

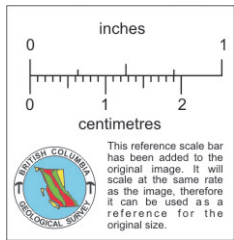
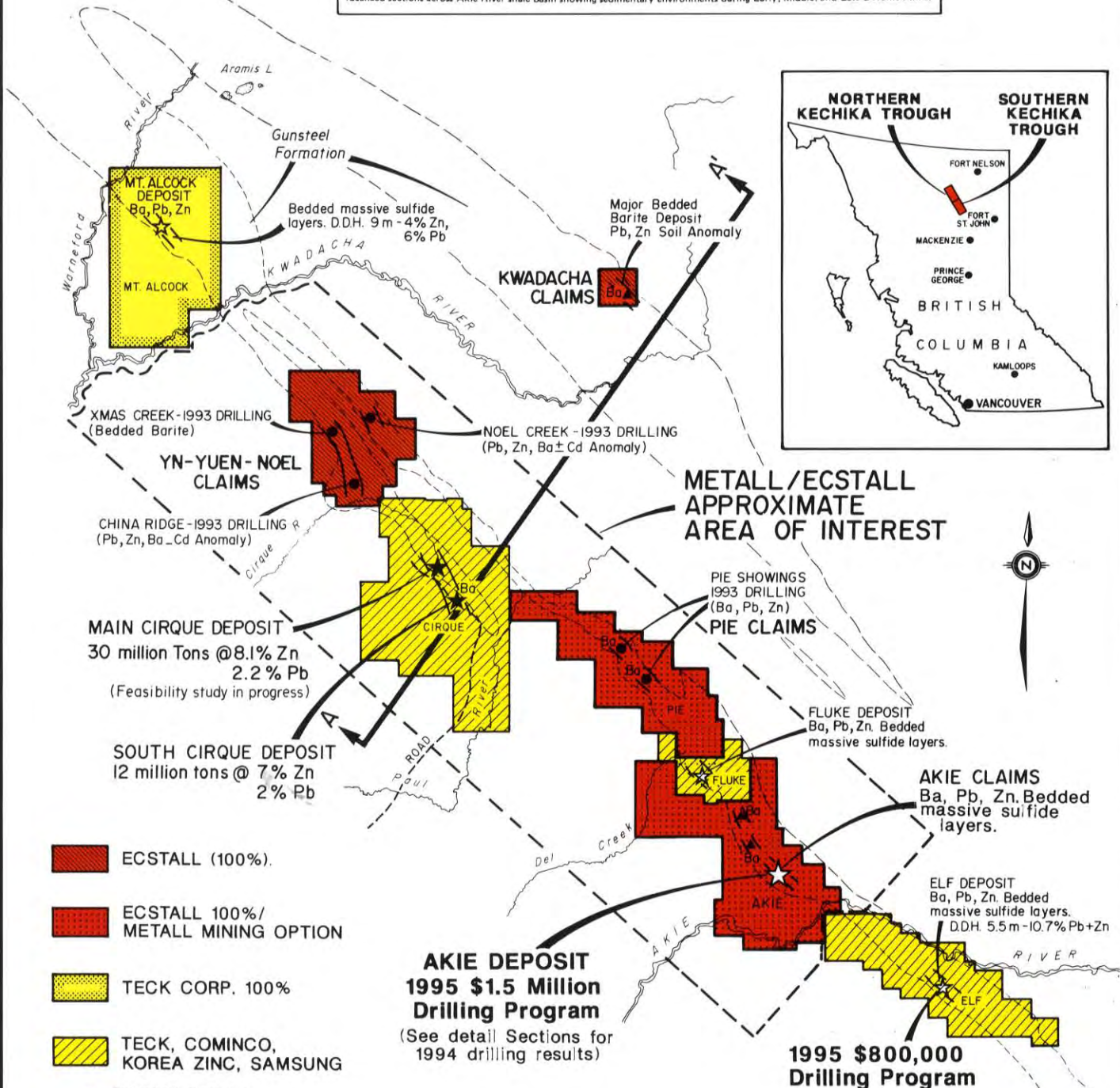
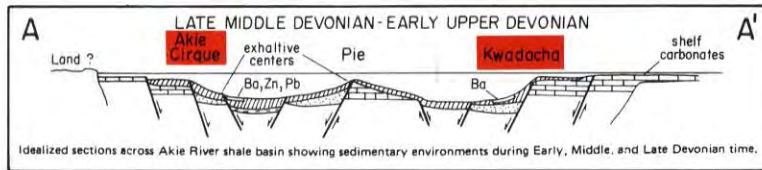
