Report on the

LEXINGTON PROPERTY

for

AALENIAN RESOURCES LTD.

Submitted by

R.W. Phendler, P.Eng. 2/74

C-H CANNON-HICKS ASSOCIATES LTD.

CANNON-HICKS ASSOCIATES LTD.
SUITE 604-744 WEST HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

Report on the

LEXINGTON PROPERTY

Greenwood Mining Division

British Columbia

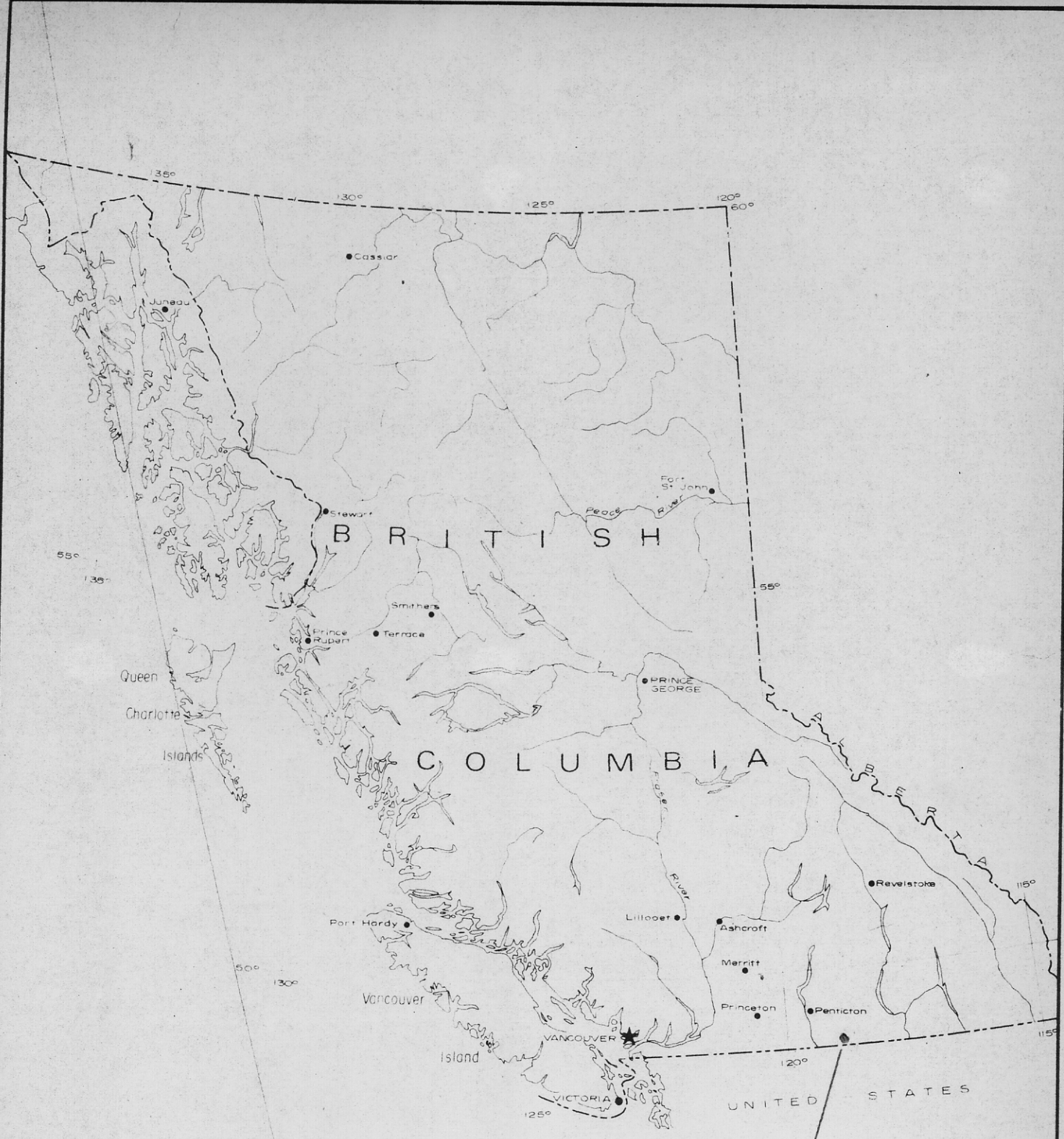
for

AALENIAN RESOURCES LTD.

Submitted by

R.W. PHENDLER, P.Eng.

Vancouver, B.C. February 12, 1974



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
R.W. PHENDLER

R.W. Phendler P. Eng
Feb 14, 1974

CANNON–HICKS ASSOCIATES LTD.
VANCOUVER B. C.

Aalenian Resources Ltd.
PROJECT: Lexington No. 1
Report by: R.W. Phendler
SCALE: 1" = 136 Mls. DATE: Feb/74

ALTAIR graphic services

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

PART "A"

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Lexington Property is in the Greenwood area of British Columbia, situated south of the southern Trans-provincial Highway and close to the Canadian-U.S.A. border.

