

to work on the IP crew for about 10 days. A water well was drilled in camp to avoid freeze-up problems--the crew plans to stay in camp as late as mid-November.

(90)
Kaza and Northstar. Everest Mines and Minerals have released assay results from trenching programs which tested coincident soil geochemical and induced polarization anomalies on two properties near Kaza Lake in the northern interior. On the Kaza property mineralization consists of porphyry-style fracture-controlled pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and magnetite, and follows a 150 degree trend. The best trench sample was in Trench B-7 which averaged 1.70 g/t Au and 7958 ppm Cu over 7.5 metres. The Northstar, 9 km north of the Kaza, hosts several showings of volcanic redbed copper mineralization. Trenching exposed northerly trending massive chalcocite-bornite veins (in shear zones?) and chalcocite-bornite stockwork zones that yielded assays as high as 7.3% Cu and 46.6 g/t Ag over 5.5 metres. Crews are on their way to their way north to lay out a 3-4 diamond drill holes on each property. The company hopes to begin drilling as soon as possible, but the late start may prevent drilling on Northstar (lack of significant nearby water supply).

Pine. Crews have demobilizing after completion of a 12-hole diamond drill program. Stealth Mining plans to return to the property in 1998 and continue drilling off the gold-rich porphyry system, located in the Toodoggone region, about 25 km north of the Kemess mine development.

Pil. John Barakso and crew spent approximately 1 month conducting sampling and geophysical surveys across this porphyry copper (+/- gold?) prospect located north of, and across the Finlay River from, the Pine property.

Field Visits

Nazko Lava Quarry. Visited with Ed Pittman, Health and Safety Inspector, on October 16. The quarry, owned and operated by Canada Pumice Corporation (Brian Wear), is located 118 km west of Quesnel, or 10 km west of Nazko via the Michelle and 4000 forestry roads. Two workers were on site, Bud Henning (loader operator) and Rick Billidoe (D8 Cat operator). The Nazko cone, which rises some 170 metres above the surrounding area, is comprised of light and dark olivine basalt flows, vesicular red and black tuff breccia and air-fall tephra that range in age from as early as 340,000 years BP to 7,000 years BP. Quarrying of the red and calico tephra and tuff breccia consists of pushing and/or ripping the volcanic material down the flank of the cone to a platform where it is dry screened and sorted into several different size fractions. North and east of the cone, black tephra is quarried and sized. Two 70-tonne haul trucks transport the product to lower mainland markets. The sized red, calico and black tephra is sold for a variety uses including landscaping, baseball diamonds and sports tracks, and growing (soil additive as well as hydroponics) and filtration media. Mining commenced in early May and will continue until the end of October. Production for the year is 11,900 cubic yards shipped, plus an additional estimated 7,500 cubic yards stockpiled at the site.

Other

Met with Dave Hayward and JP to discuss Daves concerns over potential park creation in the Nina Lake area.

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