GEOCHEMICAL/GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE GATAGA (1-11) MINERAL CLAIMS AT THE HEADWATERS OF DRIFTPILE CREEK GATAGA RIVER AREA

LIARD AND OMINECA MINING DIVISIONS
BRITISH COLUMBIA

by CHRIS W. GRAF P. Eng.

Latitude 58 Deg 00 'N Longitude 125 Deg 50 'W

NTS 94F 13 W and 94K 4 W

Owned and operated by:
Ecstall Mining Corporation

January 11, 1995

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INTRODUCTION

The Gataga claim group (59 units) was staked to cover areas of anomalous lead soil geochem and/or the favourable Gunsteel Shale barite horizon on strike 3 km to the north of Teck Corp's Bear sedex massive sulfide deposit. The location of these lead anomalies and the barite horizon were outlined on maps previously made by the Gataga Joint Venture (Assessment Report 6666).

The Bear deposit was discovered in 1980 by diamond drilling a previously outlined lead-zinc soil geochemical anomaly.

Five diamond drill holes from 128.5 to 212.9 m deep (total 822.6 m) were drilled in 1980 and they traced a massive sulfide barite body 100 m down dip on one section. The mineralization was in 2 zones separated by a barren 2 m thick black shale bed.

True thickness of the mineralized interval decreased downdip from 35 m at a depth of 60 m to 25 m at a depth of 100 m. The best intervals assayed 2.5% Pb and Zn over 10 m, 1.7% Pb+Zn over 12.7 m, 3.45% Pb+Zn over 4.4 m and 3.95% Pb+Zn over 6.7 m. Two holes were drilled 100 m south of the discovery holes which also intersected two mineralized intervals separated by the barren shale bed, and their assays were similarly low.

In 1994 Teck Corp. carried out a significant diamond drilling program to follow the mineralization to the north across a very steep mountain side towards Bear Pass and Ecstall's Gataga claims. Results of this drill program are unknown.

In 1994 156 soil samples, 4 silt samples and 7 rock samples were taken by Ecstall personnel to explore the northern strike extension of the Bear mineralized zone which was previously mapped across the Gataga property.

Results of the sampling work outlined a lead-zinc-barite-silver anomaly coincident with the barite horizon that strikes north from the Bear showing northwesterly across the Gataga claims.

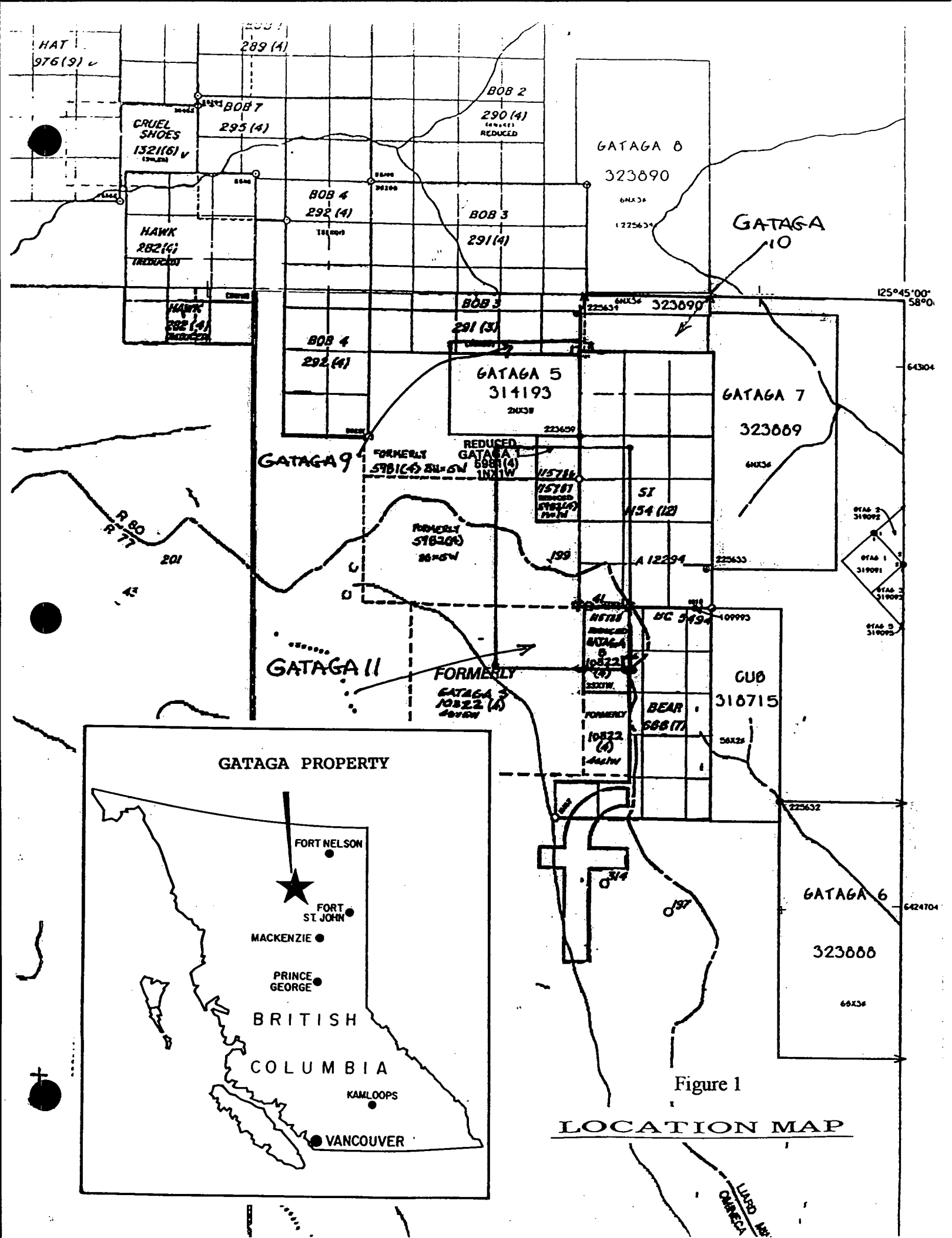
HAT
976 (9)
289 (4)
BOB 7
295 (4)
CRUEL SHOES
1321 (6)
BOB 2
290 (4)
REDUCED
GATAGA 8
323890
BOB 4
292 (4)
BOB 3
291 (4)
HAWK
282 (4)
GATAGA 10
BOB 3
291 (3)
BOB 4
292 (4)
GATAGA 5
314193
GATAGA 7
323889
GATAGA 9
FORMERLY
REDUCED
GATAGA 1
SI
454 (12)
FORMERLY
598(4)
GATAGA 11
FORMERLY
GATAGA 3
10822 (4)
CUB
316715
BEAR
566 (7)
GATAGA 6
323888
GATAGA PROPERTY
FORT NELSON
FORT ST. JOHN
MACKENZIE
PRINCE GEORGE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
KAMLOOPS
VANCOUVER
LOCATION MAP
125°45'00"