The claims are underlain by a band of Paleozoic gneiss and schist bounded by metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of early Paleozoic age; these rocks are cut by a wide variety of igneous intrusions including a porphyrytic quartz feldspar stock and a few ultrabasic plugs. Where exploration has been conducted to date, copper mineralization has been found to be general, as demonstrated by outcrops and assay results from more than 10,000 feet of trenching and 24,660 feet of diamond and percussion drilling. Years ago, mineralized outcrops were responsible for underground exploratory work on the Mabel, Lexington and City of Paris properties.

In the past few years the principal exploration activity has taken place in the City of Paris sector where a band of quartz porphyry, 600 feet thick, is sandwiched between two sill-like bodies of serpentinized ultrabasic rock. The porphyry body is fractured throughout and contains widespread disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. Diamond drilling, at 200 foot intervals in the City of Paris area, has shown that encouraging concentrations of chalcopyrite occur near the upper and lower margins of the quartz porphyry in this area.

Along the lower margin, a zone of mineralization has been traced from near surface down a plunge of 18 degrees for a length of 1400 feet. Intersections encountered so far by thirteen diamond and percussion drill holes have a weighted average of 0.93% copper and 0.13 oz. of gold per ton over an average vertical extent of 51.2 feet. The presence of 1,100,000 tons at the above grade is indicated.

Insufficient diamond drilling has been done to test copper mineralization found along the upper quartz porphyry contact.

Induced polarization surveys have revealed four areas of increased chargeability as follows: A, B, C and "A". Zone A is in the City of Paris sector and is the only one that has been tested (partially) by drilling. The southeast part of Zone B is underlain by favourable quartz porphyry and the proximity of the anomaly to the porphyry-serpentine contact is interesting. High chargeability responses were recorded on the "A" anomaly and should be investigated, as should be "B" Zone by geochemistry and diamond drilling. Good possibilities exist for the discovery of additional mineral zones of a grade similar to that already located on the property.

It is recommended that the sum of $84,000.00 be provided in order to continue with a phased exploration program of this large and highly interesting copper property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

1. A sample for metallurgical testing be acquired from drill hole intersections on the property and that the cuttings from the mineral zones from the percussion holes be assayed for gold content.
2. A metallurgical test be conducted on the drill hole mineral intersections.
3. A preliminary feasability study be carried out on the footwall mineral zone.
4. The footwall mineral zone be percussion drilled on 100 foot centers between section 21+00 N and 16+00 N.
5. A study of the Mabel Mine including rehabilitation, geological mapping and systematic sampling be carried out.
6. Vertical diamond drilling of the footwall mineral zone be done on sections 11+00 N and 15+00 N.
7. A test pit be bulldozed, drilled and blasted at the uppermost surface extension of the footwall mineral zone on section 21+00 N for bulk sampling purposes.
8. Soil sampling should be carried out over I.P. anomalies A, B, C and "A".
9. Anomalies B and "A" should be percussion drilled and this should be considered for anomaly C if soil sampling results are favourable.

COST ESTIMATE

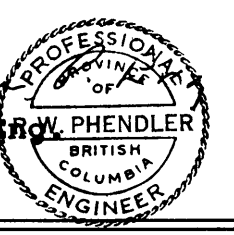
1.	Collection of Metallurgical Sample	$ 500.00
2.	Metallurgical Test	2,000.00
3.	Preliminary Feasability Study	2,000.00
4.	Percussion Drilling Mineral Zone 3000 ft. at $4.00/ft.	12,000.00
5.	Study of Mabel Mine	2,000.00
6.	Diamond Drilling - 2000 ft @ $13.00/ft.	26,000.00
7.	Test Pit and Bulk Sample	5,000.00
8.	Engineering and Geology	5,000.00
9.	Assaying drill samples	2,000.00
10.	1000 Soil samples - $3.00 each (collect and assay)	3,840.00
11.	Percussion Drilling - I.P. Anomalies 4000 ft @ $4.00/ft.	16,000.00
		$76,340.00
	10% Contingencies	7,634.00
	TOTAL	$83,974.00

The sum of $84,000.00 should be provided to carry out the above program.

Respectfully submitted

CANNON-HICKS ASSOCIATES LTD.

R. W. Phendler, P.Eng.



INTRODUCTION

During 1970, the writer made numerous visits to the property when Lexington Mines Ltd. was actively engaged in carrying out exploration. The writer laid out the last half of the drilling program, planned the geochemical and geophysical surveys, and examined all of the mineralized drillcore. He visited the property on February 14, April 9 and 10, May 6 and 7, and June 10, all in 1970.

When Aalenian Resources optioned the property from Lexington Mines in early 1974, they felt that the writer's familiarity with the property should be utilized.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located close to the U.S. border near Greenwood in south central British Columbia at an elevation of 4000 to 4300 feet. Greenwood, on the southern Trans-Provincial Highway (Route 3) is seven miles northwest of the property and about 320 road miles east of Vancouver.

