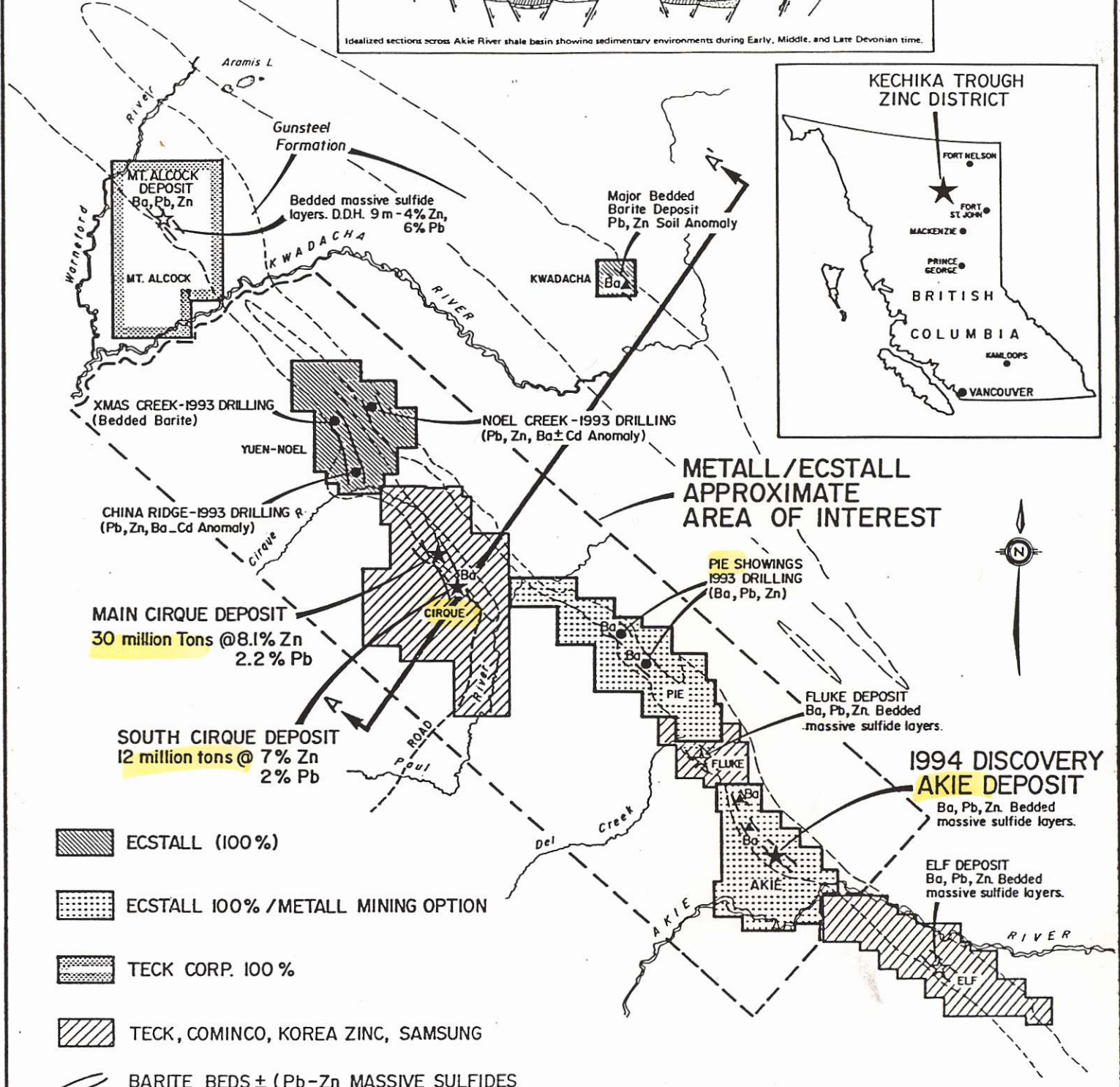
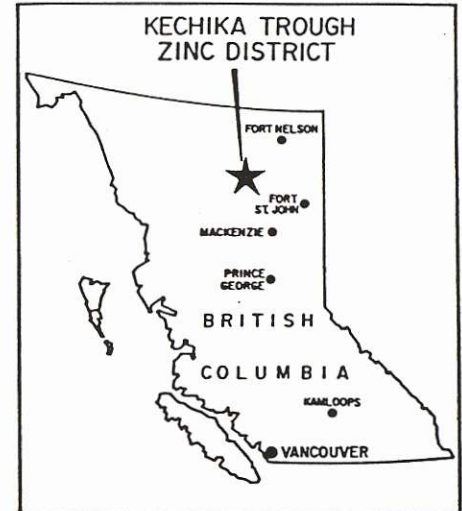
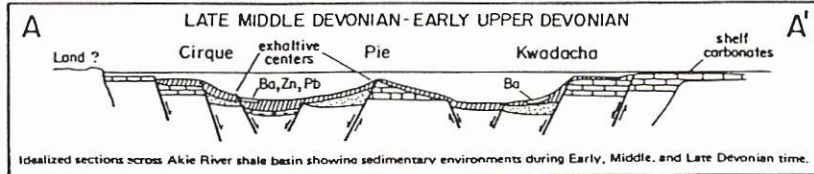


ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION

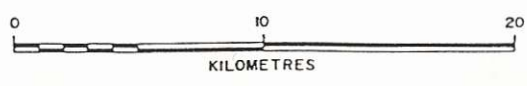
1995



- ECSTALL (100%)
- ECSTALL 100% / METALL MINING OPTION
- TECK CORP. 100%
- TECK, COMINCO, KOREA ZINC, SAMSUNG
- BARITE BEDS ± (Pb-Zn MASSIVE SULFIDES)

SOUTHERN KECHIKA TROUGH ZINC DISTRICT

N.E. BRITISH COLUMBIA



SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Gataga project is located 270 km northwest of Mackenzie, north-central British Columbia, and 25 km southeast of Teck Corporation's Cirque deposit (Cirque South: 33 million tonnes @ 8.1% Zn, 2.2% Pb).

The Gataga property presently consists of the Pie and Akie claim groups which are currently held by Ecstall Mining Corporation, under option to Metall Mining Corporation. Metall optioned the property in 1992 and has carried out exploration on the property for SEDEX-type Zn-Pb-Ag deposits since that time. This program led to the discovery of the Akie zone in 1994. Further work is planned for 1995 to follow up on this new discovery as well as to drill test SEDEX targets elsewhere on the property.

GEOLOGY

The Gataga property is situated over a portion of the Kechika trough, the southern extent of the Selwyn basin. The Selwyn basin is an extensive, northwesterly trending belt of metasediments which extend from central B.C. north into the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Several significant SEDEX-type Zn-Pb-Ag deposits are hosted within the basin, notably Howard's Pass, Faro (Anvil) camp, MacMillan Pass camp, Driftpile and Cirque deposits.

Within the Gataga area, sulphide mineralization (including the Cirque deposits) is developed within the Gunsteel formation, an Upper Devonian aged sequence of graphitic shales overlying Silurian-aged calcareous siltstones. Mineralization is typically intercalated within the graphitic shales as fine grained, massive to well bedded pyrite, sphalerite and galena with appreciable barite and carbonate. Remobilized sulphide mineralization occurs as veinlets in the surrounding lithologies.

PREVIOUS WORK

The property area was explored in the early 1980's by Rio Canex who identified areas of anomalous base and precious metals in soils coincident with the Gunsteel formation on what is now the Akie property. Sulphide occurrences were documented as well as extensive barite horizons. No drilling was done.

EXPLORATION 1992-1994

Metall Mining Corporation optioned the Gataga property in 1992 and carried out exploration work designed to confirm and re-define Rio Canex's geochemical anomalies through re-sampling. The 1993 program consisted of soil surveys, lithochemical sampling, mapping and diamond drilling totalling 643 metres on the YN claims (no longer part of the option) and preliminary soil geochemistry on the Pie and Akie claims.