Figure 1

CLAIMS INFORMATION

The Gataga Property is owned 100% by Ecstall Mining Corporation and consist of 9 claims (59 units) as follows:

CLAIM NAME	TENURE NO.	NO. OF UNITS	EXPIRY DATE
GATAGA 1	223922	1	13/04/98
GATAGA 2	223923	1	13/04/98
GATAGA 3 (Omenica)	240487	2	13/04/97
GATAGA 5	314193	6	15/10/97
GATAGA 7	323889	18	17/02/96
GATAGA 8	323890	18	17/02/95
GATAGA 9	329188	5	19/07/98
GATAGA 10	329189	3	19/07/96
GATAGA 11	329187	5	19/07/97

All the claims are in the Liard Mining Division except Gataga 3 which is in the Omenica Mining Division.

PREVIOUS GEOLOGICAL WORK

The earliest record of mineral exploration in the Gataga District dates from 1957 when Frobisher Ltd., a predecessor company to Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd., investigated several transported gossans developed from springs draining Devonian black shales immediately north of Gataga Lakes.

In 1970, Geophoto Consultants Limited conducted a reconnaissance stream sediment survey in this region on behalf of a syndicate. In 1973, three members of the syndicate, Pembina Pipeline Ltd., Sun Oil (Delaware) Ltd. and General Crude Oil Company Northern Ltd., entered a joint venture with Canex Placer Ltd. (now Placer Dome Ltd.) to investigate some of the 1970 anomalies. Initial prospecting by Placer Dome Ltd. resulted in the discovery of mineralized float on the Driftpile Creek property and the staking of 153 "two-post" mineral claims and fractions in 1974 and 1975 including mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys. Proposed diamond drilling was deferred due to disappointing results from these surveys.

The Gataga Joint Venture (GJV), composed of Aquitaine Company of Canada Ltd; Chevron Canada Limited; Getty Mines, Limited; Welcome North Mines Ltd. and Castlemaine Exploration Ltd., was formed in April, 1977 to investigate unstaked lead anomalies obtained near the Placer Syndicate property by Castlemaine Exploration Ltd. during regional exploration in 1976. Prompted by similarities between the geological setting in the Gataga shale belt and the Macmillan Pass area, Y.T., GJV staked a large claim position and carried out an extensive regional sampling and mapping program in 1977. An agreement to option the Driftpile Creek property from the Placer Syndicate was negotiated early in 1978. Work on the GJV claims from 1978 to 1982 was carried out in conjunction with higher priority exploration on the optioned claims. The program was managed by Archer Cathro & Associates Limited and was directed in the field by R.C. Carne.

The Bear and Si claims were staked in 1977 and 1979, respectively, by Welcome North Mines Ltd. on behalf of Gataga Joint Venture . The claims cover part of the northwest-trending belt of upper Devonian Gunsteel Formation black shales which host lead-zinc mineralization in the nearby Driftpile Creek area on the optioned claims.

The entire Driftpile Creek Bear property was acquired by Teck Corp. in 1992 who carried out substantial drilling programs in 1993 and 1994 on both the Bear and main Driftpile massive sulfide deposits. The 1993 drilling intersected significant thickness of +10% lead-zinc on the main Driftpile deposit, however, the 1994 follow drilling on this zone and on the Bear deposit are unknown.

Previous work on the Bear deposit consisted of geological mapping, stream sediment and grid soil sampling, and limited hand trenching in 1977, and more mapping and geochem soil sampling in 1980. The surface sampling indicated moderately intense anomalies in silver, lead and zinc but three hand trenches gave poor results and poor exposure prevented a better assessment of the potential of this prospect.

The Bear-Si claims were geologically mapped in 1980 at a scale of 1:5000 to provide a basis for diamond drilling. Topographic control for the survey was established with the aid of a contoured 1:20000 scale orthophoto map produced from aerial photography flown by GJV in 1979. The drilling program was carried out between June 30, 1980 and July 24, 1980.

Geological mapping and soil/stream geochemical sampling by the Gataga Joint Venture, in 1977-1980 covered most of the area now staked as Ecstall's Gataga claims. This work located the position of the prospective barite/massive sulphide horizon and coincident lead/zinc soil anomalous areas extending north through Bear Pass from the Bear-Si claims onto open ground subsequently staked as the Gataga claims in 1989. No other work has been done on the Gataga claims until the fieldwork conducted in 1994.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Gataga claims are located approximately 6-10 km northwest of Gataga Lakes on NTS map sheets 94F/13W and 94K/4W. The centre of the group is located at latitude 58 00 Deg N and 125 Deg 50 Deg W. Access is by fixed-wing aircraft from Watson Lake, Yukon Territory, about 290 km to the northwest, or from Fort St. John B.C., 300 km southeast to Driftpile Creek airstrip, located about 15 km northeast of the property. Access to the claims from the airstrip is by helicopter. The nearest large town, 210 km to the east, is Fort Nelson. Fuel and camp supplies can be trucked 300 km from Watson Lake or Fort St. John to Muncho Lake (km 747 on the Alaska Highway) and ferried 100 km by Islander, Otter or Cessna type aircraft to the Driftpile Creek air strip. Field work in 1994 was conducted with helicopter support based from a field camp located on the Driftpile Creek air strip.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Gataga property lies within an unnamed range of the northern Rocky Mountains, flanked on the southwest by the Kechika River in the Rocky Mountain Trench and on the northeast by the broad Gataga River valley. Within the report area, physiography is typified by long ridges and valleys which trend NW-SE, paralleling structural strike of underlying sedimentary rocks. These ridges and valleys are cut by NE-SW trending, wide, glacially scoured valleys which contain all major creeks and lakes. Tributaries and headwaters drainages flow down NW-SE valleys which results in a trellised drainage pattern. NW-SE trending streams have waterfalls and deeply incised narrow steep-walled canyons are common through their length. In contrast, major NE-SW creeks meander through valleys bottomed by recent flood plain and Pleistocene glacio-fluvial and glacio-lacustrine deposits. Although elevations regionally range from 1100 m to 2700 m, relief is locally subdued in areas underlain by shales and clastic sedimentary rocks. Resistant older carbonate rocks which flank the project area to the SW and NE form prominent cliffs.