Access to the Lexington property is by a good gravel road which starts from the highway two miles south of Greenwood. This road provides easy access to all parts of the claim groups. Road distance to the Phoenix concentrator of Granby Mining Co. Ltd. is ten miles.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

Lexington Mines Ltd. holds 23 Crown granted claims and mineral leases and 53 adjacent mineral claims (see Figure 2 and Appendix "A").

HISTORY

Past production from what is now the Lexington property was confined to the old Mabel mine which produced a little over 100 tons averaging 0.12 oz. Au and 0.34 oz. Ag, and to the City of Paris mine which produced 2100 tons averaging 3.12% Cu, 0.40 oz. Au, and 2.1 oz. Ag.

In 1962 King Midas Mines Ltd. carried out geophysical and geochemical work, stripping, diamond drilling and some tunnelling on the old Mabel Mine but results were apparently discouraging.

In 1967 Lexington Mines Ltd. acquired the claims covering the Mabel, Lexington and City of Paris mines and gradually increased their holdings to 132 claims and mineral leases in 1970. During 1968 extensive exploration work was carried out (geochemical, geological, geophysical) and results warranted additional investigation. Diamond drilling commenced on April 3, 1969, and continued until July 27, 1970 when work was temporarily halted to fully assess findings to date.

In February, 1970, H.H. Shear, P.Eng., who had been

closely associated with the drilling program up to that time, indicated in a report ("Report on the 1969 Work Program for Lexington Mines Ltd.") that 768,000 tons of 0.80% Cu was outlined by diamond drilling on the property. At that time 22 drill holes had been completed, mainly in the City of Paris sector, and five had cut significant mineral sections which were located over a strike length of 600 feet.

Between February and July 1970 eleven additional holes were drilled, all of them in the City of Paris area. Of these, five intersected mineralization comparable to that found previously in the aforementioned five holes.

In 1971, an induced polarization survey was undertaken in the northwestern part of the property. One significant anomaly was located.

In 1972 the property was optioned to Granby Mining Co. Ltd. and in October and November of that year 6620 feet was drilled in 37 percussion holes. Only three of these were drilled into the previously known mineral zone, confirming grades and thickness. However, the purpose of this program was to explore induced polarization anomalies on the property.

In early 1974 the key ground totalling 76 Crown grant claims, mineral leases and mineral claims was optioned from Lexington Mines Ltd. to Aalenian Resources Ltd.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The area in which the Lexington property is located is underlain by a southeasterly striking one-mile-wide belt of Paleozoic (?) gneiss and schist bounded both north and south by zones of Paleozoic or early Mesozoic metavolcanic and metasedimentary beds. These rocks are cut by a wide variety of igneous intrusions including a porphyrytic quartz feldspar stock and a few large serpentine and gabbro dyke-like bodies. Also dykes and irregular shaped diorite intrusions are found throughout the area. The youngest rocks consist of a few pulaskite and basalt dykes.

The serpentine intrusives are sill-like bodies that enclose a thick band of quartz porphyry intrusive that has been traced on surface for 6000 feet in the southeast part of the claim group. These formations strike northwest and dip at about 20° to the northeast. The enclosed quartz porphyry contains subhedral quartz phenocrysts and composite quartz eyes set in a matrix of small rectangular plagioclase crystals, chloritized biotite and interstitial fine-grained quartz and feldspar. Quartz makes up 35% of the rock, the chemical analysis of which is 72% SiO_2 and 16% Al_2O_3. In short, it is a very competent rock and can be expected to present few mining problems.

The serpentine is composed almost entirely of feathery and platy serpentine minerals with veins and disseminations of magnetite, patches of carbonates and a few pyroxene relicts.

It is suggested that mine openings be kept clear of this rock type.

Recent exploration has been focused on the widespread copper mineralization associated with the quartz porphyry intrusion in the City of Paris area. This mineralization is contained roughly within a 3000 foot long, 1000 foot wide (horizontal) segment of the quartz porphyry exposed between the main serpentine intrusion on the northeast and a somewhat smaller serpentine body near Goosmus Creek on the southwest.

The principal mode of occurrence of the main minerals, pyrite and chalcopyrite is in fractures and disseminations and, to a lesser extent in quartz stockworks. The rock is commonly leached at the surface with fracture faces being coated with limonite and malachite or black mangenese oxide.

Fractures are strongly developed locally and the intensity of mineralization appears proportional to the relative development of fractures (after Church).

Assay results from a detailed survey of the trenches (by N. Church of the B.C. Department of Mines) show an average of 0.23% Cu on eleven composite chip samples collected over a total length of approximately 750 feet. This grade appears to be rather common throughout the 600 foot thick band of quartz porphyry, but is in no way typical of the entire zone; it is probably closer to 0.10% Cu.