In 1994, Metall continued geochemical coverage of the Pie and Akie claims along with diamond drilling of the anomalies. Prospecting/mapping within the anomalous trend led to the discovery of massive sulphides and barite in outcrop ("Cardiac Creek" showing: 16% Zn, 2.8% Pb over 40 cm) near the Devonian shale/Silurian siltstone contact (the "Akie horizon"). The drill program was extended to further evaluate this horizon with a total of 4273 metres drilled. Results were highly encouraging: SEDEX-type base metal mineralization was intersected in 8 out of 12 holes on the Akie horizon which defined a zone with a strike length of 1400 metres and to a depth of 300 metres. The zone remains completely open at depth.

In addition, VLF, magnetic and resistivity surveys were conducted to further delineate stratigraphy. Results indicate that a strong resistivity contrast marks the Akie zone. This, due to the poor bedrock exposure on the property, has been an effective tool in the geological interpretation.

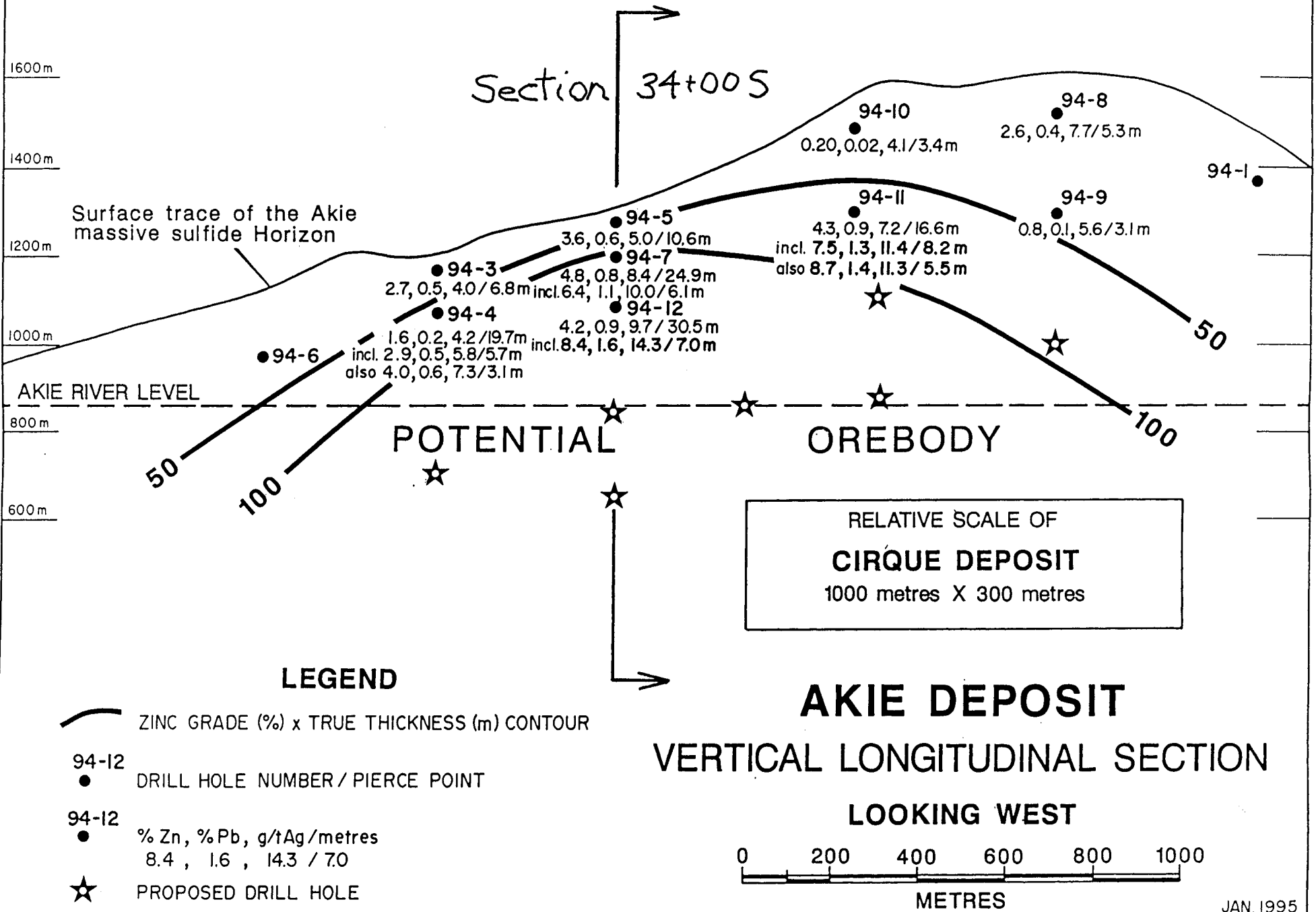
1995 PROPOSED PROGRAM

Metall Mining has proposed further exploration on the Akie property to further extend the Akie Zn-Pb-Ag-Ba sulphide zone down dip of previous intersections. Five holes totalling 4000 metres will be drilled at 300-400 metre centres to test for +50 million tonnes of average SEDEX grade mineralization. Two holes are planned on a conditional basis to follow up on results of this first phase of drilling. Additionally, four holes totalling 1000 metres will be drilled to test outstanding geochemical anomalies on the Akie horizon. Geochemical and geophysical coverage will be extended to the property boundaries. Total cost of this program is estimated at \$1,800,000.

