

ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION

[EAM-V] 6,394,578 SHS.

INMET MINING CORP.

[IMN-T] 81,205,844 SHS.

CHRIS W. GRAF, B. Ap.Sc., P. Eng., PRESIDENT, SAID WHAT ECSTALL HAS IS A WORLD CLASS SEDIMENTARY EXHALATIVE POLYMETALLIC MASSIVE SULPHIDE DEPOSIT DRILLED OVER A 6,500-FOOT STRIKE LENGTH TO 1,000 FT. DOWN DIP OVER THICKNESSES 100 FT. WITH GRADES TO 10% ZINC/LEAD. WHAT WE DON'T HAVE YET, BUT HAVE A VERY HIGH POTENTIAL TO GET AND HAVE EVERY EXPECTATION TO GET IN THE NEXT FEW HOLES IS A LONG INTERSECTION OF HIGHER GRADE. WHEN WE GET ONE OR TWO HOLES LIKE THAT, THEY WILL CONFIRM THE CHARACTER OF THE DEPOSIT AND JUSTIFY A MAJOR UNDERGROUND EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. DRILLING IS CONTINUING.

On Aug. 9, 1996, (Just another normal 19-hour property tour day) Chris Graf, P. Eng., president, Ecstall Mining Corp., and 12 mining analysts, geologists, directors, investors and reporters toured the 40% working interest Cardiac Creek zone, Gataga project, on the Akie property. It is between 4,500 and 5,500 feet elevation, centred in the Kechika Trough region, 35 km east of the Finley River in the Rocky Mountain Trench, 350 km north of Prince George, about 220 km southwest of Fort Nelson, northeastern BC. SEE LOCATION MAP OVERLEAF P.1. Inmet Mining, operator, completed earning a 60% working interest in the project in 1995, by spending \$1,500,000 on exploration plus property payments.

The crew of eight or 10 drillers and three Inmet geologists have been drilling a series of deep holes to test the down-dip and lateral extension of almost continuous horizon of zinc/lead mineralization. The favourable host geology has been traced over an almost continuous strike length of eight km on the property. There appears to be minor fault offsets along this length. Drilling of holes down dip to just over 1,100 metres, almost 4,000 feet, below surface at a cost of some \$300,000 each eat up the 1996 budget of \$1,500,000 for 4,600 metres of diamond drilling, in just a few holes. Two holes to the north and two holes to the south have extended the mineralization by two km in each direction. Assays have not been reported from these holes but geological mapping confirm several sections of laminated, semi-massive and massive sulphides. SEE EARLIER DRILL HOLE MAPS OVERLEAF P.2.

Mr. Graf pointed out that the target being drilled is geologically the same as that at the Cirque deposit which is located 25 km to the north of the Akie. The Cirque is owned by Teck, Cominco and Korea Zinc, has reserves of 38,000,000 tons, grading 8% zinc, 2.2% lead, has had a feasibility study completed and is on a care and maintenance basis. What the Cirque has that Akie does not yet have is a thickening of the high grades. The Cirque has as much as a 60-metre thickness of highgrade. All of the geological data indicates the Akie drilling is very close to such a thickening and the potential is high.

When the needed intersections are obtained, the plan is partially formulated to drive a two-km decline in the competent calcareous footwall (to keep out of the weak shaly hanging wall, from a mapped, favourable, creekside location at a cost of probably \$5,000,000.

The hole A-96-20 explored the favourable massive sulphide stratigraphy underlying a three-km long multi-element rock and soil geochemical anomaly which adjoins and extends south from the area already drilled. Assays are pending. The deep drill testing hole A-95-19 using a new state-of-the-art directional drilling technique (the VIC system) was completed at a depth of 1,192 metres. It intersected 8 metres of laminar bedded pyrite mineralization between 1,073 and 1,081 metres, at a point about 600 metres along strike of the high grade intersection made in 1995 in hole A-95-18 which assayed 10.72% zinc+lead over a 6.3-metre true width including 16.46% zinc+lead over 2.2 metres. The mineralization intersected in A-95-19 appeared visually to contain sub-economic zinc/lead contents. Assays are pending. Hole A-96-21 was planned to intersect the Akie massive sulphide deposit about 400 metres directly down dip of previous hole A-95-18. The hole deviated away from the target near the designed intersection point and has been terminated, moved to a new site to be re-drilled. In 1995 drilling continued into November.