The better concentrations of copper mineralization appear to be confined to the upper and lower limits of the quartz porphyry intrusive within about 100 feet of the enclosing serpentine. The old City of Paris mine explored and developed a vein system consisting of two somewhat discontinuous sub-parallel veins near the upper limit of the quartz porphyry in contact with the overlying serpentine. Most of the ore (2100 tons) was removed in 1900 and averaged 3.14% Cu and 0.40 oz. Au per ton.

Up to 1969 the hanging wall of the quartz porphyry intrusion was thought to be the best locus for concentrations of chalcopyrite but later drilling by Lexington Mines Ltd. has shown that the footwall is also favourable.

Of the 28 diamond drill holes and eighteen percussion holes put down in the vicinity of the City of Paris workings, thirteen intersected interesting mineralization that appears to lie in a continuous mineral zone, as follows. (See Figures 4 and 5)

HOLE NO.	SECTION	CORE INTERSECTION	% Cu.	Oz. Au.
D.H. 26	10+00N	56.0'	0.99	0.08
D.H. 25	12+00N	30.0'	0.36	0.02
D.H. 21	14+00N	78.0'	1.21	0.23

HOLE NO.	SECTION	CORE INTERSECTION	% Cu.	Oz. Au.
D.H. 33	14+00N	28.0'	1.08	0.02
D.H. 4	16+00N	80.0'	1.16	0.25
D.H. 13	18+00N	54.0'	1.23	0.10
D.H. 32	18+00N	39.0'	0.40	0.004
D.H. 11	19+00N	53.0'	0.46	0.05
P - 8	19+00N	40.0'	0.29	not assayed
D.H. 1	20+00N	64.0'	0.61	0.02
P - 12	20+00N	55.0'	0.90	not assayed
D.H. 28	20+00N	30.0'	0.30	0.003
P - 11	20+00N	40.0'	0.26	not assayed

These intersections are believed to represent a pipe-like zone of mineralization which lies near the footwall of the quartz porphyry intrusive. This zone strikes northwesterly, dips northeasterly (about 20°) and plunges southeasterly at 18°. Its dimensions, based on information to date, are 1400 feet long, width 150 feet and average thickness 51.2 feet.

D.D.H. 27, the southeasternmost in the City of Paris area, intersected about 200 feet of pulaskite dyke in the area of the projected mineral zone. This does not necessarily close off the mineralization in this direction. At the northwest

end, this footwall mineral zone is believed to project to surface but is not visible due to the presence of overburden. Hole P-12 entered mineralization at a depth of 40 feet.

An attempt was made to calculate tonnage and grade of the mineral zone, as intersected in holes drilled to date. Information was projected half way to the nearest adjoining drill hole, be it in non-commercial or near-commercial material. Where no adjacent holes were drilled, information was projected a distance of 50 feet up and down the dip and a maximum of 120 feet (slope distance) along the stike (plunge) of the mineral zone. Core intersection thicknesses of the zone were used and a tonnage factor of 10 cubic feet per ton was applied. Results are as follows:

HOLE NO.	DIMENSIONS IN FEET	TONS	% Cu.	Oz. Au.
D.H. 26	240x100x56	134,400	0.99	0.08
D.H. 25	240x100x30	72,000	0.36	0.02
D.H. 21	240x100x78	187,200	1.21	0.23
D.H. 33	240x100x28	67,200	1.08	0.02
D.H. 4	240x150x80	288,000	1.16	0.25
D.H. 13	140x100x54	75,600	1.23	0.10
D.H. 32	160x100x39	62,400	0.40	0.004
D.H. 11	70x80x53	29,680	0.46	0.05
D.H. 28	100x50x30	15,000	0.30	0.003

HOLE NO.	DIMENSIONS IN FEET	TONS	% Cu.	Oz. Au.
D.H. 1	80x60x64	30,720	0.61	0.02
P - 8	100x70x40	28,000	0.29	no assay
P - 11	100x100x40	40,000	0.26	no assay
P - 12	130x100x55	71,500	0.90	no assay
Weighted average	51.2'	1,101,700	0.93	0.13

Silver assays are not complete but are believed to average about 0.12 oz per ton.

GEOPHYSICAL

In 1968, Seigel Associates Limited conducted an induced polarization survey over part of the southeastern sector of the property. Line spacing was 400 feet and electrode spacing and station intervals were 200 feet. Results of the survey indicated that about 70% of the area covered is underlain by rocks exhibiting chargeabilities in excess of 6.0 milli-seconds and ranging up to 26.0 milliseconds. Areas with chargeabilities in excess of 10.0 milliseconds (considered to be relatively high) are shown on the accompanying claim location map (Fig. 2). They are designated Zones A, B and C.

Zone A

This zone has a length of 3000 feet and is flanked on the north and south by magnetic features which correspond

to bodies of serpentine. This zone coincides closely with an area underlain by quartz porphyry that is known to contain disseminated chalcopyrite. The two branches at the south end of the zone correspond with the upper and lower contacts of the quartz porphyry band. Concentrations of mineralization are known to exist on these contacts.

