Mining had previously held a 30% interest but exchanged it for a 41% share position in Newhawk.) Sulphurets is a large, 33 square mile gold/silver property - which Newhawk claims is emerging as one of the highest grade deposits in Canada, with grades similar to those of the famous Premier Mine in its earlier years.

Don McLeod, president and chief executive officer of Newhawk Gold Mines (a company associated with his Northair Group), counts among his many years of mining experience a stint at Premier as mine superintendent, and later, in the early sixties, as mine manager. This exposure to precious metals at a time when B.C. mining mostly meant base metals, proved to be invaluable when the most recent gold rush began and once again put the spotlight on Northwestern B.C.

"Millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of man-hours have been spent to find another Premier Mine," said McLeod in a recent interview. "And no wonder. If you took what that mine produced from the start of production until it closed and calculated it in today's price of metals, you're talking billions. It was probably one of the highest grade mines in the world in its early years, and was able to finance itself

from its rich ore, even at \$20 gold and \$1.00 silver."

McLeod gives much of the credit for Northwestern B.C.'s current prominence in exploration and mine development to two factors - modern transportation methods and the availability of flow-through financings. "Up until the last several years we didn't have the ways and means of getting around which is what really held the area back. Now we have the ability to move in huge quantities of fuel, supplies and people. But the number one thing was flow-through...without it so many things wouldn't have happened in this province and in the rest of Canada. Now when we get good holes we can call people like Alex McDonald at NIM, or risk-takers like Peter Brown, and get the money we need to do the job right. It's been the godsend of the mining industry."

McLeod also says that without flow-through the Sulphurets Project "probably wouldn't have happened", even though he knew of its gold potential as far back as the sixties.

The Sulphurets story goes back to a couple of Americans, Wendell Dawson, the original discoverer of the Granduc Copper Mine and his partner Don Ross, a pilot-pro prospector who had also found several orebodies. After seeing gossans over in what is now the Sulphurets Property, the two men staked them for copper and moly and optioned them to Granduc Mines.

"At the time, Newmont was involved in Granduc and they sent out a prospector named Stu Barkley in the early sixties," recalls McLeod. "He made the first exciting gold-silver discoveries in what we now call the Hanging Glacier Zone."

"At that time I was Manager of the Premier Mine and after hearing about this discovery I went out and staked what is now the Brucejack Lake Deposits."

McLeod's involvement with the area continued even after leaving Premier and going on his own, first with Northair Mines and later with several more public companies, including Newhawk Gold Mines.

"We had no funds in those early days," he remembers. "We were trying to raise money at ten and fifteen cents a share and eventually had to let the claims lapse. Esso Minerals then came along and took over the Granduc Mine from Newmont and part of that deal was that they also spend some money on the Sulphurets. Esso did, and in 1983 they actually made the discoveries that we are working on today. So these discoveries aren't even five years old yet."

"When Esso pulled out of the Granduc Copper Mine they also pulled in their horns on their land holdings in the general area," recalls McLeod. "At that time we were discussing a joint venture with them on Sulphurets and then for some reason they decided to drop the option. Being Johnny-



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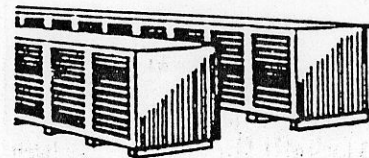
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Production At Sulphurets

on-the-spot we jumped in and acquired the option from Granduc in July of 1985."

Newhawk began a \$500,000 work program on the Sulphurets in 1985, spent another couple of million in 1986, and are now completing their \$5 million 1987 program.

While there are a minimum of 15 known zones of mineralization on the property, exploration and development has concentrated on an area known as the Brucejack. At the end of 1986, reserves had been outlined in the Brucejack area of 1,584,145 tons grading 0.336 ounces of gold per ton and 22.86 ounces of silver per ton, representing 532,272 ounces of gold and 36,213,554 ounces of silver in place. Work conducted in 1987 is expected to increase these reserves and new calculations are currently being compiled.

Meanwhile Newhawk says that underground development on the West Zone is proceeding on schedule, with a total of 1,373 feet of decline, 901 feet of drifting and 150 feet of raising completed to date.

