

NO.51(1990)
MARCH 13, 1990

George Cross

Reliable

WESTERN CANADA

ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION (EAM-V)

MAJOR ISKUT LAND SPREAD UNDER EXPLORATION -Ecstall Mining Corporation

was incorporated May 16, 1984, and by an amended prospectus dated June 22, 1989, offered 500,000 shares at 45¢ for net proceeds of \$200,000, with the funds to be spent in the exploration of the 188 claim group covering 4,700 hectares on Ecstall River, 65 km SE of Prince Rupert, B.C. The shares were listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange Aug.3, 1989. Trading started Aug.9, 1989 when there were 2,615,000 shares issued, including 750,000 shares in escrow. Ecstall received \$81,250 from the sale of 125,000 flow-through shares at 65¢ each in Sept. 1989. Directors are: Chris W. Graf, professional engineer, president; Gordon F. Yolland, C.A., director; J.A.B. Whist, president of Omega Gold Corp., a director and G.H. Scott, secretary.

In late August 1989, Ecstall acquired a 50% interest for \$14,802.50, in 10 claim groups in the Eskay Creek area, B.C. Many of the claims host gold, silver arsenic, copper and zinc stream sediment anomalies outlined by a B.C. government survey in 1988. The Story 1, 2 and 3 claims contain gossan zones with the volcanic Mt. Dilworth formation that hosts the Calpine/Stikine gold deposit. On the MacGold 1 - 4 claims a 600-meter long zone of quartz stockwork and massive sulphide mineralization has been located.

Ecstall Mining's main activity in 1990 will be in the Unuk - Iskut River gold camp where the company holds eight properties, six covering 500 claim units, 30,888 acres, shared 50/50 with OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION (OGC-V) and two shared 40% Ecstall/60% CATHEDRAL GOLD CORPORATION (CAT-T). SEE MAP OVERLEAF PAGE 1. The most significant results from a program of soil - silt geo-chemical surveying, prospecting and rock sampling on the Ecstall/Omega claims discovered both high grade copper, lead, zinc massive sulphides and gold-bearing stockworks.

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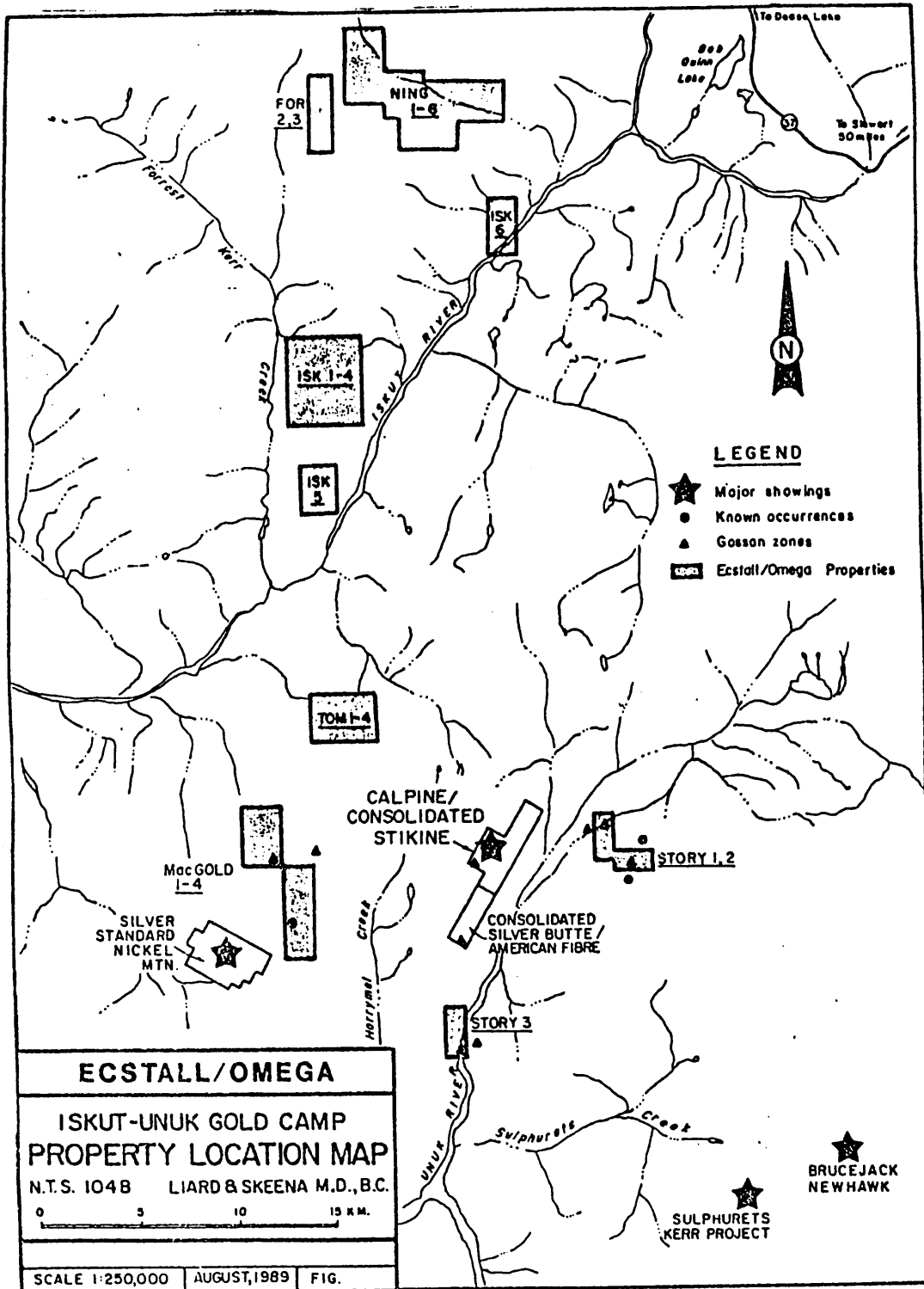
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The MacGold claims, 5 km west of Calpine/Stikine, yielded two main showings, both blast trenched. One is a poorly exposed massive sulphide vein about 0.5 to 1-meter thick and 10 meters long which consists of intergrown coarse chalcopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite. Assays of 10% copper and 22% zinc are common but gold values are low. The second showing is a poorly exposed silica-carbonate vein-breccia system up to 2 meters wide and 100 meters long with lead and zinc. Blast trenching yielded 0.321 oz. gold/t across 2 meters; 0.254 oz. gold/t across 2 meters and 0.172 oz. gold /t across 2 meters. An induced polarization survey outlined a large chargeability anomaly that encloses both showings and is open to the west under a small glacier. Follow-up induced polarization and electromagnetic surveys and trenching are planned prior to drilling in 1990.

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