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ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE - Significant 1994 and 1995 assay results, reported previously, include 31 feet grading 9.05% combined zinc/lead, 31 feet grading 10.03% combined zinc/lead and 21 feet of 11.38% combined zinc/lead.

At the end of 1995 drilling Ecstall estimated the potential sulphide resource to be 78,400,000 tonnes. Ecstall estimates that within this large resource is an intact 12,000,000 to 15,000,000-tonne high grade core of mineralization, assaying >10% zinc + lead over widths from 6 to 10 metres thick. Drilling in 1996 has enlarged the potential sulphide resource.

In March 1996, Ecstall completed a \$1,670,000 flow-through financing (1,757,894 units at 95¢ each) to fund the Akie drilling program and to carry out exploration on its other 100%-owned properties elsewhere in the Kechika Trough. Placees are chiefly Doug Forster, Eric Savics, John Lydall and Brian Vyner, Geographe International MFS Inc., Roger P. Walsh & Robert T. Boyd.

Exploration on the Akie target started in 1978 when Riocanex was following up on one soil sample reading. Chris Graf and Doug Forster, then third year geological students in the bush for the first year, were on the exploration crew. After several years of exploration, then being idle for a few years, Mr. Graf staked the claims in 1989. He optioned them to Inmet in 1992. The grid was re-established and then the mineralized showing was found in Cardiac Creek by a geologist prospecting the area of the soil sample reading from years previous. The showing was found about 100 metres from where they think the soil sample reading was taken. After seeing the 2,000-metre drop of Cardiac Creek in about four km you begin to understand why experienced young field geologists named the creek appropriately. It is steep. Finding the mineralized outcrop showing was a good piece of work. (SEE GCNL NO.132, 9Jul96, P.3 FOR PREVIOUS AKIE PROJECT INFORMATION)