According to Fred Hewett, P. Eng., Vice-President and Exploration Manager, mineralization from the drift has averaged 0.486 ounces gold per ton and 40.43 ounces of silver per ton across an average width of 8.9 feet over a length of 105 feet. The decline to the 1300 metre level is scheduled for completion in early January with an extensive underground diamond drilling program to follow.

Newhawk also recently reported additional surface diamond drill holes with spectacular results, including: (from West Zone step-out drilling) 18.6 ft. of 1.038 oz/t gold and 2.09 oz/t silver; 10 ft. of 9.718 oz/t gold and 7.72 oz/t silver; 10.9 ft. of 6.326 oz/t gold and 2.79 oz/t silver and (from West Zone infill drilling): 18.1 ft. of 0.884 oz/t gold and 1.46 oz/t silver; 7.8 feet of 0.872 oz/t gold and 1.40 oz/t silver and 5.4 feet of 6.570 oz/t gold and 2.10 oz/t silver. Recent results from the Gossan Hill Zone include: 4 ft. of 10.930 oz/t gold and 11.90 oz/t silver; 9.9 feet of 4.188 oz/t gold and 3.92 oz/t silver and including 3.7 feet of 10.741 oz/t gold and 9.80 oz/t silver.

Even though the seasons are short in this region, Newhawk feels it has made significant accomplishments in the past several years. "We've come a long way," says McLeod. "We've now done several thousand feet of underground development and probably drilled well over a hundred thousand feet including 35,000 this past summer. We have a permanent camp on site now and we even have an overland route, which everyone thought was one of the impossible things to do. At this stage its only a temporary tote road, but its being proven that quantities of fuel and supplies can be hauled over a glacier using the

right techniques and the right equipment."

"Sulphurets has always been thought of as having a location problem," admits McLeod, "but we've fought very hard to overcome this in the eyes of many mining analysts and I think we can now prove without any doubt at all that the economics of mining this deposit are there."

Overland access to the Sulphurets from Highway 37 was accomplished in mid-November in order to bring in supplies to allow for continuation of work through the winter.

McLeod says however, that the most important thing Newhawk has done this past season is to prove the depth potential of the deposit.

"Historically, most of the mines in British Columbia have not had great depth potential, including the Bralorne and Pioneer Mines and also the Premier Mine, which, as the system went down, the gold and silver grades depleted. We think we have the reverse case here...the grades appear to improve at depth. We're confident this thing will go for least another 1000 feet below the lowest drill hole."

"Instead of looking at a shallow 500-800 ft. depth deposit, we're now maybe looking at thousands of feet. It's going to take a lot of work, a lot of time, and a lot of money, but I'm very confident that the geology of these structures is so strong - with no indication at all of a narrowing, any fracturing, or a decrease in grade - that if this property were in Quebec or Ontario, where they have an abundance of analysts, they'd be as excited as I am."

McLeod said there was some concern in the early stages that there might be a continuity problem but this was later found to be the result of a misinterpretation of the strike of the zones. McLeod says the recent drifts on ore have shown both the grades and continuity to be excellent.

Asked about the ground conditions, McLeod says they are the best he's ever seen. "There are only three rock bolts in all of the underground development. You can mine that deposit any way you want."

"Dilution will be very, very low" he said. "And it could be zero, because you have an assay wall. The combination of the good ground, the good geology and the assay wall is going to make it very easy to mine and very easy to hold your grade. There's no water to speak of and we think it's going to be a very economical operation."

What's ahead for Newhawk in '88? "Production," said McLeod. "Late in the year, maybe by Christmas. There will be a permanent mill, designed specifically for expansion, built on site. Our attitude is not to start too big - probably in the 400 tpd range - and put in a good size crushing plant capable of 1000 to 1500 tpd and take it from there."



From left to right, Don McLeod, Tom Drown and Fred Hewett examine drill core at the Sulphurets campsite during a property visit this past summer.

McLeod said the metallurgy is extremely simple. Most of the values are made up in metallic gold which will be taken off by gravity and a bar poured on site. The silver is mostly associated with minor sulphides which McLeod says will make a very clean and high grade concentrate with a ratio of 40:1.