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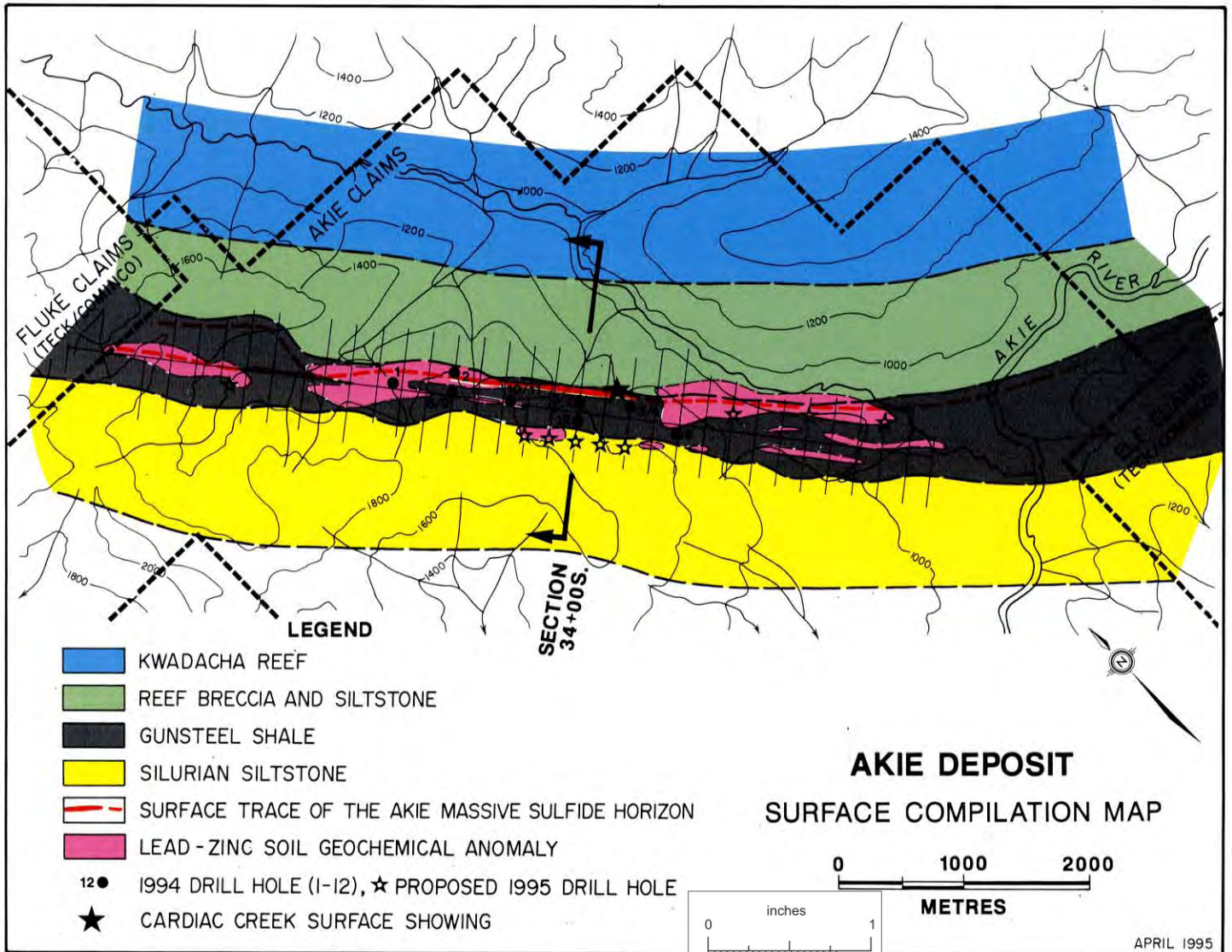
# ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION

016942



KECHIKA TROUGH PROJECT  
AKIE MASSIVE SULFIDE DEPOSIT





## MINERAL PROPERTIES

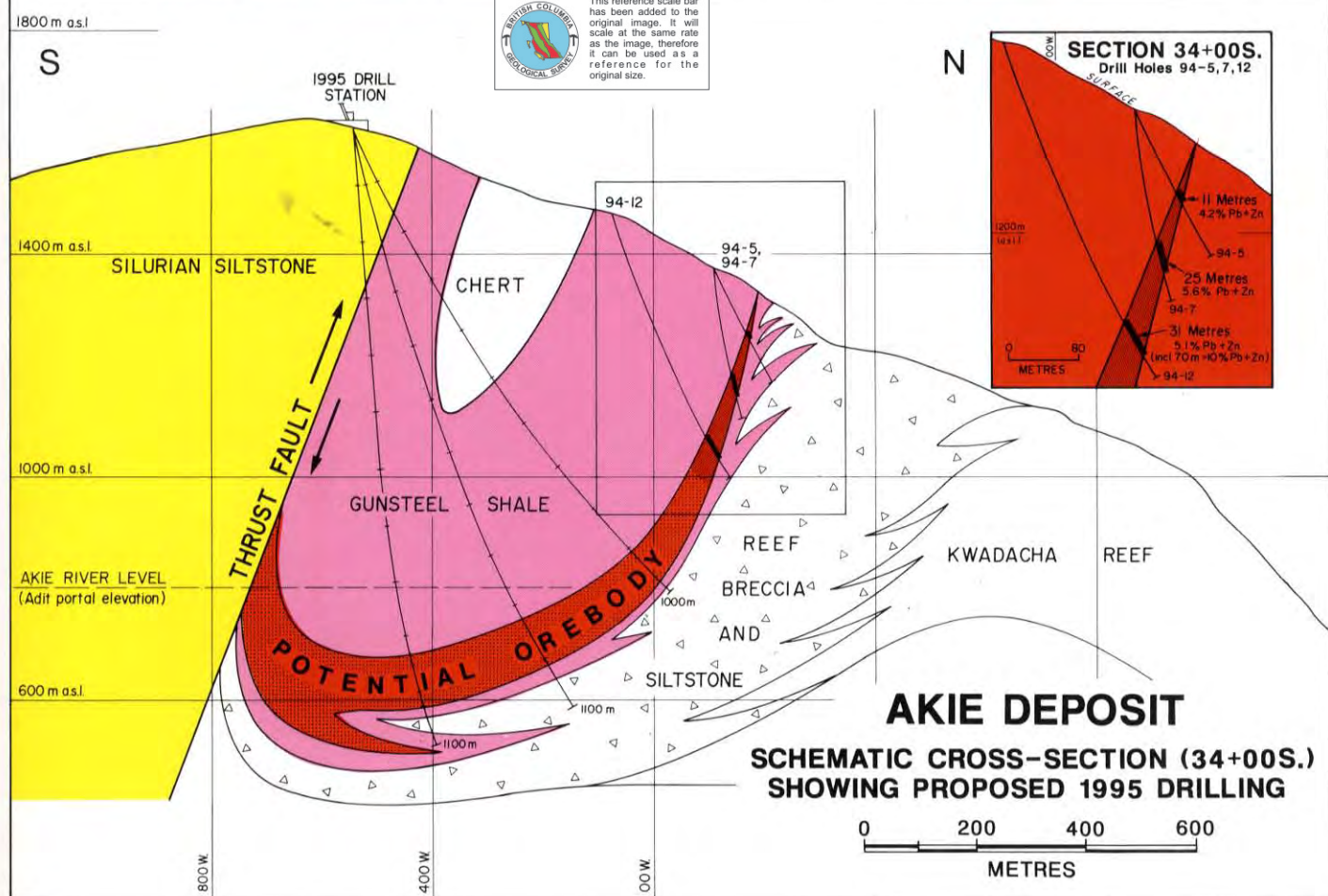
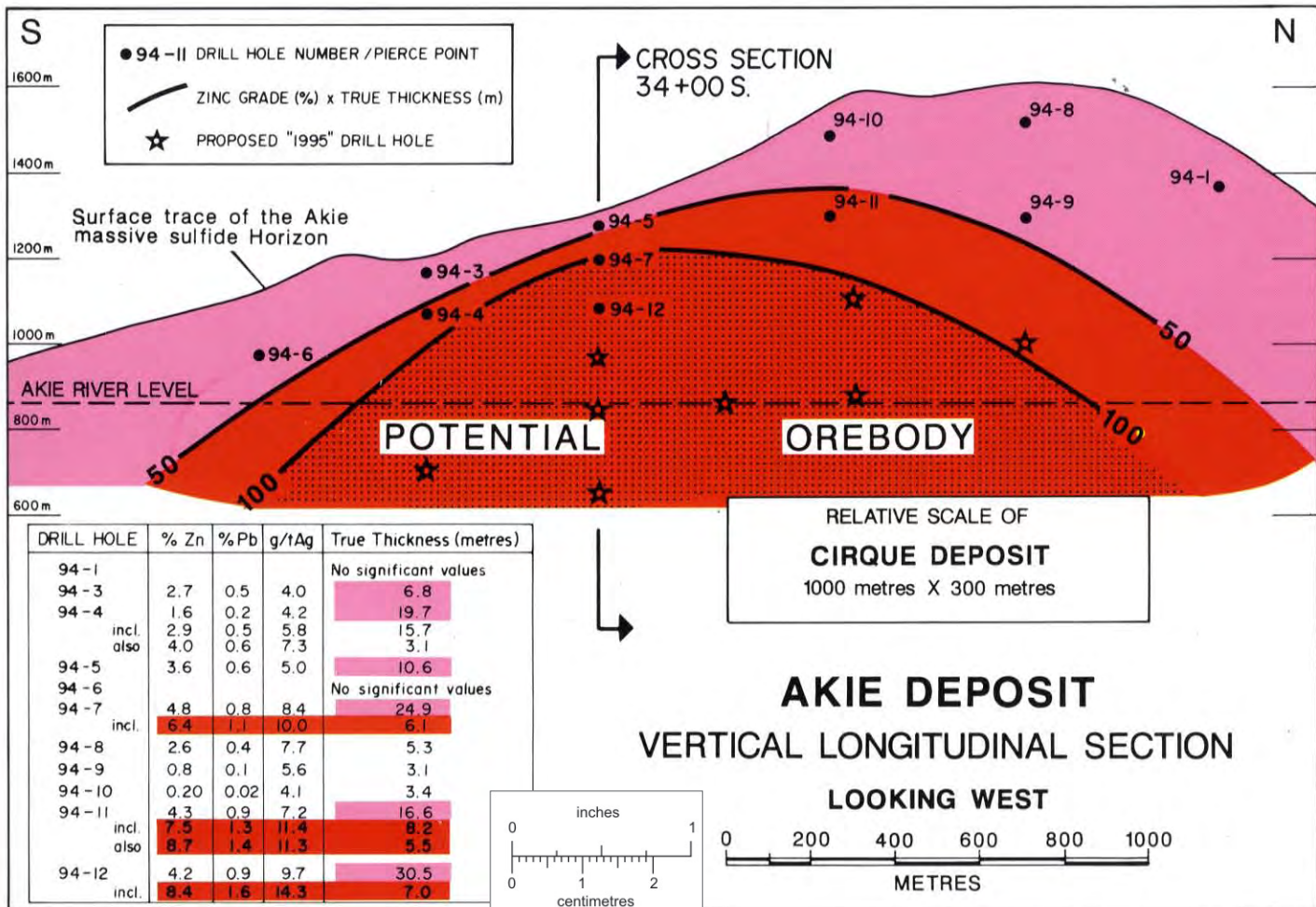
### Kechika Trough - South (AKIE DEPOSIT)

Ecstall's 100% owned AKIE/PIE/YN-YUEN-NOEL claim holdings are located 270 km north of Mackenzie B.C. in the southern Kechika Trough of northeastern British Columbia and contiguous to the world class CIRQUE zinc/lead/silver sedex massive sulfide deposits. Teck, Cominco and Korean interests paid \$34 million for the CIRQUE zinc-lead deposits including the adjacent FLUKE and ELF properties and the shutdown Sa Dena Hes mine (Yukon) in 1993. In 1995 Teck/Cominco will complete a feasibility study on the CIRQUE deposits, which have a Mine Development Certificate, and carry out an \$800,000 drilling program on the Elf deposit.

In June 1992 Ecstall's AKIE and PIE properties were farmed out to Metall Mining Corporation in an agreement whereby Metall can earn a 60% interest in the properties by spending \$1.5 million on exploration and making \$140,000 in option payments by 1996. Metall carried out 4,000 metres of drilling, costing \$1 million, on the AKIE property in 1994 where they made the significant, new AKIE Deposit massive sulfide discovery. Metall plans to continue exploration and diamond drilling (up to 6,500 m) on the AKIE Deposit in 1995, with a proposed budget of \$1,800,000. the AKIE and CIRQUE deposits are world class sedimentary-exhalative (sedex) polymetallic massive sulfide bodies containing zinc, lead, silver and barite hosted by the Gunsteel shale in the southern portion of the 150 km long Kechika Trough rift basin.