S

ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION

N



1600m

1400m

1200m

1000m

800m

600m

Section 34+00 S

94-10
0.20, 0.02, 4.1/3.4m

94-8
2.6, 0.4, 7.7/5.3m

94-1

94-11
43, 0.9, 7.2/16.6m
incl. 7.5, 1.3, 11.4/8.2m
also 8.7, 1.4, 11.3/5.5m

94-9
0.8, 0.1, 5.6/3.1m

94-5
3.6, 0.6, 5.0/10.6m

94-7
4.8, 0.8, 8.4/24.9m
incl. 6.4, 1.1, 10.0/6.1m

94-12
4.2, 0.9, 9.7/30.5m
incl. 8.4, 1.6, 14.3/7.0m

94-3
2.7, 0.5, 4.0/6.8m
incl. 2.9, 0.5, 5.8/5.7m
also 4.0, 0.6, 7.3/3.1m

94-4
1.6, 0.2, 4.2/19.7m
incl. 8.4, 1.6, 14.3/7.0m

50

100

50

100

LEGEND

— ZINC GRADE (%) x TRUE THICKNESS (m) CONTOUR

● 94-12
● DRILL HOLE NUMBER / PIERCE POINT

● 94-12
● % Zn, % Pb, g/t Ag / metres
8.4, 1.6, 14.3 / 7.0

★ PROPOSED DRILL HOLE

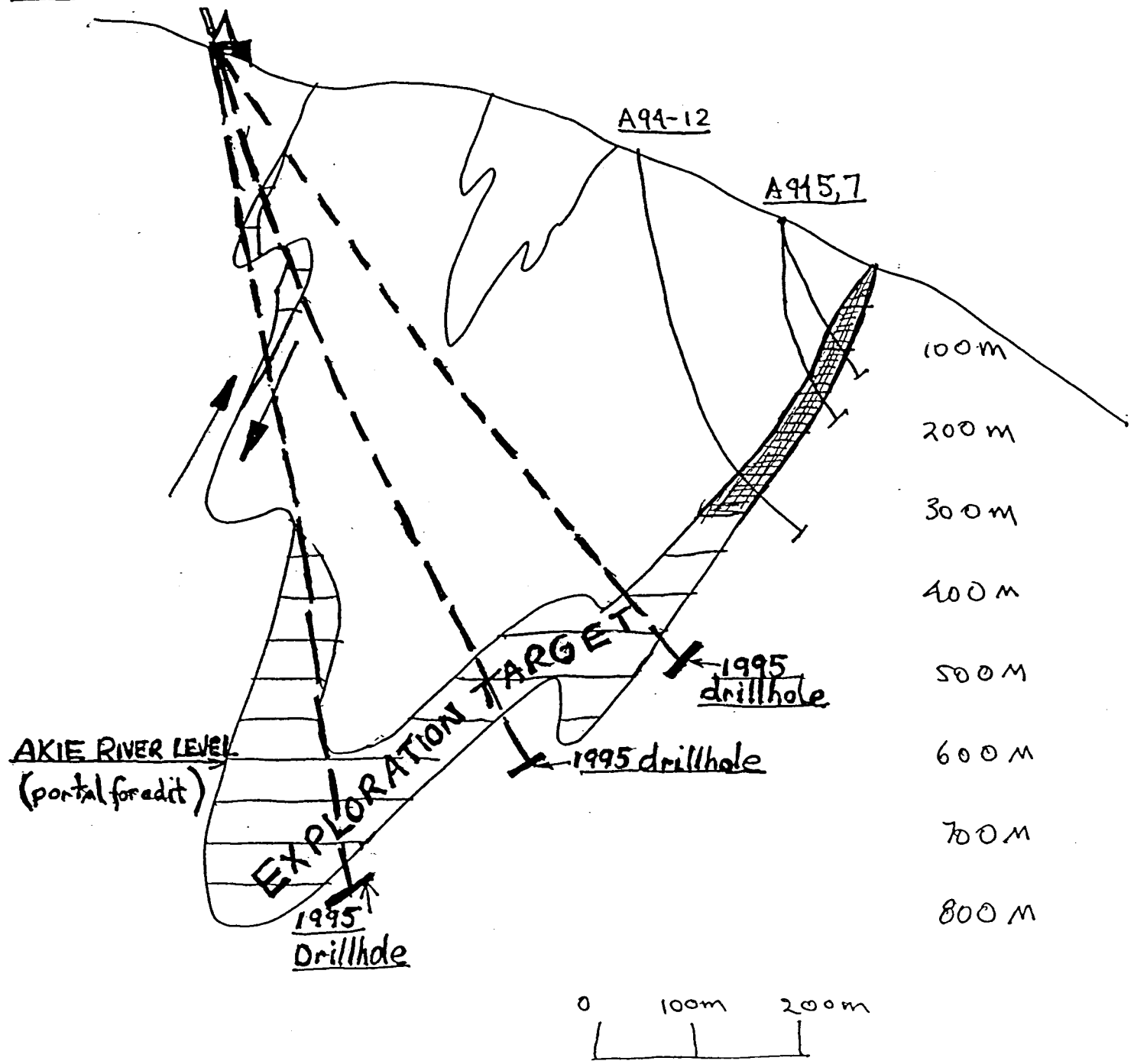
AKIE DEPOSIT
VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION
LOOKING WEST

Feb. 1995

AKIE DEPOSIT

Cross-Section 34+00S, Drillholes A94-5,7,12

Planned 1995 Drillsite



ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION

I am formally entering the national unity debate (take that, Mr. Parizeau) by evaluating two companies with properties on either side of the country. Ecstall Mining Corp and Diamond Fields Resources are my selections for this issue.

INVESTOR'S CORNER

By Norman Duncan

B.Sc., Geol.
C.M. Oliver



Ecstall interests me for personal as well as financial reasons. I cut my teeth as a geologist in the late seventies working on the Sedex lead-zinc play in the Pelly Mountains of Yukon. Ecstall's Akie property is a Sedex target in the Kechika Trough of BC, the southern extension of the Selwyn basin where I worked as a rookie geologist. The property is optioned to Metall Mining which must spend \$1.5 million to earn a 60% interest. As Metall has already spent \$1.35 million, the earn-in is virtually done.

The Akie property is located in north-east BC, 25 kilometres southeast of the Noranda-Teck Cirque deposit. The area was explored by Rio Canex in the early 1980s and anomalous lead and zinc in soils were found in the property area. No drilling was done, though barite horizons and small sulphide showings were noted. The drop in lead and zinc prices over the past few years helped to relegate the area to obscurity.