Gold production based on reserves and grades of last year have been estimated (at 500 tpd) in the order of 50,000 ounces of gold and 3,380,000 ounces of silver. McLeod says the company now expects that gold production numbers "may be much higher" based on the fact that the gold-silver ratio has changed dramatically from recent exploration results from the southern extension of the deposit.

"This doesn't bother us a bit," he said. "Because it's much cheaper and economical to market a dore bar than it is to ship a concentrate."

Total capital costs have been roughly

estimated in the order of \$20-\$25 million with the single highest cost item being the road. The company hopes to finance the project with a gold loan and expects very little further dilution on its issued shares.

Newhawk is now working towards its Stage I Report and has also recently received a favourable report on installing its own hydro-electric plant.

"We're extremely pleased with the way things have gone on this project," said McLeod, "and with our association with Lacana. We are going to continue to operate as a separate entity with their support. They recognize that juniors like ourselves, with some background in mining, are the ones to operate these remote, difficult, smaller mines."

Meanwhile exploration work will continue on other portions of the property. "The challenge at Sulphurets now is not to bring it into production...the challenge now

See Sulphurets Gold, Page 17

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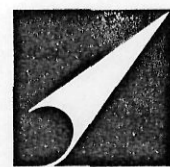
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Point on Melville Sound. Abermin plans additional field work in this area during 1988 prior to diamond drilling.

Abermin Corporation, as operator, and Laramide Resources are jointly developing the Lara polymetallic massive sulphide project near Duncan on Vancouver Island. Site

preparation is underway for a decline to explore the Coronation Zone on three levels prior to final feasibility and a production decision. The underground program will allow assessment of ground conditions in order to determine future mining methods and provide a bulk sample for metallurgical testing to finalize mill design.

Polymetallic deposit on their 50/50 Sunset Lake Project located 70 miles east of Yellowknife, N.W.T. Results are 23.9 ft. of sulphides grading 19.7% silver, and 15.3% combined zinc-lead with significant copper and gold credits. Another hole reported 24.9 ft. of mineralization which assayed 18.4 oz/t silver and 15.8% combined zinc-lead with significant copper and gold credits. The companies also say that a surface grab sampling the discovery zone assayed in excess of one oz/t. gold indicating the possibility of higher grade gold zones in the volcanic pile. Drilling was suspended following the discovery to allow acquisition of a large land position covering all of the available favourable geological/geophysical horizon. In excess of 5,000 acres of mineral rights over a total length of 24 miles was secured the company says. The property is 15 miles in the right-of-way, already cut, for the extension of the all-weather Highway 4 which leads to Yellowknife.

Sulphurets Gold

From Page 13

is to develop all the other potential deposits that are there. All it takes is some bucks and guts." McLeod said that surface exploration would be ongoing during the summer seasons. "The more we do, the better it gets. We've been concentrating on one or two zones to get enough reserves to go to production and I think that was the right thing to do. But I also think that we have to prove that we do have a major gold-silver camp, with more than one deposit."

Meanwhile other companies in the Northair Group have been making news with their gold projects in the province. Of particular note is Northair's advanced Willa Project, considered to have mine-making potential. Another company, Tenajon Silver Corp., has been reporting some spectacular success from its S-B Property

located 15 miles north-west of Stewart. In 1985, Tenajon entered into a joint venture with Esso Minerals Canada to acquire a 50% interest by spending \$1.5 million by October 31, 1989. The property is located adjacent to and less than one mile south of the Tournigan/Westmin "Big Missouri" Deposit and north of the British Silbak/Westmin "Silbak" Mine. Recent results from surface drilling include: 1.3 feet grading 230.00 oz/t gold at a depth of 65 feet from surface. Another hole intersected 52.5 feet of 0.714 oz/t gold. An underground development program has commenced and more surface drilling is planned for this promising property.

Newhawk Gold Mines Ltd. trades on the Toronto and Vancouver Stock Exchanges; trading symbol NHG.

Abermin Corporation plans an extensive drill program to test a high grading vein system outlined during the 87 season. The Wombat Zone is at Woberts Lake, a site located 2.5 kilometres from tidewater on Melville Sound in the district of MacKenzie in the Northwest Territories. The Zone has been trenched at three locations and traced by geochemistry, geophysics and grab samples over a strike length of 2300 feet.

The company reports that continuous chip samples across the trenches outlined the vein having an average width of 7 feet.



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