Metall's 1994 \$1.0 million drill program on the AKIE claims outlined a continuous zone of bedded massive sulfide mineralization, along a **strike length** of 1.4 km and over a **dip length** of 300 m, which is open along strike and to depth. The bedded massive sulfide horizon averages over 10 m **true thickness** and increases to over 30 m **true thickness** in the deepest hole (hole 94-12). Assays of massive sulfide intersections in the last two holes drilled (94-11 and 94-12), 600 metres apart, contained combined zinc and lead contents in excess of 10% over mineable true widths of between 5 and 10 metres. Based on the dramatic thickening and increasing zinc-lead-silver contents of the AKIE Deposit massive sulfide beds downdip, the high grades and large size of most other known examples of sedex deposits, the AKIE exploration target is a world class deposit containing greater than 50 million tons of 10 - 12% zinc-lead.

*NOTE: Cover photographs from Akie property*



**Kechika Trough - North**  
**(BRAID - THRO, RIFT, GATAGA properties)**

In the northern portion of the 150 km long Kechika Trough rift basin, Ecstall owns 100% interests in three claim groups (202 units, 12,480 acres). These northern claim groups (BRAID - THRO, RIFT, GATAGA) each cover large areas of Gunsteel shale which contains thick bedded barite layers in conjunction with four large (>1.5km long) high value (>100 ppm) lead/zinc soil geochemical anomalies (with many samples containing over 1,000 ppm lead and a few over 10,000 ppm lead) that were previously discovered/owned by Noranda, Texasgulf, RioCanex and Serem Ltd., respectively.

Ecstall's 15 km long Braid - Thro claim group (88 units) covers three large, previously discovered (1980) but undrilled, lead-zinc soil geochemical anomalies and the through-going outcrop belt of Gunsteel black shale which hosts them. From north to south the three lead-zinc anomalies are MS (previously Noranda), Rough (previously Texasgulf - RioCanex) and SIC (previously RioCanex). The (MS) 471 sample >100 ppm lead in soil anomaly is also 1.5 km long and has peak values up to 2,400 ppm lead. The (Rough) 650 sample >100 ppm lead in soil anomaly is also 1.5 km long with peak values up to 1,680 ppm lead. RioCanex later took 510 soil samples on a smaller grid near the centre of the (Rough) lead anomaly. These samples confirmed the significance of the anomalies with peak values up to 12,500 ppm lead and many samples containing >100 ppm lead. The (SIC) 492 sample >100 ppm lead in soil anomaly is 1.8 km long with peak values up to 1,200 ppm lead. All three anomalies are open along strike and have never been drill tested.