Metall optioned the property from Ecstall in 1992 and began a re-sampling of the soil geochemistry performed by Rio Canex. The geochemical program continued in 1994 in conjunction with geophysical surveying (VLF, Magnetics

and resistivity) and limited drilling of anomalies. The discovery of massive sulphides and barite in outcrop (the Cardiac Creek showing) directed drilling to that area and led to the completion of 4,273 metres of diamond drilling. Eight of the twelve drill holes intersected mineralization, with the last hole (A-94-12) cutting 30.5m (true thickness) grading 4.2% zinc, 0.9% lead and 9.7 gpt silver. Included in this intersection are 7m grading 8.4% zinc, 1.6% lead and 14.3 gpt silver.

The mineralized zone has been traced by drilling for a strike length of 1,400m and down dip for 300m. While drill hole spacing is very wide (over 400m on strike and 100 to 200m down dip) these deposits tend to be tabular and relatively continuous, which leads one to believe that the holes cut the same zone. The horizon is located in the same stratigraphic location, confirming the above assumption. The drilling also indicated that the grade and thickness of the zone increases down dip.

Ecstall Mining Corporation

VSE:EM

Shares Outstanding: 2,935,000

Recent Price: \$0.75

Metall mining has proposed a 4,000m diamond drilling program for the property for 1995 to test the down dip extension of the massive sulphide zone. These will be deep holes (average 800m) and, if results are favourable, two additional holes will be drilled to a greater depth. The company is also planning four holes to test the horizon along strike from the discovery area. This drilling, along with further geochemical and geophysical work, is to begin in June of 1995 with a total cost of \$1.8 million.

From sea to mining sea

Ecstall Mining has nineteen other mineral properties throughout BC and Alberta, but the Akie project is currently the most interesting. The company will have to back-in with 40% of the costs incurred above \$1.4 million to retain its interest in the ground. This could result in dilution if financed through the market, but should not be a problem if the 1995 program is successful. The Akie property has the potential to be a major lead-zinc-silver discovery, but it is still quite early on in the game. At current prices and at the current exploration stage the stock represents a valid, though speculative, investment for aggressive investors. Metall Mining certainly seems to be betting on the property.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the country, Diamond Fields Resources has stumbled upon what could be the biggest Canadian base metal find in years. While it is still extremely early to make very many assumptions, the nickel discovery near Voisey Bay in Labrador has all the makings of a major metal find.

The property was discovered during the course of a regional diamond prospecting program by prospectors from Archean Resources Ltd working under contract to Diamond Fields.

The property is located 35 km southwest of the town of Nain on Labrador's northeast coast. The discovery of massive sulphide in ultramafic rocks on surface during the 1993 regional program led to a four hole diamond drilling program late in the fall of 1994. This drill program intersected massive sulphides in an east-west striking, northerly dipping ultramafic intrusive. The drilling intersected mineralization over a strike length of 1,400m. The best intersection to date is hole #2, which intersected 71