Zone B

This zone is underlain by quartz porphyry and serpentine on the south and diorite on the north. Chargeabilities in excess of 20 milliseconds are noted and most of the zone lies within areas of low resistivity. One hole (D.D.H. 3) has been drilled on this zone and returned low copper values. Additional exploratory work is warranted here.

Zone C

This zone trends southwesterly and lies northeast of the hanging wall serpentine band. It is not delineated on its north side and appears to be underlain by andesite, quartzite, and argillite. This anomaly may be attributable to the argillite.

In 1971, Seigel Associates Limited undertook an induced polarization survey in the northwestern sector of the property. 22.4 line miles were cut and surveyed. The base line was oriented northwest-southeast and lines spaced 400 feet apart were cut perpendicular to it.

The chargeability profiles revealed that background values range from about 3.0 to 8.0 milliseconds which is a normal background for most rock types. One area of abnormal chargeability was located on ground presently optioned by Aalenian Resources Ltd. as follows.

Zone "A"

Chargeabilities as high as 53.0 milliseconds were obtained and are attributed to a near-surface source. Serpentine may be the cause of the marked response but this should not detract from the anomaly as chalcopyrite occurs in this rock type in the City of Paris workings and on the Lone Star property, immediately south of the International Boundary.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A geochemical survey conducted by Lexington Mines Ltd. in 1968 disclosed the presence of a significant copper soil anomaly over the mineralized porphyry where the drilling program was carried out. This anomaly was confirmed by further work in 1969.

A geochemical survey of stream sediments from Goosmus Creek by Church in 1970 showed the presence of three distinctive copper buildups above background (about 150 ppm). This suggests the presence of additional zones which warrant exploration in the

quartz porphyry intrusive northwest of the City of Paris area.

The Mabel mine lies about 7000 feet northwest of the City of Paris workings and consists of a series of small auriferous quartz stringers and silicified zones on a diorite-schist contact. These gold-silver and copper bearing structures are related to broader replacement-type sulphide deposits, which are apparently associated with larger Tertiary diorite dykes. Additional exploration is warranted. (In 1937 the mine produced 117 tons averaging 0.12 oz Au and 0.34 oz Ag per ton.)

APPENDIX

LIST OF CLAIMS

Crown Grant Claims	No.	Expiry Date
City of Denver	L1161	Jan. 17, 1975
Lexington	L645	Jan. 17, 1975
Oro	L614	Jan. 20, 1975
No. 4	L791	Feb. 28, 1975
Fanny H. Fr.	L1643	Mar. 17, 1975
Mabel	L609	Mar. 17, 1975
ND des Mines Fr.	L1095S	Jun. 14, 1975
Oro Fr.	L1096S	Jun. 14, 1975
City of Vancouver Fr.	L2013	Jun. 21, 1975
Golden Cache Fr.	L955	Aug. 8, 1975
Puyallop	L1152	Sep. 29, 1975
City of Paris	L622	Nov. 4, 1975
Lincoln	L621	Nov. 4, 1975

Mineral Leases	No.	Taxes Paid To
Cornucopia	L608; M309	Apr. 26, 1975
No. 55	L1420S; M313	May 6, 1975
No. 66	L1418S; M313	May 6, 1975
Rob Roy	L1153; M219	Oct. 25, 1975
Falcon	L1640; M219	Oct. 25, 1975
Lady of the Lake	L1642; M219	Oct. 25, 1975
Silver Duck Fr.	L1648; M219	Oct. 25, 1975
Black Jack	L5625; M335	Jan. 13, 1975
Marie Stuart	L868; M310	Apr. 26, 1975
Excelsior	L2609; M161	Aug. 19, 1975
Cuba	L1650; M173	Oct. 26, 1975
New Jack of Spades	L2084; M47R	Dec. 8, 1975
St. Lawrence	L595; M47R	Dec. 8, 1975
	M411	Aug. 4, 1975
	M412	Aug. 4, 1975

Located Claims	Record No.	Expiry Date
Lex 1-4	26779-26782	Feb. 2, 1976
Lex 5-15	26932-26942	Feb. 16, 1975
Lex 16-20	26943-26947	Feb. 16, 1976
Lex Fr.	26971	Feb. 16, 1975
Lex 44-47	27007-27010	Feb. 28, 1975
Lex Frs. 2, 3 &5	27159-27160 & 62	Apr. 4, 1975
Lex 66-68	27029-27031	Feb. 28, 1975
Velma	19326	Oct. 8, 1975
Jim 1 Fr.	34744	May 6, 1976
Jim 7-12	34830-34835	May 6, 1975
May 1 Fr. & May 2-5 Fr.	34903 & 34904-07	June 2, 1975 &76
Lex 21, 23, 25, 27, 29	26948, 50, 52, 54	Feb. 16, 1975
Lex 31, 32, 34	26958, 59, 61	Feb. 16, 1976
Lex 70	27032	Feb. 28, 1975

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Church, B.N., "Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia", 1970, Page 413-425 on the Lexington Property.

