

# Trillion is mining & exploring in Africa

36 Exploration projects cover  
10 million acres in seven countries

## Exploration

Trillion has expanded from its base in Zimbabwe throughout much of the African continent. The principal target is gold, however, specific properties have been acquired for nickel, copper and diamonds.

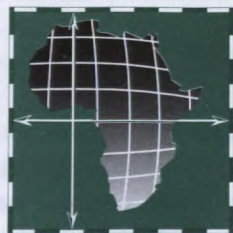
## Gold Production

Planned expansion programs at Trillion's Zimbabwe mines will increase gold production to 75,000 oz. per year by 1998.

## Financial Strength

Trillion has cash and investments totalling C\$56 million. Exploration expenditures on the company's properties are estimated at C\$27,000,000. Trillion's share of the costs will be C\$8,000,000 with the balance being provided by joint venture partners.

## TRILLION



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## BRIEFING NOTE

# MINING IN AFRICA

South Africa aside, Africa's mineral wealth lay dormant for decades. However, recent signs that Africa may revitalize itself are linked to the development of its mineral potential. In the early 1990s only a few foreign mining and exploration companies were active in Africa; now there are hundreds.

West Africa is leading the way as significant gold deposits are brought into production. The first African-based mining house outside South Africa, Ashanti Goldfields of Ghana, is mining a 60 million ounce deposit at Obuasi and is aggressively pursuing new mineral opportunities as far afield as Zimbabwe.

South African mining houses, Australian mining and exploration companies, and aggressive Canadian 'Juniors' are all searching for world class deposits in Africa. Examples of projects in advanced stages are Anglo American Corporation's Sadiola gold project in Mali — originally brought to light by Inmold of Canada — and Gold Fields of South Africa's Tarkwa project in Ghana.

East Africa has also attracted lots of exploration investment. Tanzania alone is host to more than 50 mining companies: it is anticipated that up to eight new gold mines, including a project to mine the 5 million ounce resource at Bulyanhulu by Canada's Sutton Resources, could open in the near future.

The revival of the central African Copperbelt that runs through Zambia and Zaire illustrates why more of Africa's mineral potential may be brought to account. Zambia is privatizing its largest state asset, Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines, which in spite of falling production (700 000 tons a year in the 1970s compared with half that today) still accounts for 90% of export earnings. It is anticipated that the privatization exercise will restore debt ridden and inefficient operations and, along with the development of new reserves, boost the country's copper production levels. In Zaire, the decline of Mobutu's regime and the hope of a more democratic and investor-friendly environment have sent mining companies scrambling for some of the world's richest copper and cobalt assets.

Another example of Africa's mineral resources coming to light is Angola, where significant diamond resources that have been inaccessible due to over 20 years of warfare are likely to be mined at last, and used to achieve prosperity instead of fuelling conflict.

Progress in minerals development in Africa will probably continue to be erratic, punctuated by political uncertainty, but it will continue since the mineral wealth is undoubtedly there and is one of Africa's best chances for rapid development.

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