Treeline is at approximately the 1500 m elevation on south facing slopes, although it becomes much higher in the south. Vegetation in northern valleys is predominately composed of arctic black birch and willows with lesser black spruce in swampy areas and juniper and pine on dry slopes. Thick stands of black spruce and lodgepole pine carpet southernmost valleys.

The Gataga district has been subjected to an old stage of ice sheet glaciation but the most recent Pleistocene glaciation has consisted mainly of alpine and cirque glaciers to the east and west. The main geomorphological effect of the last glaciation was the modification and scouring of the main valleys, local disruption of the drainage pattern and formation of several lakes, downcutting of tributary streams to form several rock canyons, and a general lowering of the water table. This exposed unleached rock to surface or at least resulted in very acidic groundwaters as pyrite was leached from shales. Surface neutralization of springs and seeps has lead to the formation of two types of recent conglomerate:

(1) deposits of calcrete or tufa which form where springs draining calcareous shale of the Ordovician and silurian Road River shales reach surface. Formation of calcrete is active at present.

(2) deposits of limonite-cemented stream gravels or soil (ferricrete) and limonite gossans which form where springs draining pyritic shales reach surface. Springs draining other Devono-Mississippian shales usually do not precipitate iron.

Ferricrete deposits and gossans formed by springs and seeps are commonly exotic i.e. they occur some distance from outcropping pyritic shales. Exotic gossans are usually formed by precipitation from springs and seeps that exit from fault and fracture zones which cut the shales. Limonite is actively precipitating at several localities in the Gataga area, coating and killing trees and shrubs that lie in the path of gossan growth.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Gataga lakes area lies within Kechika Trough, a southeasterly extension of the much larger Selwyn Basin. Sedimentary rocks range in age from Cambrian to lower Mississippian. Prior to upper Devonian, easterly derived clastic sedimentary assemblages reflect normal sedimentation patterns while the westerly derivation of upper Devonian to Mississippian sedimentary rocks resulted from block faulting and uplift along the continental margin. Regional stratigraphic, structural and mineralization relationships are summaried on Figure 2.

Structural geology of the area is dominated by northwesterly-trending, easterly directed thrust faults. Pelitic sedimentary rocks within thrust sheets are complexly deformed into upright to slightly overturned isoclinal folds cut by numerous near-vertical shear zones. A penetrative axial plane foliation is commonly well developed. Structural geology is complicated by deformation initiated prior to deposition of middle Devonian clastic rocks above a pronounced unconformity.

Upper Devonian Gunsteel Formation siliceous and pyritic black shales are host to numerous stratiform barite and barite-lead-zinc deposits in the area, notably those at Driftpile creek some 15 km to the northwest and at the Cirque claims, located about 110 km southeast of the area.