Phendler, R.W. & Crowhurst, J.J., "Report on the Lexington Copper Property, Greenwood, British Columbia for Lexington Mines, Ltd. (N.P.L.)", March 23, 1970.

CERTIFICATION

I, ROY WILLIAM PHENDLER, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. That I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia, No. 4421.
2. That I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.
3. That I have practiced my profession as geologist continuously for the past twenty-two years in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory in Canada; in the western U.S.A.; Mexico, Peru and Colombia in South America.
4. I have not received nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in the property of Aalenian Resources Ltd. or any affiliated company nor do I own directly or indirectly any securities of the companies or any affiliated companies.
5. That the information contained herein was compiled as a result of my examination of the Lexington Property on February 14, April 9-10, May 6-7 and June 10, 1970.

R.W. Phendler P. Eng

R.W. Phendler, B.Sc., P.Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
R.W. PHENDLER

Vancouver, B.C.

February 12, 1974.

Greenwood
3 Miles

Boundary Falls

Canadian Pacific Railway

HWY. 3

WEST KOOTENAY HIGH TENSION POWER LINE

Vancouver
280 Miles

N

"A"

B

C

A

Mc Carren Creek

Gidon Creek

Base Line

△339.'

Norwegian Creek

+
2800'

1079'

△4326'

Hedgpolite Creek

CITY OF PARIS MINE

Area of
1969 & 73 drilling
program

Road to Grand Forks
8 MILES

Road to U.S.
Border

STAKED

STAKED

CANADA
U.S.A.

LEGEND

- LEXINGTON OPTION CLAIMS SHOWN THUS
- OTHERS SHOWN THUS
- ZONES OF HIGH CHARGEABILITY (INDUCED POLARIZATION)
- GRAVEL ROAD
- POWER LINE
- RAILWAY

FIG. 2

CANNON-HICKS ASSOCIATES LTD.

AALENIAN RESOURCES LTD.

LEXINGTON PROPERTY

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

GREENWOOD M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

Feet 2000 1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

FEB. 1974

Centimetres

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA J.R.W. PHENDLER

Feb 7/74

GREENWOOD 6 miles

M 0011

M 0001

M 0026

6000 N

5000 N

4000 N

3000 N

Line 30+00 N.

Line 28+00 N.

Line 26+00 N.

Line 24+00 N.

Line 20+00 N.

Line 18+00 N.

Line 16+00 N.

Line 14+00 N.

Line 12+00 N.

Line 10+00 N.

Line 8+00 N.

Line 6+00 N.

Line 4+00 N.

Line 2+00 N.

Line 0+00 N.

CITY OF VANCOUVER C.G. L.2013

MARY STUART Fr. M.L. L. 868

CITY OF PARIS C.G. L. 622

LEXINGTON C.G. L.645

LEX 19

CUBA M.L. L. 1650

CITY OF DENVER C.G. L.1161

LEX 20

No. 4 C.G. L 791

LINCOLN C.G. 2 L 621

CITY OF PARIS WORKINGS

DDH 5(-54°) 521'

P-23, 110'

P-22, 120'

P-21 150'

P-19 (2), 210'

P-20, 90'

P-18 70'

P-17, 220'

P-15 230'

P-16, 60'

P-24, 300'

P-13 220'

P-14, 70'

DDH 16 (Vert) 787'

P-12, 160'

P-10

DDH 29(-63°) 275'

0.42 Cu/10.0

P-7 300'

DDH 1(-50°) 501'

DDH 28(Vert) 255'

0.30 Cu/30.0'

P-11 130'

0.61 Cu, 0.02 Au /94.0'

P-8 250

0.46 Cu, 0.05 Au /53.0'

DDH 30(-63°) 252'

P-9 60'

P-6 220'

P-4 300'

P-5 200'

P-1, 350'

P-3 160'

P-2 190'

4175' CORE SHACK

DDH 2(-45°) 507'

DDH 6 (-65°) 494'

DDH 17(Vert) 726'

0.10 Cu/60.0

0.33 Cu/0.21 Ag/50.0'

0.30 Cu/30.0'

DDH 2(-70°) 520'

DDH 31 (Vert.) 479'

DDH 11(-45°) 368'

DDH 13 (Vert) 372'

1.23 Cu, 0.10 Au/54.0'

DDH 32 (Vert) 342'

0.40 Cu/39.0'

1.16 Cu, 0.25 Au 80.0'

DDH 22 (Vert.) 601'

DDH 24 (-60°) 580'

DDH 18(-60°) 327'

DDH 20(-60°) 446'

0.35 Cu/53.0'

DDH 4 (-45°) 332'

DDH 15 (-80°) 769'

DDH 3 (-45°) 866'

DDH 21(Vert) 623'

1.21 Cu, 0.23 Au 78.0'

0.29 Cu/80.0'

DDH 33 (Vert.) 642'

1.08 Cu/28.0'

DDH 25(Vert) 0.36 Cu/30.0'

DDH 26 (Vert) 709'

0.99 Cu 56.0'

DDH 27(Vert.) 784'

DDH 19 (-45°) 672'

LINE OF OVERBURDEN

0.38 Cu/53.0'

LINE OF OVERBURDEN

DDH 12(-45°) DDH 14 (Vert)

0.40 Cu/50.0'

BASE LINE

TO GRAND FORKS

OUTLINE OF LEXINGTON OPTION

U.S. BORDER - 2000'

CANNON-HICKS ASSOCIATES LTD.