Diamond Fields Resources Inc

TSE, VSE:DFR

Shares Outstanding: 16,190,300

Recent Price: \$8.50

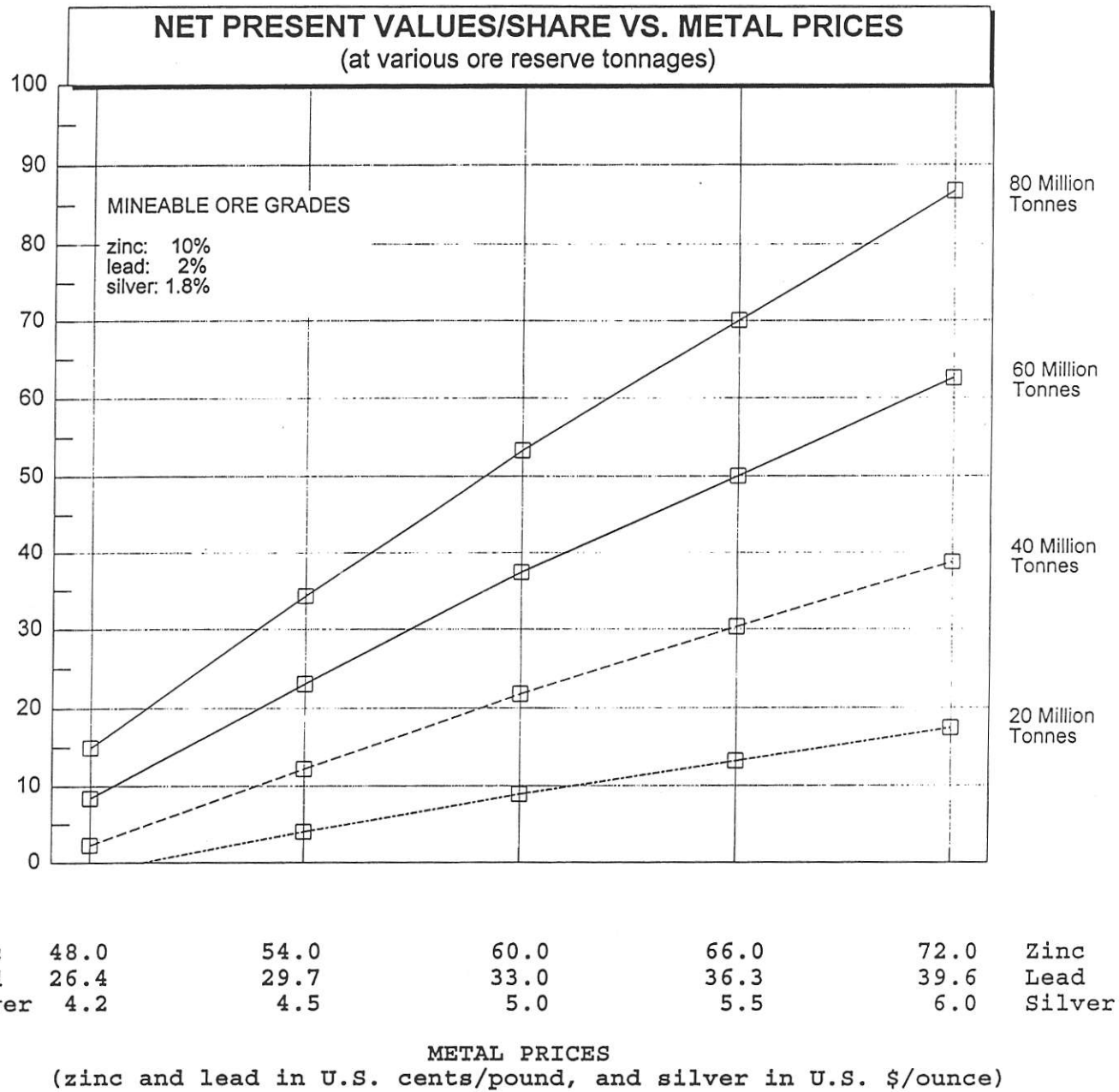
metres grading 2.23% nickel, 1.47% copper and 0.123% cobalt. This zone includes 33.2m of massive sulphides. I had the pleasure of seeing some core from the property and the massive sulphide intersections are truly impressive.

To date, diamond drilling has only scratched the surface. The four drill intersections were all a depths of less than 100m. Preliminary indications are that the mineralized zone is open along strike and down dip with an apparent increase in grade and thickness to the east. The success of the diamond drilling prompted the company to expand the property to cover an area of 1,800 km².

Other companies have started staking ground in the area. Several major mining companies have approached Diamond Fields with an eye to a joint venture, but no decisions regarding this possibility have been made. Diamond Fields has committed to an expanded drilling and ground geophysics program starting in December of 1994 and concentrated on the area to the east of drill hole #2.

Prior to the discovery in Labrador, Diamond Fields was best known for its Namibian diamond property under option to BHP. The stock has been as high as \$10.25 in the past year. At current prices the stock may be beyond the range of many speculative investors, but the potential of the Labrador discovery is intriguing. The large volume of trading at current prices certainly indicates that many people are willing to bet on the future success of the project. This stock is not for the faint of heart, but could be a big winner if Voisey Bay pans out.

AKIE DEPOSIT



ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION