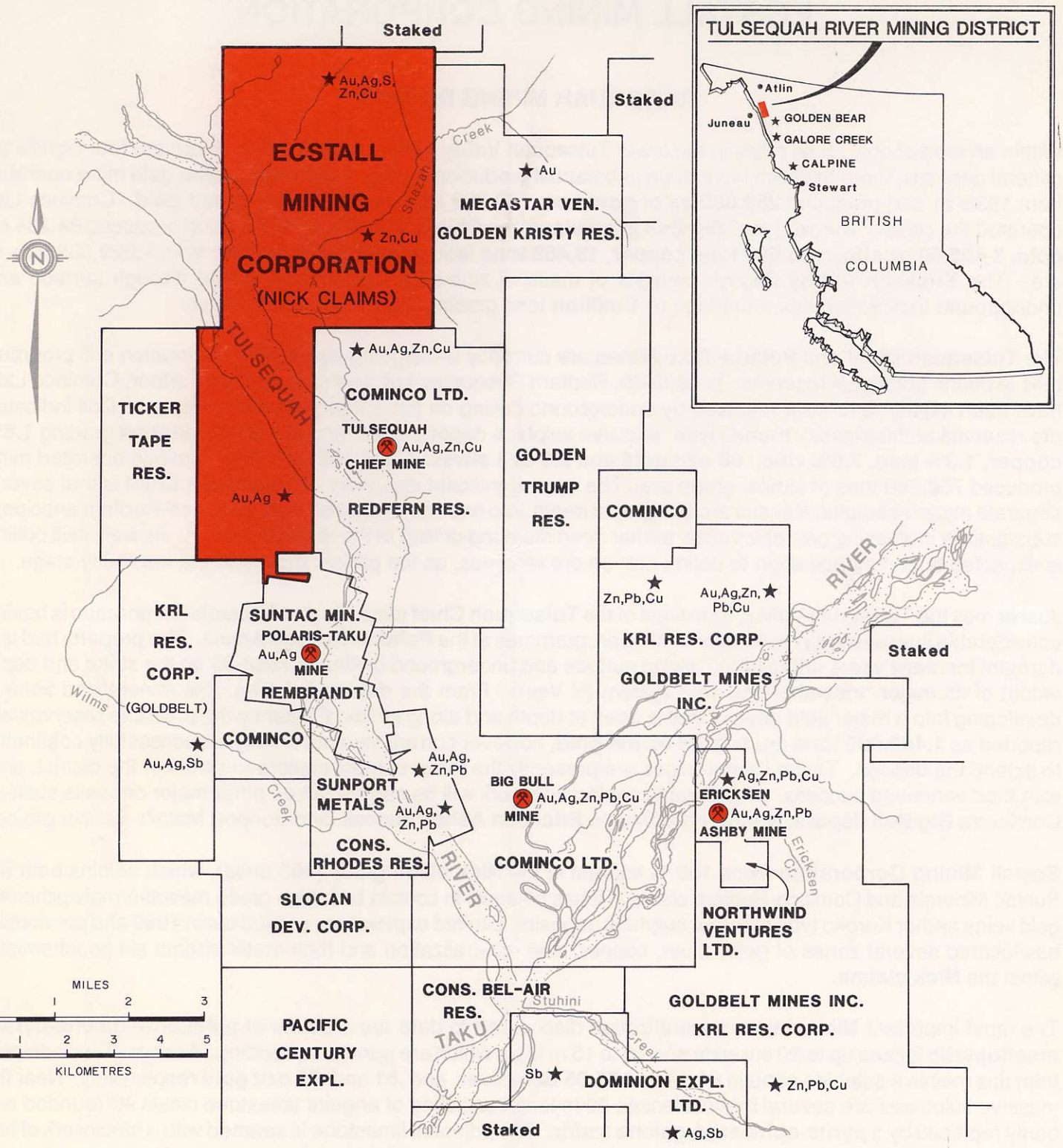

ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION

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PROPERTY HOLDINGS

TULSEQUAH RIVER MINING DIVISION

N.W. BRITISH COLUMBIA

ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION

TULSEQUAH MINING DISTRICT

Within an area of only 25 sq miles in the lower Tulsequah Valley of northwestern B.C., there are four significant mineral deposits, three of which have been substantial producing mines. The **Polaris-Taku** gold mine operated from 1938-51 and produced **250,000 oz of gold** from 760,000 tons of ore grading **.3 oz\t gold**. Cominco Ltd. operated the classic "Kuroko type" **Big Bull** and **Tulsequah Chief** mines from 1951-57 and produced **94,254 oz gold, 3,400,00 oz silver, 13,603 tons copper, 13,463 tons lead** and **62,346 tons zinc** from 1,029,089 tons of ore. The **Ericksen Ashby** deposit consists of massive zinc-silver mineralization that through surface and underground exploration has a tonnage of **1 million** tons grading 7% Zn and 6 oz\t silver.

The **Tulsequah Chief** and **Polaris-Taku Mines** are currently undergoing aggressive exploration drill programmes to define additional reserves. In 1988-89, Redfern Resources Ltd. and joint-venture partner, Cominco Ltd., have been exploring for new reserves by underground drilling on the **Tulsequah Chief** deposit. Drill Indicated ore reserves at this classic "Kuroko type" massive sulphide deposit now stand at **5.8 million tons** grading **1.6% copper, 1.3% lead, 7.0% zinc, .08 oz\t gold** and **2.9 oz\t silver.** From 1951-57, this Cominco operated mine produced 750,000 tons of similar grade ore. The most significant discovery at **Tulsequah Chief** is that several separate massive sulphide lenses are merging at depth into one major deposit, and Cominco-Redfern anticipate substantially increasing ore reserves by further deep diamond drilling of the mineral horizon. As well, infill drilling is expected to commence soon to define proven ore reserves, as the project moves to the feasibility stage.

Just across the Tulsequah Valley, 5 km west of the **Tulsequah Chief** mine, Suntac Minerals Corporation is having considerable success in its exploration drilling programmes at the **Polaris-Taku** gold mine. The property had lain dormant for many years until Suntac began surface and underground drilling in 1988-89 on the strike and depth extent of its major "mesothermal" vein system (Y Vein). From the diamond drilling, this mineralized zone is developing into a major gold deposit that is open at depth and along strike. Presently the probable reserves are reported as **1,450,000 tons** grading **.38 oz\ton gold,** however current step out drilling is successfully continuing to extend the deposit. These former mines are presently the focus of most exploration work in the district, and, with their continued success, considerable exploration work will be carried out on other major deposits such as Cominco's **Big Bull** deposit, Northwind Ventures **Ericksen Ashby** deposit, and Sunport Metal's Banker project.

Ecstall Mining Corporation owns 100 % interest in the **Nick claim** group (163 units), which adjoins both the Suntac Minerals and Cominco-Redfern claims. It has potential to contain both high grade mesothermal\epithermal gold veins and\or Kuroko type massive sulphide deposits. Limited exploration, carried out in 1989 and previously, has located several zones of gold, silver, copper, zinc minerelization and hilgh metal stream silt geochemistry within the **Nick claims.**

The most important **Nick claims** mineralization discovered to date are a series of **sphalerite-galena-pyrite-arsenopyrite** lenses up to 20 cm wide and 10 to 15 m long, which are parallel to bedding. Assays of two samples from this massive sulphide contain **64.19** and **55.05 oz\t silver**, and **.61** and **.70 oz\t gold** respectively. Near the massive sulphides are several breccia lenses 30 m long consisting of angular limestone clasts surrounded and partly replaced by a **pyrite-sphalerite-galena** matrix. The adjacent limestone is seamed with a stockwork of fine native **sulphur veins** and scattered copper-stained cherty veins which may represent the feeder system for a sulphide accumulation.

Elsewhere on the **Nick claims,** a massive sulphide zone 50 cm wide occurs in banded and brecciated rhyolite on Shazah Creek. The sulphide is pyrrhotite with scattered patches of chalcopyrite. The presence of coarse rhyolite breccias and minor massive sulphides suggest that a volcanic centre may lie under alluvium in Shazah Creek Valley. Favourable stream sediment and soil geochemical results from this area further indicate the proximity of unexposed massive sulphide bodies.

An aggressive exploration programme will be carried out this year to further explore the **Nick claims** in order to locate mineralization and define diamond drilling targets.