AALENIAN RESOURCES LTD.

LEXINGTON PROPERTY

SURFACE PLAN

CITY OF PARIS AREA

SHOWING DRILL HOLES

GREENWOOD, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1" = 100'

FEET 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 FEET

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA R.W. PHENDLER

R. W. Phendler P. Eng

Feb 14/ 1974

FIG. 3

LEGEND

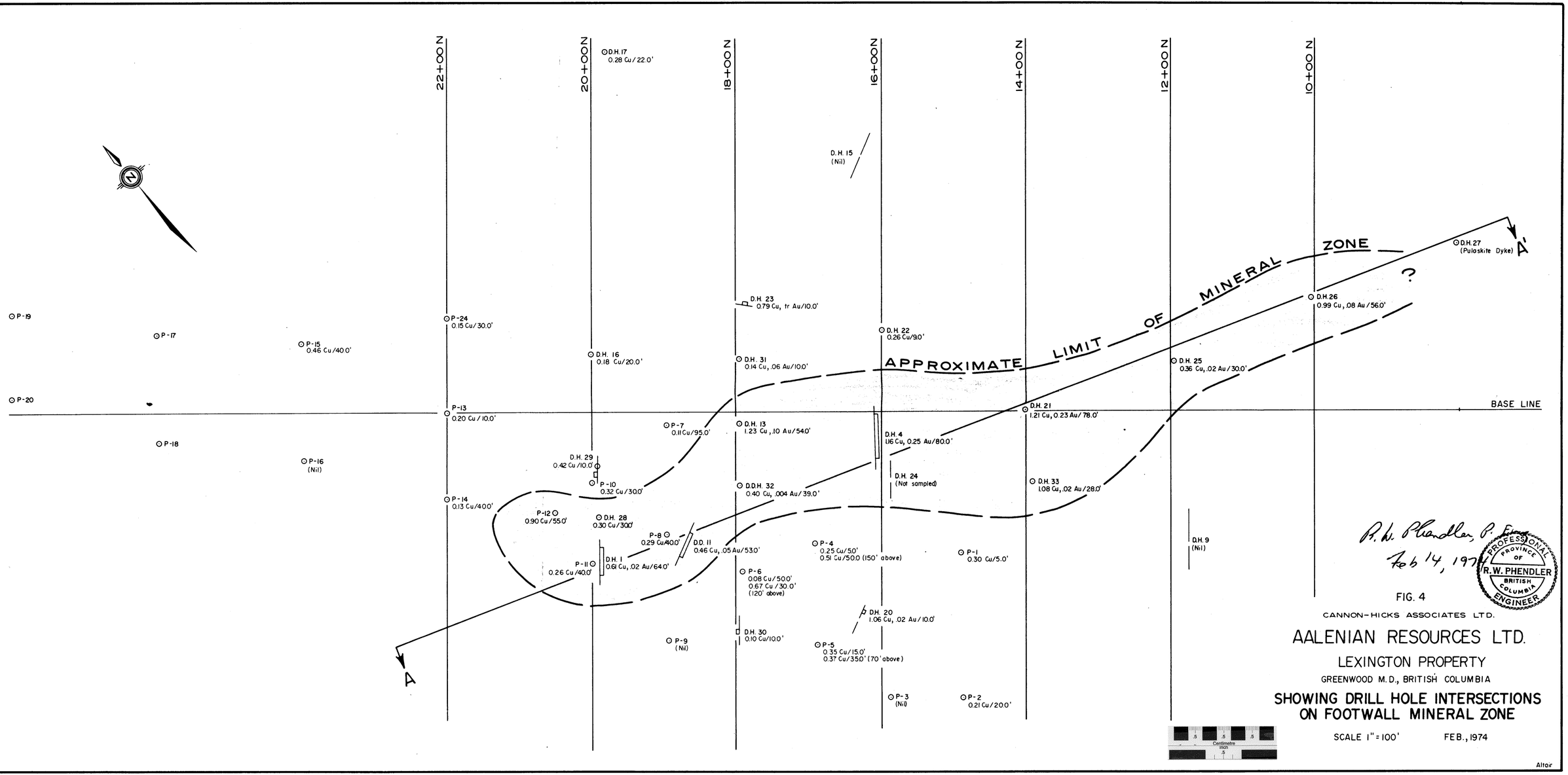
1 PULASKITE

2 QUARTZ PORPHYRY

3 SERPENTINE

4 ANDESITE

ALTAIR drafting AUGUST '070



R.W. Phendler, P. Eng.
Feb 14, 1974

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
R.W. PHENDLER

FIG. 4

CANNON-HICKS ASSOCIATES LTD.