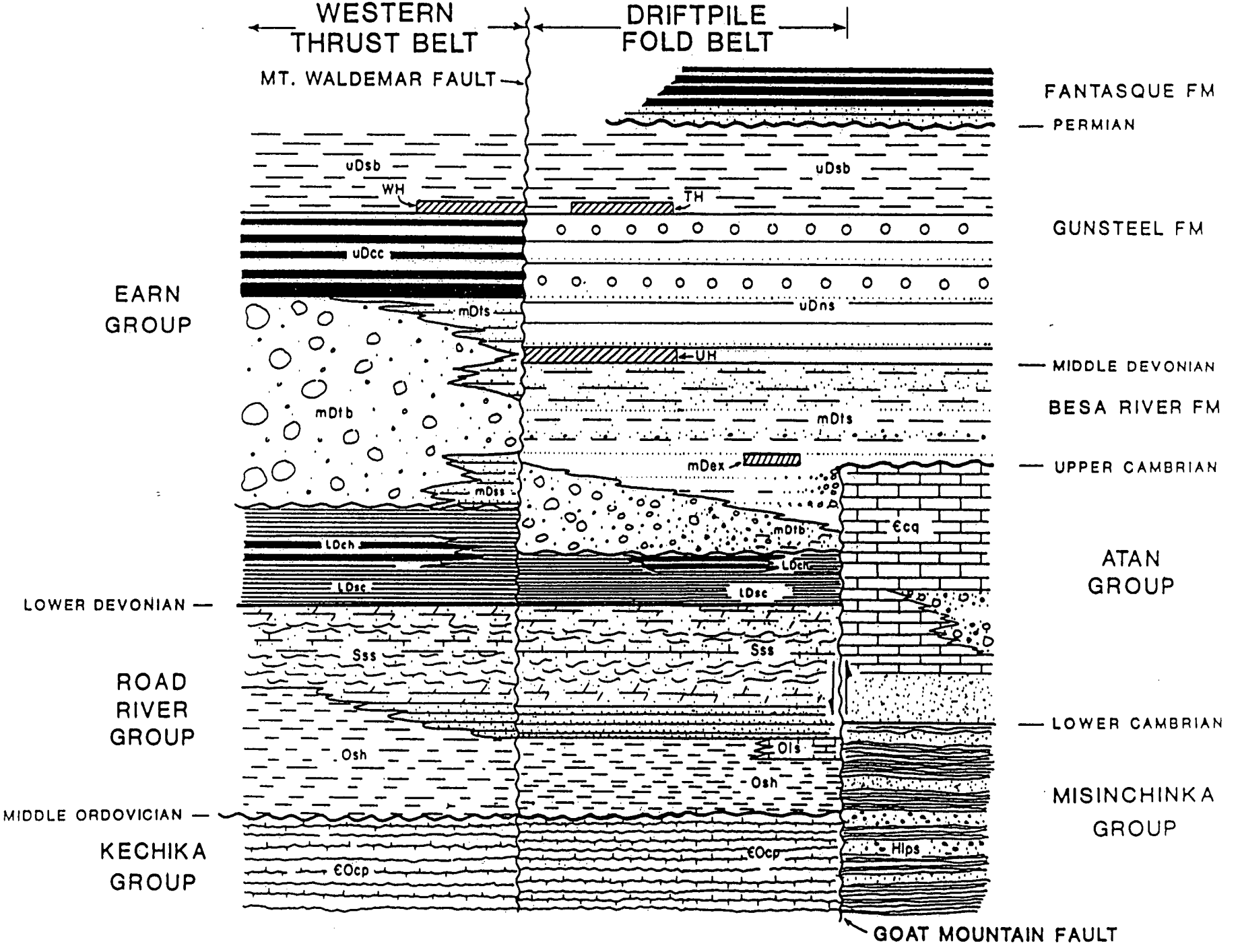

Figure 2: Stratigraphic and structural relationships, Gataga River area

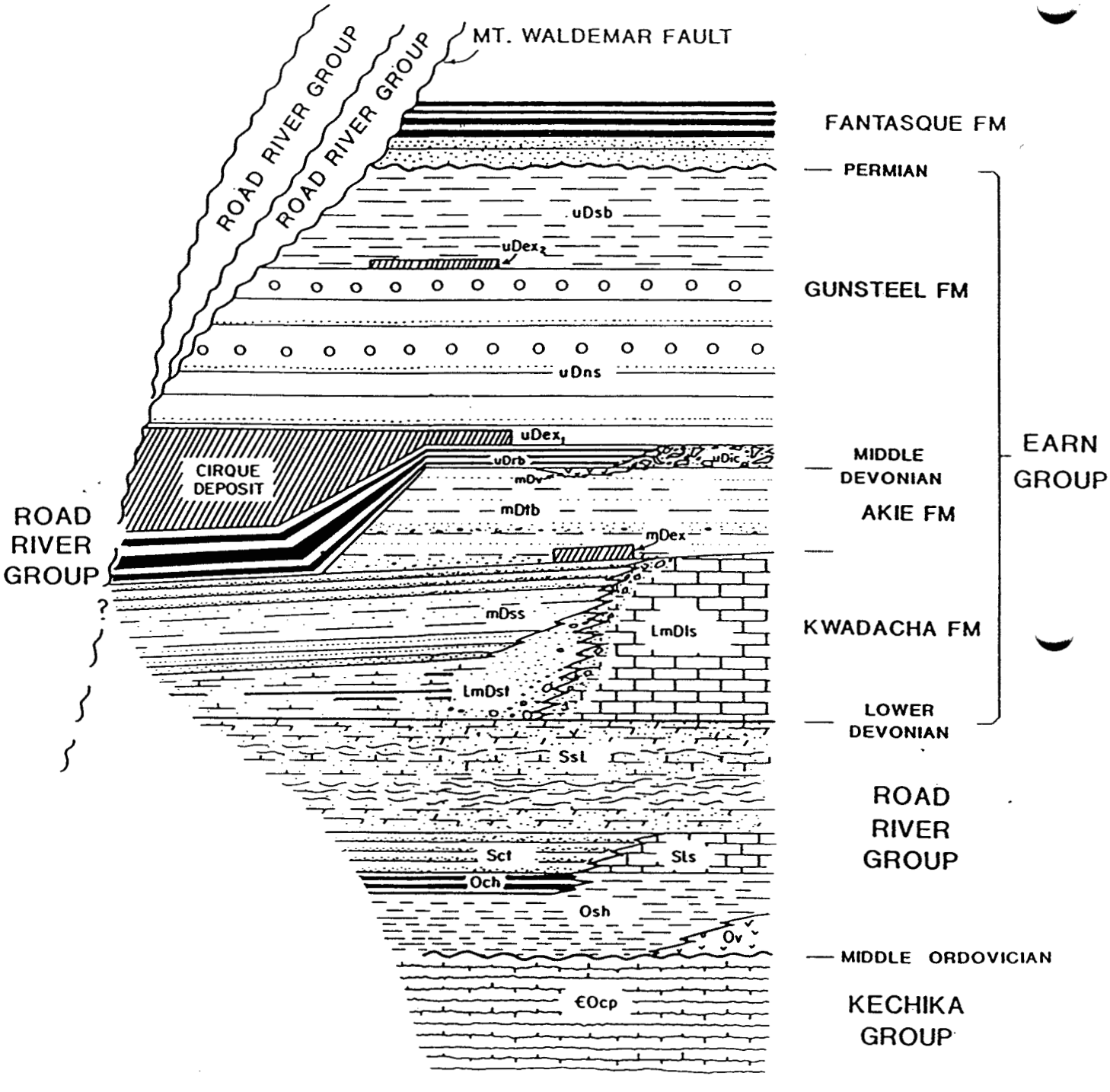

Figure 2: Stratigraphic and structural relationships, Paul River area

GATAGA PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Oldest lithologies exposed in the area are Ordovician to lower Devonian pelitic rocks of the Road River Group. Medium to thick bedded calcareous black shale and mudstone forms the basal part of the Road River section. An Ordovician age is assigned on the basis of poorly defined graptolite assemblages.

Orange-brown weathering, relatively resistant Silurian age lithologies form a distinctive marker horizon in the area. The Silurian age stratigraphic package is dominantly composed of dolomitic and ankeritic siltstone and silty mudstone with minor silty dolomite and cryptalgal laminated grey silty limestone.

A lower Devonian unit occurs throughout the area although its thickness is extremely variable. The unit is primarily composed of carbonaceous, calcareous and non-siliceous black shale with lesser intervals of chert black argillite with minor black chert successions.

The Road River group is intermittently capped by a thin siliceous unit consisting of black and bluish black, thin to medium bedded chert with minor carbonaceous shale intervals.

Middle Devonian lithologies of Besa River Formation unconformable overlie older rocks. It consists primarily of massive to thick bedded, very resistant chert pebble conglomerate and chert granule grit deposited as debris flows and proximal turbidites. Morphologies of channel deposits and paleocurrent indicators define an easterly direction of transport for the sediment. Coarse-grained proximal turbidites grade laterally very rapidly to thick bedded, gritty black mudstone and muddy siltstone probably deposited as terrace or levee deposits. Distal equivalents of proximal and lateral facies, represented by brown weathering, thick-bedded, gritty and fine grained mudstone and shale with thin interbeds of pyritic siltstone, characterize the unit. Coarse, medium bedded intervals are scattered throughout the section.

