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property. San Andreas Resources Corporation has subsequently purchased a 100% interest from Nanisivik for \$3 million.

In July 1992, a drill hole targeting vein mineralization below the existing reserves intersected four lenses of stratiform massive sulfide over 22.3 m. Subsequent drilling outlined a mineralized body of 1.14 million tons grading 7% Pb, 13% Zn and 73 gpt Ag. Recent drilling has substantially increased vein reserves and also identified two other stratiform style deposits.

Presently the "all categories" mineral resource outlined at Prairie Creek consists of 6.2 million tonnes grading 12% Pb, 13% Zn, 0.3% Cu and 180 gpt Ag.

Mapping and prospecting in the northern part of the property outlined an 11 km long trend of zinc and lead mineralization. Over this past summer an IP geophysical survey was conducted and followed up by limited drilling. Horizons of colloform pyrite, marcasite and sphalerite MVT mineralization were intersected in all holes. More drilling is planned for this exciting area.

San Andreas is presently conducting an internal feasibility study, with hopes of placing the property into production during 1996/97.

11:15 Akie Zn-Pb-Ag-Ba Discovery, B.C.

Paul Baxter, Metall Mining Corporation

Metall Mining's Gataga project, located 270 km northwest of Mackenzie, B.C., consists of two claim groups, Pie and Akie, which were optioned from Ecstall Mining Corporation in 1992 to assess their potential for hosting a SEDEX-type Zn-Pb-Ag deposit. Metall Mining can earn a 60% interest by spending \$1.5 million and paying \$140,000 in option payments by March 1, 1996.

The Akie property is located in the Kechika Trough, a southerly extension of the Selwyn Basin, which is comprised of early Cambrian to Triassic sediments deposited off of the western margin of ancestral North America. 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 is developed within the Gunsteel formation, a Middle-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.

The area was initially mapped and soil sampled in the late 1970's and early 80's with several areas of anomalous soils defined within the Gunsteel formation on what is now the Akie property. No drilling was done, and the claims were allowed to lapse. In 1989, the Akie claims were restaked by Ecstall Mining.

In 1992 and 1993 Metall Mining defined an 800 m long multi-element soil anomaly associated with baritic Gunsteel shales. In 1994 compilation of open ground to the southeast extended the anomaly another 4.5 km which led to the staking of additional ground. A new grid was established and soil sampled redefining previous soil anomalies. Mapping and prospecting of the Gunsteel shales along the trend of the soil anomalies led to the discovery of massive sulfides in outcrop in Cardiac Creek which returned 16.0% Zn, 2.8% Pb, 25.6 g/t Ag over 0.40 m. Subsequent drilling has defined a steeply dipping, 6 - 30 m, wide mineralized zone with a strike length of 1,400 m tested to depths of 300 m below surface. Mineralization consists of interlaminated pyrite-sphalerite-galena-barite diluted by barren interbeds of black shale. The best intersection to date returned 4.2% Zn, 0.9% Pb, 10.0 g/t Ag over 30.5 m true width, including 8.4% Zn, 1.6% Pb, and 14.3 g/t Ag over 7.0 m true width. The zone remains open at depth with improvements in grade and thickness indicating a downdip direction to the source of the mineralizing system.

In 1995 Metall Mining plans to continue drilling the Akie Zn-Pb-Ag-Ba mineralization at depth as well as test new soil geochemical anomalies along strike.

11:30 Tulsequah Chief and Big Bull Projects - A Development Update

Terry Chandler, Vice President Exploration, Redfern Resources Ltd.

Redfern Resources Ltd. owns and operates the advanced exploration Tulsequah Chief and Big Bull projects in NW B.C., located 100 km south of Atlin, B.C. and 60 km NE of Juneau, Alaska. The property hosts the Kuroko-style Tulsequah Chief and Big Bull Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits located within the early Mississippian to Permian age Mt. Eaton block. These deposits were discovered in the early 1920's and mined by Cominco during the period 1951 to 1957. A total of 935,536 tonnes was mined in this period grading 1.60% copper, 1.50% lead, 7.00% zinc, 3.84 g gold/tonne and 126.52 g silver/tonne.

Redfern and Cominco commenced renewed exploration at the Tulsequah Chief deposit in 1987. Redfern acquired 100% ownership in 1992. Drilling programs through 1994 have defined a geological reserve of 8.8 million tonnes grading 1.30% copper, 1.21% lead, 6.42% zinc, 2.51 g gold/tonne and 106.36 g silver/tonne. The deposit extends 780 metres below the old workings, open to depth and along strike. The deepest drill hole on the property intersected a combined 24.50 m true width of high grade massive sulphide.

Redfern initiated comprehensive environmental baseline studies and final feasibility work in mid-1994. A Pre-Application for Mine Development Certificate (Prospectus) was filed in September. Permitting consultation is in progress with government agencies, as well as local First Nations and the public. The company anticipates receiving positive feasibility results by June, 1995 and filing its Mine Development Certificate Application in August. Ultimate development and production is envisaged at 2250 MT/day with a minimum nine year mine life.

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