AALENIAN RESOURCES LTD.

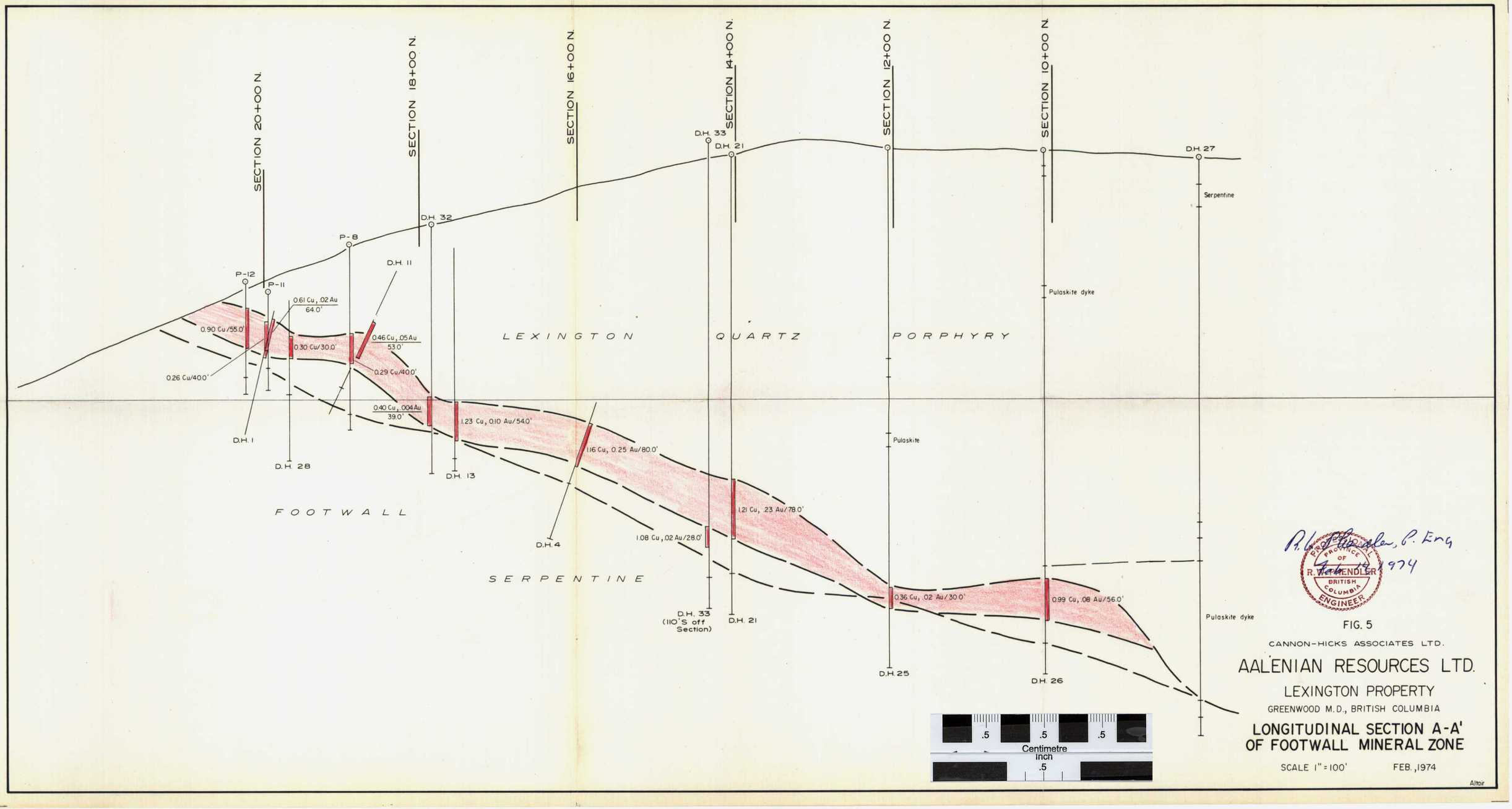
LEXINGTON PROPERTY

GREENWOOD M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

SHOWING DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS ON FOOTWALL MINERAL ZONE

SCALE 1" = 100' FEB., 1974

Altair



R. L. Handler, P. Eng
Feb. 14, 1974

PROVINCIAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA R. HANDLER ENGINEER

FIG. 5

CANNON-HICKS ASSOCIATES LTD.

AALENIAN RESOURCES LTD.

LEXINGTON PROPERTY

GREENWOOD M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

LONGITUDINAL SECTION A-A' OF FOOTWALL MINERAL ZONE

SCALE 1" = 100' FEB., 1974

Altair