Generally pyritic and fine grained, siliceous black shale of upper Devonian Gunsteel Formation conformably overlies coarser grained lithologies of Besa River Formation. Unlike older sedimentary units, facies changes within the formation are abrupt and bear no apparent relationship to regional trends. In simplest terms, the Gunsteel Formation can be broken down into two members, whose distribution is probably related to their physical environment of deposition. Discontinuous and irregular distribution of chert and barite units reflects their deposition as chemical sediments.

Medium bedded, non-siliceous, slightly gritty black shale forms the basal part of Gunsteel Formation throughout the Gataga District. A diagnostic feature of the member is the presence of 2 mm to 1 cm diameter, spheroidal nodules composed of silica, calcite and clay material. Cross-bedded laminae or thin beds of a similar composition are sometimes associated with the nodules. Origin of these features is, at present, unknown but their mineralogy suggests possible derivation from water-lain tuffs in the north part of the district. Thickness of the unit varies from areas where it appears to be absent to over 200 m on the Bear claims.

Bulk of the Gunsteel Formation consists of medium to thick-bedded, siliceous and non-siliceous, carbonaceous black shale. Stratigraphy within this member is very poorly defined because of the absence of identifiable marker horizons coupled with its generally recessive nature.

1994 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING PROGRAM AND RESULTS

The 1994 sedex zinc-lead deposit exploration program consisted mainly of collecting 156 soil samples from 3 different soil sample lines along the strike of the prospective Gunsteel Formation barite horizon as previously mapped by the Gataga Joint Venture. The C-horizon soil samples were collected along the lines at 25 m, 50 m or 100 m spacings depending on the amount of outcrop versus overburden and the location of previous lead-zinc soil anomalies; the closest spaced samples were taken near the outcropping barite horizon, and the previous lead-zinc soil anomalies. The samples were dried in the field and shipped to Min-en Labs Ltd in Vancouver for 12 element analysis by the ICP method.

The objective was to locate areas favourable for discovery of zinc-lead sedex deposits within the northern strike extension of the Gunsteel Formation stratigraphy hosting the Bear massive sulfide deposit which was being drilled in 1994 by Teck Corp.

Soil sample geochemical analysis results show many anomalous 4 digit barium, manganese, zinc and 3 digit nickel values, particularly between samples DS653 and DS671 on the Gataga claim. The nickel, zinc and manganese anomalies are generally coincident, but without corresponding high lead values possibly reflecting areas underlain by gossanous seeps and ferricrete deposits.

The 1994 exploration work also consisted of prospecting and rock sampling. Seven rock samples were analyzed at Min-En Labs Ltd.for 12 elements by the ICP method and contained only low contents of lead and zinc.

A lesser number of soil samples (15), contained anomalous lead contents (750 ppm) with 8 samples having greater than 100 ppm lead. Elevated copper up to 304 ppm, silver up to 11.2 ppm and cadmium up to 31.5 ppm, occur in 10 samples. One sample contained 1000 ppm arsenic. A significant, coincident lead, zinc, nickel, barium, copper, cadmium anomaly occurs between samples, DS 610 and DS 619, on the southern portion of the Gataga 1 claim. There is also a coincident lead, barium anomaly between samples DS 100 and DS 115 near the Gataga 9 - BOB 3 claims boundary. Both these anomalies correspond to areas underlain by northern strike extension of the Gunsteel shales which host the Bear deposit.

CONCLUSIONS

There are three anomalous areas located by the 1994 soil work to follow up on the Gataga property by further exploration work including prospecting, soil sampling, trenching and geological mapping. Highest priority is the area between DS610-619 on the Gataga 1 claim. A second target area occurs between DS100-DS115 near the Gataga 9 (BOB 3) claim boundary. There is also a significant coincident silver, barium, cadmium, copper, manganese, nickel, zinc anomaly between samples DS653-DS671 on the Gataga 7 claim. It does not contain any lead values greater than 50 ppm but should be explored further as well.

APPENDIX 1

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS RESULTS

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PROJ:
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MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
TEL:(604)980-5814 FAX:(604)980-9621

FILE NO: 4V-0901-SJ3+4
DATE: 94/09/09
* soil * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	CD PPM	CU PPM	FE %	K %	MN PPM	NA %	NI PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM
DS-062	.9	1	904	.2	30	3.29	.16	28	.01	17	21	65
DS-063	1.9	1	925	.1	35	2.79	.31	6	.01	11	30	43
DS-064	1.1	1	671	.1	50	3.98	.32	55	.01	31	38	152
DS-065	1.1	1	779	.1	24	2.79	.28	33	.01	17	33	69
DS-066	.7	1	755	.1	18	1.24	.23	13	.01	6	19	15
DS-067	.9	1	830	.1	15	1.53	.25	23	.01	9	25	41
DS-068	.6	1	887	.1	5	.76	.10	5	.01	3	24	11
DS-069	2.1	1	1224	.1	8	1.84	.25	14	.01	8	30	11
DS-070	.9	1	1876	.1	19	1.73	.17	9	.01	8	32	20
DS-071	1.4	1	791	.1	38	2.80	.22	58	.01	32	24	89
DS-072	1.6	1	441	.1	20	1.07	.15	6	.01	8	21	21
DS-073	.8	1	110	.1	18	.25	.06	2	.01	1	9	10
DS-074	1.2	1	681	.1	35	1.58	.18	9	.01	13	22	45
DS-075	.4	1	383	.1	14	.90	.15	21	.01	11	17	59
DS-076	.5	1	450	.7	27	1.59	.19	14	.01	25	23	155
DS-077	.3	1	427	.1	19	2.10	.18	27	.01	21	20	82
DS-078	.2	1	357	.1	15	1.36	.18	41	.01	11	26	52
DS-079	.2	1	327	.2	17	1.42	.13	16	.01	13	19	65
DS-080	.2	1	418	.1	17	1.37	.13	13	.01	14	19	67
DS-081	.5	1	1937	.1	30	2.82	.14	38	.02	27	26	108
DS-082	.1	1	808	.1	58	4.26	.14	81	.02	41	30	127
DS-083	.3	1	450	.1	40	3.10	.14	108	.01	32	30	109
DS-084	.2	1	352	.1	22	2.77	.13	88	.01	22	32	77
DS-085	.2	1	334	.2	21	1.59	.13	45	.01	14	21	56
DS-086	.1	1	5105	.1	45	3.18	.14	20	.01	25	22	163
DS-087	.6	1	3037	.1	16	1.63	.16	19	.01	21	28	138
DS-088	1.5	1	1190	.1	76	3.58	.09	134	.01	42	23	238
DS-089	.3	1	899	.1	7	.62	.08	14	.01	7	12	50
DS-090	.3	1	2398	.1	11	1.03	.11	16	.01	16	19	101
DS-091	.1	1	2448	.1	25	3.27	.15	170	.01	34	36	210
DS-092	.1	1	932	.1	21	2.50	.12	98	.01	27	27	144
DS-093	.2	1	835	.1	21	2.26	.10	58	.01	20	21	130
DS-094	.2	1	508	.2	11	1.25	.09	18	.01	13	14	89
DS-095	.1	1	3612	.1	29	2.66	.09	76	.01	27	26	143
DS-096	.1	1	1661	.1	24	2.43	.08	37	.01	22	25	150
DS-097	.1	1	930	.1	22	2.34	.09	33	.01	22	20	143