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George Cross News Letter

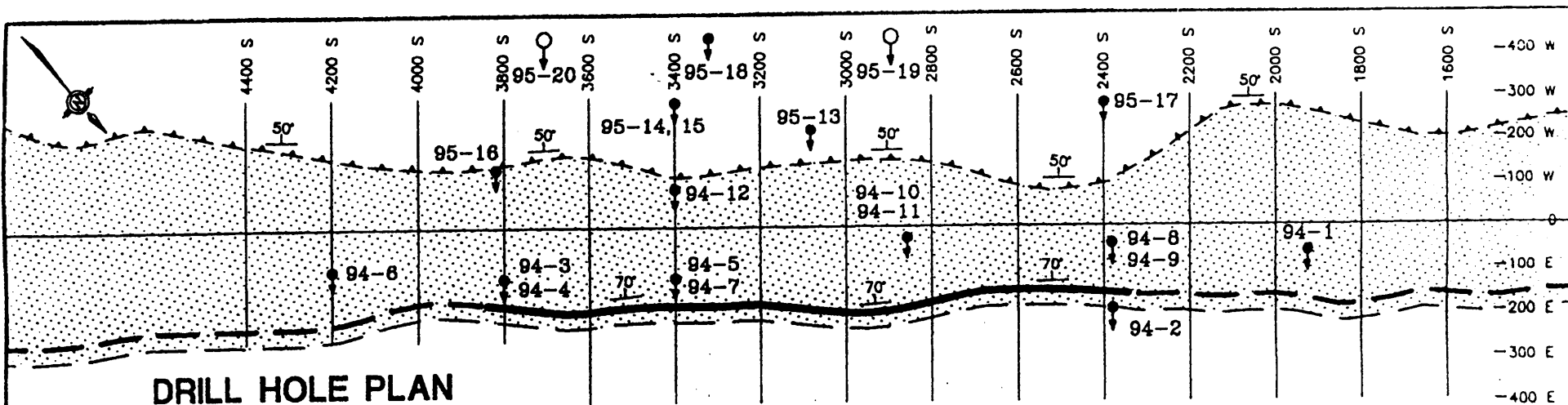
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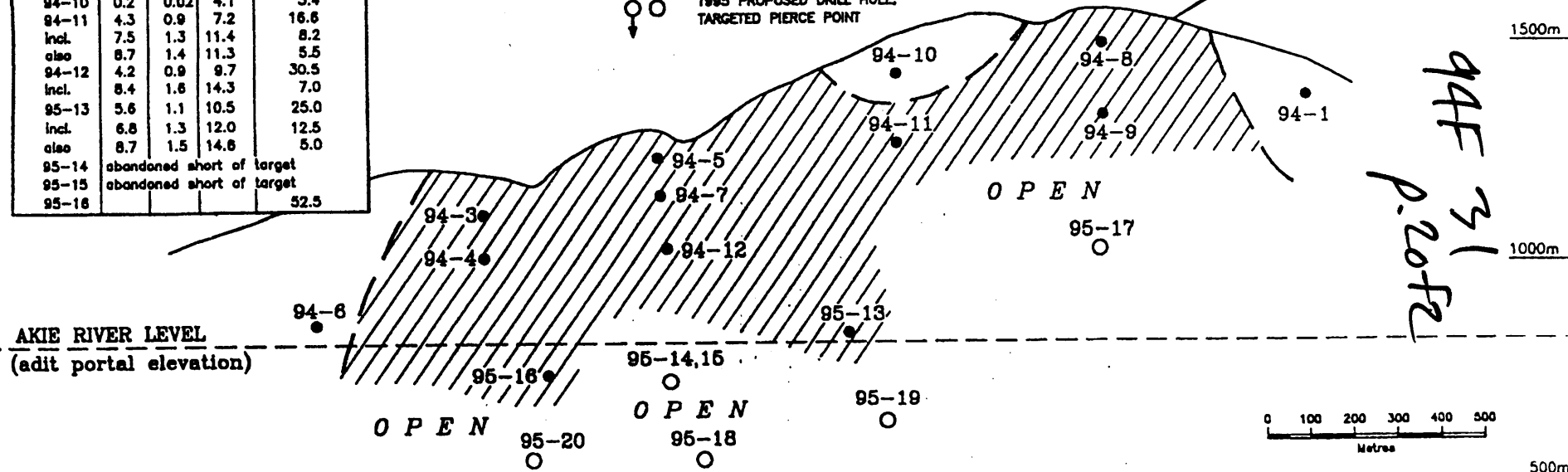
DRILL HOLE PLAN

DRILL HOLE	% Zn	% Pb	g/t Ag	True Thickness (metres)
94-1	No significant	values		6.8
94-3	2.7	0.5	4.0	19.7
94-4	1.8	0.2	4.2	15.7
Incl.	2.9	0.5	5.8	3.1
also	4.0	0.6	7.3	5.0
94-5	3.8	0.6	5.0	10.6
94-6	No significant	values		
94-7	4.8	0.8	8.4	24.9
Incl.	6.4	1.1	10.0	6.1
94-8	2.6	0.4	7.7	5.3
94-9	0.8	0.1	5.8	3.1
94-10	0.2	0.02	4.1	3.4
94-11	4.3	0.9	7.2	16.6
Incl.	7.5	1.3	11.4	8.2
also	8.7	1.4	11.3	5.5
94-12	4.2	0.9	9.7	30.5
Incl.	8.4	1.6	14.3	7.0
95-13	5.6	1.1	10.5	25.0
Incl.	6.8	1.3	12.0	12.5
also	8.7	1.5	14.6	5.0
95-14	abandoned short of target			
95-15	abandoned short of target			
95-16				52.5

AKIE DEPOSIT

- HOST ROCK-GUNSTEEL SHALE
- AKIE DEPOSIT (Intersected in drill holes)
- THRUST FAULT
- SURFACE TRACE OF THE AKIE MASSIVE SULFIDE HORIZON
- DRILL HOLE, PIERCE POINT
- 1995 PROPOSED DRILL HOLE, TARGETED PIERCE POINT

VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION (LOOKING WEST)



