Western Keltic Mines Inc.

NEWS RELEASE

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BUCK EXPLORATION SUCCESSFUL

A $65,000 exploration program on the 80 unit Buck property, located 140 kilometres south of Vanderhoof on the Nechako Plateau, British Columbia, has been completed. This was the second exploration program conducted by Western Keltic Mines Inc. since June of 1992. The exploration program consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, the establishment of a 40 line kilometre grid, soil sampling, and MAG/VLF geophysics.

Previous exploration by BP Minerals had outlined a 2500 metre long zinc-arsenic-lead soil anomaly. Initial exploration by Western Keltic Mines Inc. discovered the Rutt Zone, a stratabound zone of zinc-gold mineralization, returning rock geochemical values of up to 2.73% zinc and.655 g/t gold within this anomaly.

Geologic mapping during this years exploration program confirmed that the property is underlain by a package of middle Jurassic Hazelton Group stratigraphy including volcanic and epiclastic lithologies suggestive of a proximal-distal felsic vent facies. The age of the stratigraphy has been determined by fossil dating as Bajocian-Toarcian which is time equivalent to the Eskay Creek deposit. Prospecting on the newly established northeastern grid area uncovered a possible syngenetic massive sulphide showing (Christmas Cake Showing) consisting of massive sphalerite with lesser chalcopyrite and galena supporting felsic fragments and fine grained massive pyrite clasts. A sample from the showing graded 15 ppb Au, >200 ppm Ag, >10,000 ppm Pb, >10,000 ppm Zn, and 1145 ppm Cu. Several near source boulders found roughly 800 metres west of the Christmas Cake Showing contained banded disseminated and massive bands of sphalerite in laminated argillite and felsic ash tuff. Coincident Cu-Pb-Zn-As soil anomalies are associated with the Christmas Cake Showing and the previously defined Rutt Zone and extend north and south beyond the area of soil sampling coverage.

Geophysical surveys defined numerous conductive and soil geochemical coincident magnetic zones. A strong association between pyrrhotite and base metal mineralization may be the cause of the geophysical anomalies.

Management feels that these positive geochemical and geophysical results indicate that the Buck property has the potential to host a significant new volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

Donald McInnes,
President

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

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BUCK PROPERTY
1994 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The Buck property is situated on the Nechako Plateau of central British Columbia, approximately 120 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof. The Kluskus Forest Road passes north-south through the middle of the Buck claims, with three logging clear-cuts. Western Keltic Mines Inc. acquired the Buck claims for their volcanogenic massive sulphide potential.

The property is underlain by Jurassic Hazelton Group subaerial to shallow marine felsic volcanics and fine clastic sediments overlain by andesite. These have been intruded by altered and sphalerite-bearing quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions of unknown age. Hazelton Group stratigraphy, from highest to lowest, consists of:

1. Augite porphyry flow interbedded with argillite/siltstone.
2. Basal conglomerate-greywacke (Trench 14 Area); siltstone & ash tuff (Rutt Hill); both fossiliferous (pelecypods, belemnites and gastropods).
3. Vent facies: felsic lapilli tuff, rhyolite breccia (Trench 14 Area);
   Distal facies: felsic lapilli tuff (mineralized), flow-banded rhyolite, lapilli tuff (Rutt Hill).
4. Interbedded argillite/siltstone with minor andesitic and felsic units.
5. Quartz-phyric felsic flows and pyroclastics

The $65,000 1994 exploration program on the Buck claims included:

a) detailed mapping in the Rutt Hill/Trench 14 area;
b) 40 line-kilometres of mag/VLF surveys;
c) 479 soil samples in two areas measuring 1,000 x 1,200 metres and 400 x 1,000 metres and separated by 1,800 metres.

Soil geochemistry successfully outlined a 1000 x 500 metre coincident Zn-As anomaly in the Rutt Hill area and a 800 x 600 metre coincident Zn-Pb-As anomaly in the southern grid area (anomalies defined by >40 ppm As, >40 ppm Pb and >400 ppm Zn). Peak soil values are 5120 ppm As, 9580 ppm Zn, 3030 ppm Pb, 79.0 ppm Ag and 125 ppb Au. Each anomaly trends northerly, remaining open to north and south.

The Christmas Cake showing, located near the transition from sediments (unit 2 above) to augite porphyry (unit 1 above) consists of felsic clasts in a matrix of crystalline sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena. Geochemical results show 15 ppb Au, >200 ppm Ag, >10,000 ppm Pb, >10,000 ppm Zn, and 1145 ppm Cu.

Several near-source boulders of felsic 800 metres west of the Christmas Cake Showing along the Kluskus Road contain banded disseminated and massive bands of sphalerite in laminated argillite and felsic ash tuff; these contain 4,000 to >10,000 ppm Zn, but appear to indicate stratabound mineralization.