COMP: ECSTALL
PROJ:
ATTN: Chris Graff

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

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FILE NO: 4V-0901-SJ5+6
DATE: 94/09/09
* soil * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	CD PPM	CU PPM	FE %	K %	MN PPM	NA %	NI PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM
DS-098	.1	1	1250	.1	30	2.82	.12	76	.01	30	25	160
DS-099	.2	1	2615	.1	25	3.01	.12	59	.01	26	23	155
DS-100	.6	1	2408	.1	23	1.70	.13	137	.01	53	138	188
DS-101	.7	1	1869	.1	27	2.77	.20	62	.01	27	35	136
DS-102	.1	1	671	.1	101	>15.00	.10	1	.01	73	1	833
DS-103	.6	1	2049	.1	14	1.21	.17	99	.01	17	109	100
DS-104	.1	1	5988	.1	23	1.90	.13	283	.01	28	45	131
DS-105	.1	1	5936	.1	29	2.49	.12	543	.01	39	35	184
DS-106	.1	1	6108	.1	22	2.11	.12	153	.01	26	30	122
DS-107	.1	1	5424	.1	25	2.45	.12	320	.01	31	34	138
DS-108	1.9	1	1061	.1	4	.55	.23	12	.01	7	80	17
DS-109	.4	1	2416	.1	9	1.17	.13	84	.01	14	38	49
DS-110	1.0	1	1178	.1	13	1.67	.18	188	.01	24	95	112
DS-111	.3	1	1174	.1	7	.78	.12	83	.01	10	30	55
DS-112	.4	1	1264	.1	5	.53	.13	22	.01	7	18	41
DS-113	.6	1	1085	.1	6	.48	.11	40	.01	7	19	41
DS-114	.9	1	818	.1	3	.23	.11	8	.01	2	8	20
DS-115	.2	1	1090	.1	9	.71	.13	74	.01	9	64	51

COMP: ECSTALL
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FILE NO: 4V-0904-SJ5+6
DATE: 94/09/01
* * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	CD PPM	CU PPM	FE %	K %	MN PPM	NA %	NI PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM
DS-570	.1	1	1947	.1	58	3.88	.14	608	.01	80	73	515
DS-571	.1	1	1120	.1	23	2.32	.11	273	.01	21	225	131
DS-572	.1	1	386	.1	10	4.08	.07	1	.01	16	11	59
DS-573	.1	1	360	.1	1	.26	.07	7	.01	1	5	28
DS-574	.3	1	449	.1	2	.31	.09	3	.01	2	9	24
DS-575	.6	1	681	.1	1	.30	.13	4	.01	4	13	27
DS-576	.1	1	4796	.1	12	1.63	.09	115	.01	13	25	76
DS-577	.1	1	6201	.1	11	1.55	.07	11	.01	10	10	54
DS-578	.1	1	1858	.1	6	.92	.06	9	.01	4	5	29
DS-579	.3	1	661	.1	1	.26	.14	6	.01	2	10	23

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705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
TEL:(604)980-5814 FAX:(604)980-9621

FILE NO: 4V-0905-SJ1+2
DATE: 94/09/14
* soil * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	CD PPM	CU PPM	FE %	K %	MN PPM	NA %	NI PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM
DS-580	.1	1	637	.1	2	.67	.10	4	.01	2	13	39
DS-581	.1	1	338	.1	1	.36	.09	6	.01	1	8	27
DS-582	.3	1	492	.1	4	1.67	.12	3	.01	7	29	40
DS-583	.3	1	484	.1	1	.48	.10	8	.01	1	8	24
DS-584	.3	1	705	.1	1	.28	.14	5	.01	1	5	23
DS-585	.1	1	1669	.1	3	.68	.17	9	.01	5	17	57
DS-586	.4	1	1231	.1	10	2.56	.23	43	.01	13	25	54
DS-587	.6	1	694	.1	6	.88	.15	10	.01	5	7	56
DS-588	.7	1	1407	.1	26	2.44	.16	99	.01	18	37	93
DS-589	.4	1	637	.1	43	4.24	.17	189	.01	30	30	142
DS-590	.2	1	626	.1	57	6.81	.17	48	.01	36	40	144
DS-591	.8	1	563	.1	18	2.00	.17	10	.01	12	26	68
DS-592	.5	1	625	.1	16	1.60	.15	140	.01	12	19	48
DS-593	4.8	1	565	.1	5	.83	.14	21	.01	8	7	60
DS-594	.1	1	940	.1	134	11.08	.19	3510	.01	204	33	836
DS-595	.1	1	707	.1	48	6.05	.19	1352	.01	65	21	412
DS-596	.4	1	262	.1	9	1.91	.12	81	.01	13	21	132
DS-597	.1	1	426	.1	8	2.69	.12	322	.01	11	23	67
DS-598	.1	1	444	.1	5	5.43	.11	234	.01	37	22	279
DS-599	.6	1	568	.1	19	2.20	.14	57	.01	11	27	68
DS-600	.1	1	637	.1	52	5.78	.19	595	.01	56	52	312
DS-601	.1	1	570	.1	17	7.34	.18	1	.01	22	16	43
DS-602	.1	1	1052	.1	14	3.33	.19	8	.01	14	20	62
DS-603	.8	1	2735	.1	22	2.08	.22	39	.01	15	19	59
DS-604	.1	1	498	.1	15	3.19	.12	123	.01	22	32	77
DS-605	.1	1	463	.1	9	3.49	.12	340	.01	22	23	90
DS-606	.1	1	916	.1	12	5.17	.18	310	.01	32	30	142
DS-607	.4	1	920	.1	7	2.01	.23	101	.01	19	29	80
DS-608	.3	1	2440	.1	24	2.57	.23	54	.01	19	21	81
DS-609	.5	1	3113	.1	19	2.77	.26	77	.01	22	28	90
DS-610	.1	1	580	2.5	230	2.17	.13	6243	.01	318	73	785
DS-611	.1	1	1385	.1	22	2.63	.16	485	.01	45	31	191
DS-612	.1	1	417	.1	1	>15.00	.11	5035	.01	245	1	1910
DS-613	.1	1	1034	.1	35	4.45	.19	1178	.01	67	30	341
DS-614	.1	1	598	1.7	209	2.63	.27	1007	.01	208	171	885
DS-615	.1	1	886	5.6	52	4.28	.16	1480	.01	109	33	615
DS-616	.1	1	390	.1	8	1.79	.18	276	.01	29	29	189
DS-617	.1	1	388	.1	38	3.38	.17	219	.01	78	144	426
DS-618	.1	1	2426	5.8	54	3.14	.18	293	.01	76	40	495
DS-619	.1	1	1311	20.3	83	2.00	.18	1209	.01	245	240	2455
DS-620	.1	1	327	.1	5	1.27	.10	48	.01	24	18	197
DS-621	.1	1	1162	13.5	56	2.02	.20	575	.01	126	191	1201
DS-622	11.2	1000	2276	15.8	304	3.21	.46	220	.01	327	194	1713
DS-623	2.6	1	2553	.1	32	1.95	.31	19	.01	33	43	132
DS-624	.3	1	1497	4.4	45	2.04	.17	134	.01	79	28	560
DS-625	.1	1	2046	7.9	44	3.54	.14	3169	.01	299	39	1847
DS-626	.1	1	519	.1	10	1.39	.11	154	.01	30	27	210
DS-627	.2	1	336	.1	3	.67	.13	33	.01	18	15	117

COMP: ECSTALL
PROJ:
ATTN: Chris Graff

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
TEL:(604)980-5814 FAX:(604)980-9621

FILE NO: 4V-0905-SJ3+4
DATE: 94/09/14
• soil • (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	CD PPM	CU PPM	FE %	K %	MN PPM	NA %	NI PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM
DS-628	.7	1	275	.8	40	1.80	.07	67	.01	36	21	232
DS-629	.1	1	182	1.5	34	1.25	.09	42	.01	17	20	101
DS-630	1.5	1	353	1.6	124	3.15	.11	323	.01	53	47	307
DS-631	.2	1	231	1.3	37	1.50	.08	30	.01	20	17	168
DS-632	.8	1	355	.6	18	.84	.09	50	.01	9	14	67
DS-633	.6	1	712	.8	12	.59	.09	26	.01	8	10	53
DS-634	1.5	1	597	.6	6	.31	.10	20	.01	5	8	35
DS-635	.4	1	636	1.5	18	.80	.10	32	.01	13	14	98
DS-636	1.7	1	733	1.4	26	1.06	.09	77	.01	20	16	104
DS-637	1.2	1	1338	.1	15	1.00	.22	40	.01	13	25	82
DS-638	.4	1	363	.1	10	.78	.10	14	.01	8	14	58
DS-639	.4	1	479	.5	36	2.50	.12	193	.01	67	28	430
DS-640	1.2	1	320	.1	26	1.44	.11	36	.01	21	20	161
DS-641	.1	1	624	.1	10	>15.00	.04	>10000	.01	1828	76	9527
DS-642	.1	1	584	11.6	22	1.54	.13	731	.01	203	27	619
DS-643	.1	1	781	10.2	37	1.78	.14	452	.01	230	30	1295
DS-644	.1	1	1326	.1	9	>15.00	.04	>10000	.01	539	7	3498
DS-645	.1	1	637	.4	29	2.54	.11	349	.01	35	26	217
DS-646	.5	1	713	.1	58	2.87	.14	174	.02	33	28	170
DS-647	.1	1	692	2.4	17	1.72	.14	545	.01	29	30	174
DS-648	.3	1	910	.5	16	.90	.10	32	.01	9	14	84
DS-649	.3	1	6660	1.2	12	.70	.07	20	.01	12	7	80
DS-650	1.7	1	6073	23.1	15	.73	.11	118	.01	126	21	1318
DS-651	.5	1	677	1.0	4	.22	.09	12	.01	5	7	46
DS-652	1.7	1	939	.1	24	1.21	.13	42	.01	22	24	144
DS-653	.1	1	2259	3.3	78	2.88	.16	1313	.01	124	35	545
DS-654	.1	1	2202	12.2	109	2.84	.17	1269	.01	217	41	1693
DS-655	.9	1	1896	3.9	37	1.26	.21	187	.01	48	28	202
DS-656	1.3	1	4347	6.1	121	2.33	.35	35	.01	125	48	702
DS-657	.1	1	493	.1	9	>15.00	.04	1408	.01	269	1	4983
DS-658	1.2	1	1631	11.6	35	2.07	.23	314	.01	96	31	1104
DS-659	1.3	1	2862	5.6	40	2.50	.22	299	.01	63	35	490
DS-660	.8	1	1648	.7	13	1.37	.14	56	.01	20	23	110
DS-661	.8	1	5854	1.6	17	1.77	.24	214	.01	45	27	308
DS-662	.9	1	4694	8.5	16	1.33	.22	70	.01	35	24	259
DS-663	1.7	1	4042	3.4	44	1.81	.18	98	.01	37	38	212
DS-664	1.1	1	2277	13.7	41	2.25	.16	345	.01	100	30	1117
DS-665	.1	1	3132	31.5	133	4.64	.18	1681	.02	283	47	1995
DS-666	.1	1	1587	.1	15	>15.00	.03	826	.01	700	1	7113
DS-667	.1	1	3095	.1	17	10.97	.18	1327	.01	181	20	1450
DS-668	.5	1	2788	4.6	24	2.14	.23	255	.01	48	25	283
DS-669	.7	1	5246	1.1	31	3.20	.19	71	.01	64	26	279
DS-670	.5	1	3832	5.0	24	2.02	.26	450	.01	55	28	337
DS-671	1.0	1	1682	13.0	38	1.97	.20	395	.01	108	31	1236