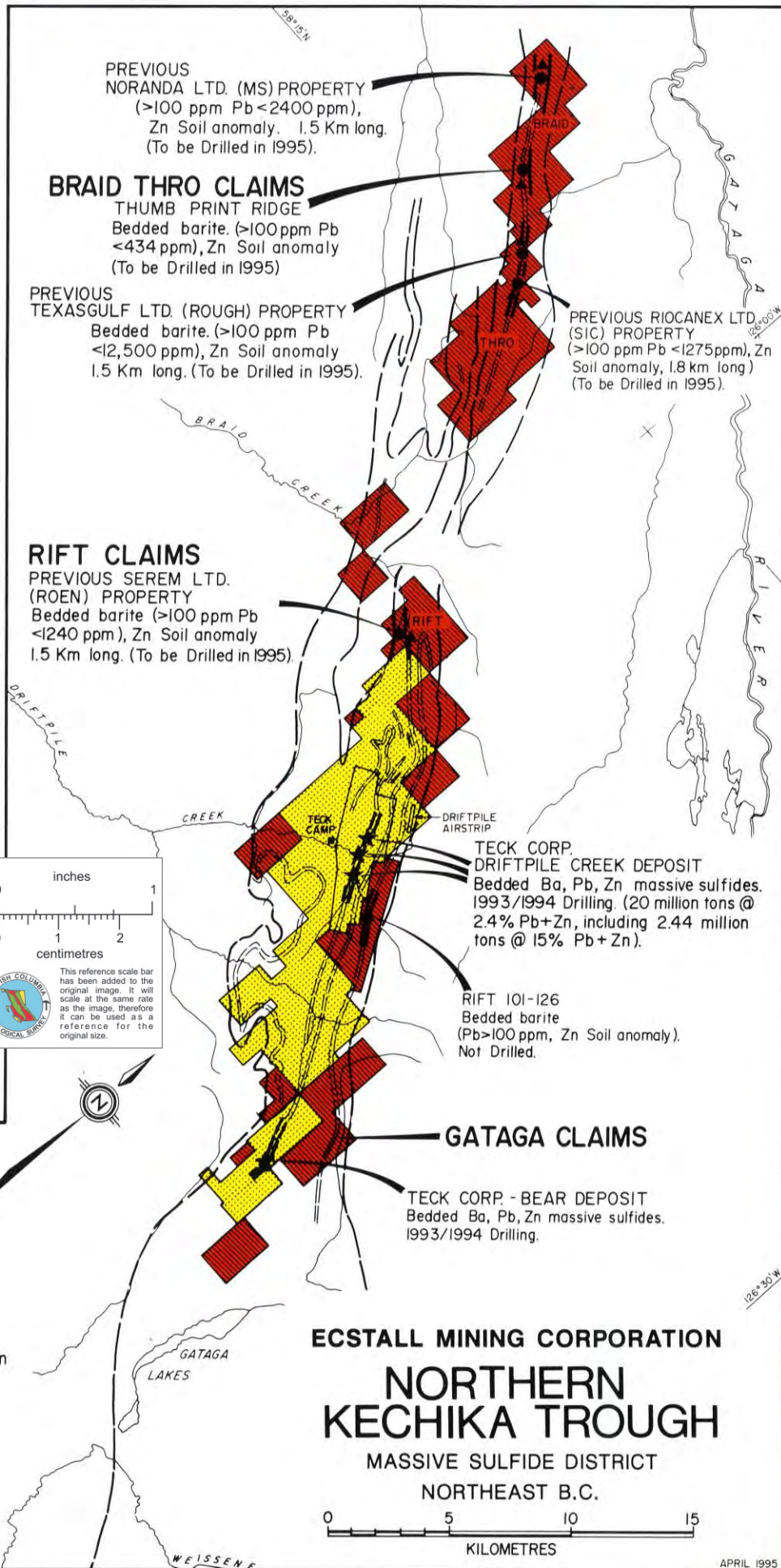
Texasgulf previously discovered and blast-trenched the Waterfall zone of zinc-lead sulfide mineralization on the western side of the Rough target. This zone of structurally controlled replacement style mineralization occurs along a strike length of 3 km in limestones and black argillites that underlie the Gunsteel Formation. The mineralization is thought to represent a Gunsteel age feeder or vent zone plumbing system through which sulfides were discharged onto the sea floor during Gunsteel shale deposition, thereby forming a sedex massive sulfide deposit in the Gunsteel shale, the presence of which is now indicated by the large Rough, SIC and MS lead-zinc soil anomalies.

Ecstall's 6 km long (55 unit) RIFT claim group covers the large, but also undrilled, (Roen) lead-zinc soil geochemical anomaly that was previously discovered/owned by Serem Ltd. in 1980, and the through going outcrop belt of Gunsteel Formation black shales and bedded barite which host it. The (Roen) 236 soil sample, >100ppm lead in soil anomaly is 1.5 km long and 600 metres wide with the peak values up to 1,240 ppm lead. The anomaly is open along strike in both directions and has been delineated to the south for over one km on Teck's Saint 3 claim.

The 4 km long GATAGA claim group (59 units) covers areas of anomalous lead soil geochem and the favourable Gunsteel shale barite horizon, on strike 3 km to the north of Teck Corp's Bear sedex massive sulfide deposit. In 1994 Teck Corp. carried out a significant diamond drilling program to follow the Bear mineralization to the north across a very steep mountainside towards Bear Pass and Ecstall's Gataga claims. Results of this drill program are unknown.

Results of soil/rock sampling by Ecstall in 1994 outlined a lead-zinc-barite-silver anomaly coincident with the barite horizon that strikes north from the Bear showing northwesterly across the Gataga claims.

Work by Ecstall in 1994 confirmed all four, previously discovered, large and high value (comparable to CIRQUE and AKIE) lead-zinc soil geochem anomalies and also located major bedded barite layers in the Gunsteel shale on these claims. None of these massive sulfide sedex targets has ever been drill tested; however more detailed exploration, including drilling, is planned to be carried out on these exploration targets in 1995.



# ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION

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### STOCK INFORMATION

*Listed: Vancouver Stock Exchange **Trading Symbol: EAM***

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