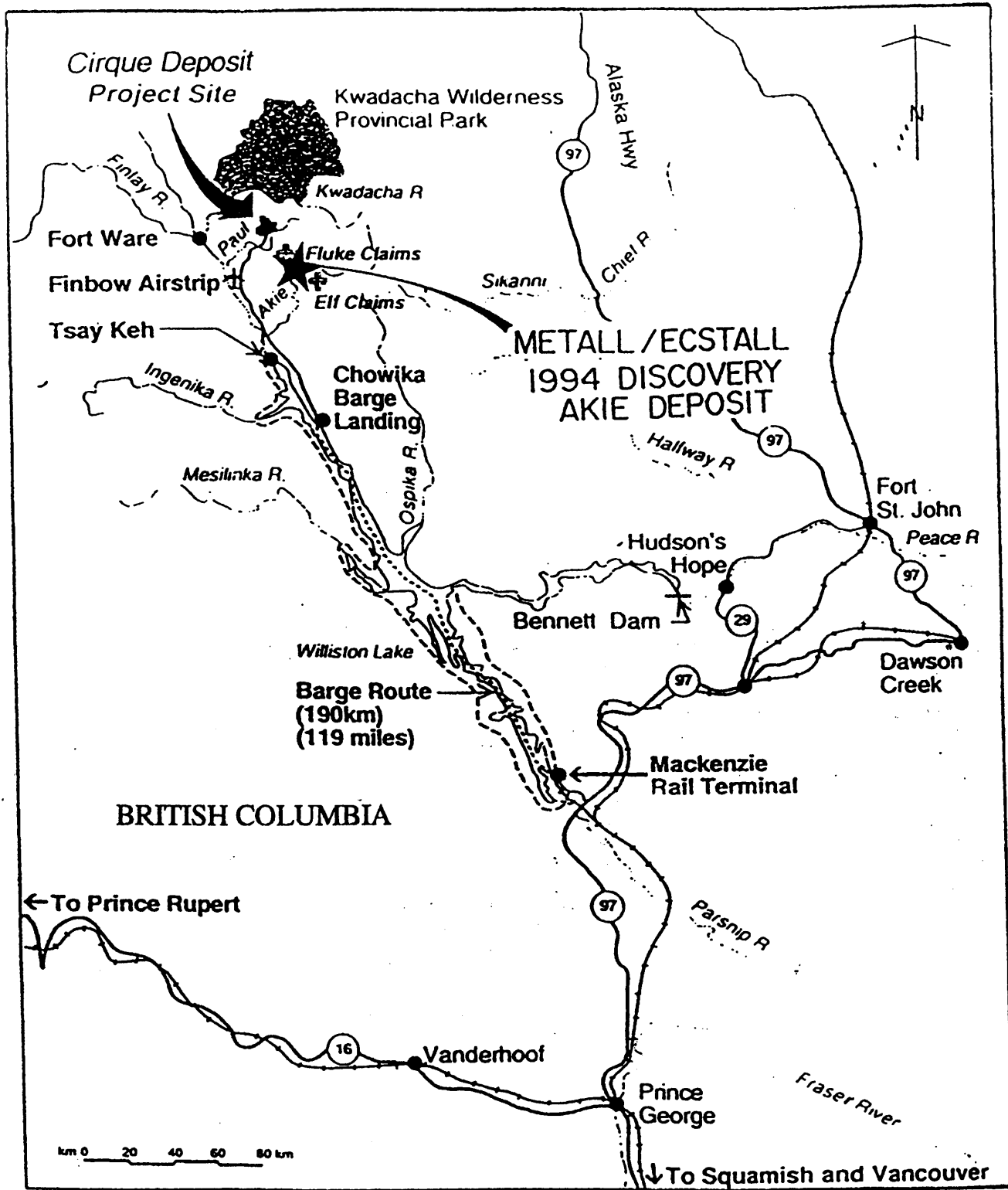
AKIE RIVER LEVEL
(adit portal elevation)

ECSTALL MINING CORP./INMET MINING CORP. AKIE DEPOSIT, NORTHEAST BC

9661 'E1 ISNOGV
(9661) 951 'ON

9661 'E1 ISNOGV
(9661) 951 'ON

ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION INMET MINING CORP.



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AKIE

Project Location Map
NORTHEAST BC