COMP: ECSTALL
PROJ:
ATTN:

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
TEL:(604)980-5814 FAX:(604)980-9621

FILE NO: 4V-0967-RJ1+2
DATE: 94/09/20
* * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	CD PPM	CU PPM	FE %	K %	MN PPM	NA %	NI PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM
GATAGA-01	1.1	1	>10000	1.1	19	1.61	.09	30	.01	55	26	328
GATAGA-02	.8	250	>10000	1.8	11	.77	.06	2117	.01	23	31	80
GATAGA-03	.1	128	1305	.1	3	.26	.08	24	.01	6	26	11
GATAGA-04	.3	1	7132	.2	3	.18	.12	71	.01	5	31	11
GATAGA-05	.1	1	3424	.1	10	.70	.19	17	.01	6	65	48
GATAGA-06	.1	1	3050	.1	16	.81	.16	29	.01	16	18	49
GATAGA-1	.5	119	490	11.5	64	1.91	.12	331	.01	114	221	1205
GATAGA-2	.1	1	959	.1	112	3.83	.10	1282	.01	77	60	382
GATAGA-3	.1	1	130	.1	77	>15.00	.07	17	.01	65	1	279
GATAGA-4	.1	1	366	.1	323	>15.00	.01	8280	.01	392	28	813

FIELD NOTES / DESCRIPTIONS JLY 1994

GATAGA PROJECT ROCK SAMPLES SENT FOR ANALYSIS

Gataga (1) ~~Gataga 7~~ 666 gossan rocks bedded barite

Gataga (2-6) Gataga 5 msc. rocks along ridge west of lake, then at claim boundary down to mouth of creek draining the lake (nodular barite)

GATAGA PROGRAM - SOIL SAMPLING - NOTES

SILT SAMPLES COLLECTED BY CHRIS GRAF

SAMPLE NUMBER	NOTES WRITTEN ON SAMPLE BAG
✓ Gataga1	silt cirque
✓ Gataga2	above the mouth of creek draining lake Beside claim post where the creek enters the main valley.
✓ ~~Gataga3~~	Gataga 5 claim Gossan on west side of ridge
✓ Gataga4	Gataga 5 claim NW Slope gossan Sample #1 Seep W side of ridge

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Property examination, prospecting and soil geochemical sampling (July 11, 18, 19, 1994) by C. Graf, P. Eng. and D. Sharp (Ecstall Mining Corporation).

Expenditures:

Helicopter (5.0 hours x $800.)=	$ 4,000.
Wages (Graf and Sharp - 2 @ $500 + 2 @ $300)=	1,600.
Transportation to and form Driftpile strip (Allocation: 2 @ $700.)=	1,400.
Camp cost (2 persons @ $200.00)=	400.
Report costs	1,600.
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$9,000.**

APPENDIX 3

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Chris Graf, of 307 - 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.A.Sc. (Geological Engineering) from the University of British Columbia.
2. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, and have been since 1980.
3. I have been practicing my geological engineering profession since 1974.

Signed in Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 10th day of January, 1995.

Chris Graf, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

125° 50'
335 000 E
58° 00' N.
6430 000 N
BOB 3
TECK CORP
GATAGA 1
GATAGA 2
GATAGA 3
GATAGA 5
GATAGA 6
GATAGA 7
GATAGA 8
GATAGA 9
GATAGA 10
GATAGA 11
BEAR
TECK CORP
CUB
TECK CORP
TECK CORP S. I.
OPEN GROUND
METRES
0 200 400 600 800 1000
ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION
GATAGA CLAIMS
CLAIM MAP
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
23,706
SURVEY. CHRIS GRAF / J.W.
DATE. DEC. 1994
FIGURE 3
SCALE. 1 : 10,000
N.T.S. 94K/4, F/13

32
125° 50'
33
34
335 000 E
36
37
38
39
35
34
33
32
31
29
28
27
26
25
24
6430 000 N
58° 00' N.
1500
1800
2246
2000
1200
BOB 3
TECK CORP.
GATAGA 8
GATAGA 7
GATAGA 9
GATAGA 10
GATAGA 2
GATAGA 3
GATAGA 4
OPEN GROUND
GATAGA 5
GATAGA 1
GATAGA 2
GATAGA 1
GATAGA 11
TECK CORP. S. I.
GATAGA 3
BEAR
TECK CORP.
CUB
TECK CORP.
GATAGA 6
BEAR
624
625
630
635
640
645
650
655
660
665
671
100
90
110
115
80
70
62
570
580
590
600
610
621
623
622
LEGEND
623
622
SOIL SAMPLE LINE, NUMBER
GATAGA 1
SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION, NUMBER
METRES
0 200 400 600 800 1000
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
23,706
...STALL MINING CORPORATION
GATAGA CLAIMS
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
SURVEY. CHRIS GRAF / J.W.
DATE. DEC. 1994
FIGURE 4
SCALE. 1:10,000
N.T.S. 94 K/4, F/13


125° 50'
335 000 E
58° 00' N.
6430 000 N
BOB 3
TECK CORP.
GATAGA 8
GATAGA 7
GATAGA 9
GATAGA 10
(382/60) GATAGA 2
GATAGA 3 (279/1)
GATAGA 4 (813/28)
OPEN GROUND
GATAGA 5
GATAGA 1
GATAGA 2
GATAGA 1 (1205/221)
GATAGA 11
TECK CORP. S. I.
GATAGA 3
BEAR
TECK CORP.
CUB
TECK CORP.
GATAGA 6
BEAR
LEGEND
SOIL SAMPLE LINE, NUMBER AND RESULT IN PPM
SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION, NUMBER AND RESULT IN PPM (ZINC/LEAD)
METRES
0 200 400 600 800 1000
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
23,706
ECSTALL MINING CORPORATION
GATAGA CLAIMS
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
ZINC-LEAD IN PPM
SURVEY. CHRIS GRAF / J.W.
DATE. DEC. 1994
FIGURE 5
SCALE. 1:10,000
N.T.S. 94 K/4, F/13