

**DOT COPPER
PROPERTY**

ALHAMBRA RESOURCES LTD.

THE DOT COPPER PROPERTY

INTRODUCTION

The Dot Copper Porphyry Property (figure 1) consists of 68 claim units comprising 1,700 hectares, is located 15 km. southeast of the Highland Valley porphyry copper district in southern British Columbia. The Claims lie 25 km. northwest of Merritt, B.C.. The property is underlain by the Guichon Batholith which is host to numerous producing Porphyry Copper Deposits including Lornex, Valley copper, J.A. and Highmont, making it one of the largest porphyry copper mining districts in the world.

Alhambra Resources Ltd optioned the property early in 1996 and has earned a 51% interest in this property.

In June of 1997, the Company has staked an additional 55 contiguous claim units comprising 3,394 acres (the Gypsy claims) bordering the northern boundary of the Dot property (figure 1). Alhambra has a 100% undivided interest in these claims which were acquired to cover the interpreted strike extension of the regional structures and geophysical anomalies to the north and east of the existing property.

HISTORY

High grade Copper and Silver ore was produced from the Aberdeen and Vimy mines prior to 1927. Approximately 111,709 Kg of Copper, 24,321 grams of Silver and 280 grams of Gold were recovered from the Aberdeen, with the Vimy producing 8,409 Kg of Copper and 1,866 grams of silver. The Vimy workings are adjacent to the area of drilling, designated as the Northwest zone. The initial geological interpretation of the mineralization in this area was of high grade vein type copper and silver. Recent work by Alhambra has clearly shown the porphyry copper potential of the area underlying the Dot and Gypsy claims.

NORTHWEST ZONE

The Copper mineralization in the Northwest zone (figure 3) has been traced for a minimum strike length of 270 meters, a depth of 100 meters and a width of 55 meters. Drilling has indicated that a preliminary geological resource of 2.93 million tonnes grading 0.5 % copper is contained within the Northwest Zone. Diamond drill hole 96C-01 which is located along strike to the northwest of the existing mineralization shows, the zone is still open in this direction. The Lower Vimy workings located 340 meters east of the Northwest zone has not been drilled to date.

SOUTHEAST ZONE

The Southeast Zone (figure 4) was discovered in 1996. The copper mineralization in this zone can be traced for a strike length of at least 500 meters and is open at depth and along strike to the Southeast.

A series of north and northwest striking faults is host to the mineralization. The mineralization is structurally controlled and hosted in an intensely altered Granodiorite. Principal metallic minerals are Bornite, Chalcopyrite, Gold, Silver and Molybdenum with occasional occurrences of Native Copper.

Alteration patterns within the Southeast Zone appear to be similar to the other Highland Valley type porphyry copper deposits. Strong potassic alteration occurs throughout this zone with partially overlapping and pervasive argillic alteration. Bornite is the predominate copper mineral and appears to occur in the potassic altered zones with Chalcopyrite extending locally into the argillic alteration.

Significant amounts of Gold and Silver are also present. Individual sample assay's in drill hole 96C-03 recorded maximum values of 2.49 (g/t) Gold and 89.7 (g/t) Silver over 0.57 meters, with drill hole 96C-06 recording a one meter sample grading 149.8 (g/t) Silver. Drill hole 96C-11 recorded a one meter interval grading 3.45 (g/t) Gold, with 96C-16 reporting a grade of 3.24 (g/t) Gold over 1 meter. Gold and Silver values appear to increase in concentration along strike to the southeast, toward the contact between the Guichon Creek batholith and the Nicola Group country rocks.

Molybdenum concentrations grading 0.29% over 5 meters occurs in drill hole 96C-11, with significant occurrences in 96C-04, 96C-13 and 96C-14.

NATIVE COPPER ZONE

The third phase of drilling has delineated a new zone characterized by native copper (figure 2). This new zone of mineralization is located 50 meters west of the Southeast Zone. Drill hole 97C-02 intersected 95 meters of Native Copper mineralization with drill hole 97C-04 intersecting 48 meters of Native Copper mineralization. Drill hole 97C-04 is located 34 meters South of the drill hole 97C-02 location. Core Samples from this new zone are being assayed and grade calculation will be determined from the assay results.

STRUCTURAL MODEL OF MINERALIZATION

The Dot and Gypsy Properties are in the early stages of exploration. Based on the information collected to date, the model of mineralization (figure 6) supports an underlying parent magma being the source of the hydrothermal fluids and associated mineralization. It appears that more than one episode of hydrothermal activity deposited the Copper sulphides in the faults and fractures associated with this system. Pressure generated during the influx of the hydrothermal fluids could re-open preexisting fractures and create new fractures. The hypothetical model for the mineral shown in the plan view suggests venting of these hydrothermal solution up through these later fractures to surface. If this model is correct the drilling to date has only intersected these conduits of mineralization, and a larger mineralized body could exist beneath these faults.

Alhambra is very encouraged by the results of drilling on the Dot property and believe that other mineralized zones similar to the Southeast zone exist on this property. In 1981 Geotronics Surveys Ltd completed a induced polarization survey on what is now called the Dot property. James M. Anderson in his report on this survey lists five (5) chargeability anomalies on this property. To date three (3) of these anomalies have been drilled and found to contain copper mineralization. The remaining two chargeability anomalies have yet to be evaluated. Two mineral occurrences, one highlighted in a 1981 drilling program (0.33% Cu over 30m) and the mineralized outcrops and adits known as the lower vimy working have not been drilled. An ongoing program of exploration and drilling will continue through 1997 and 1998 to further delineate the Southeast Zone and locate new zones of mineralization.

DIMENSIONAL SIZE COMPARISON TO J.A. DEPOSIT

An outline of the J.A. deposit (figure 7) which is located within the Highland Valley Copper District and contains 260 million tonnes of 0.43 % Copper, is used for comparison, to show the tonnage potential of the Dot property

	<u>J.A. Deposit</u>	<u>Dot Mineralization</u>
Rock Type	Granodiorite	Granodiorite
Drill Holes	108	27
Dimensions	1300m x 300m	1080m x 340m (?)
Tonnage	260 million tons	Unknown at this time
Mineralization	Cu & Mo	Cu, Ag, Au & Mo
Copper Grade	0.43%	0.44%
Overburden	170m +	18m to 27m

(Comparison is made for dimensional purposes only)

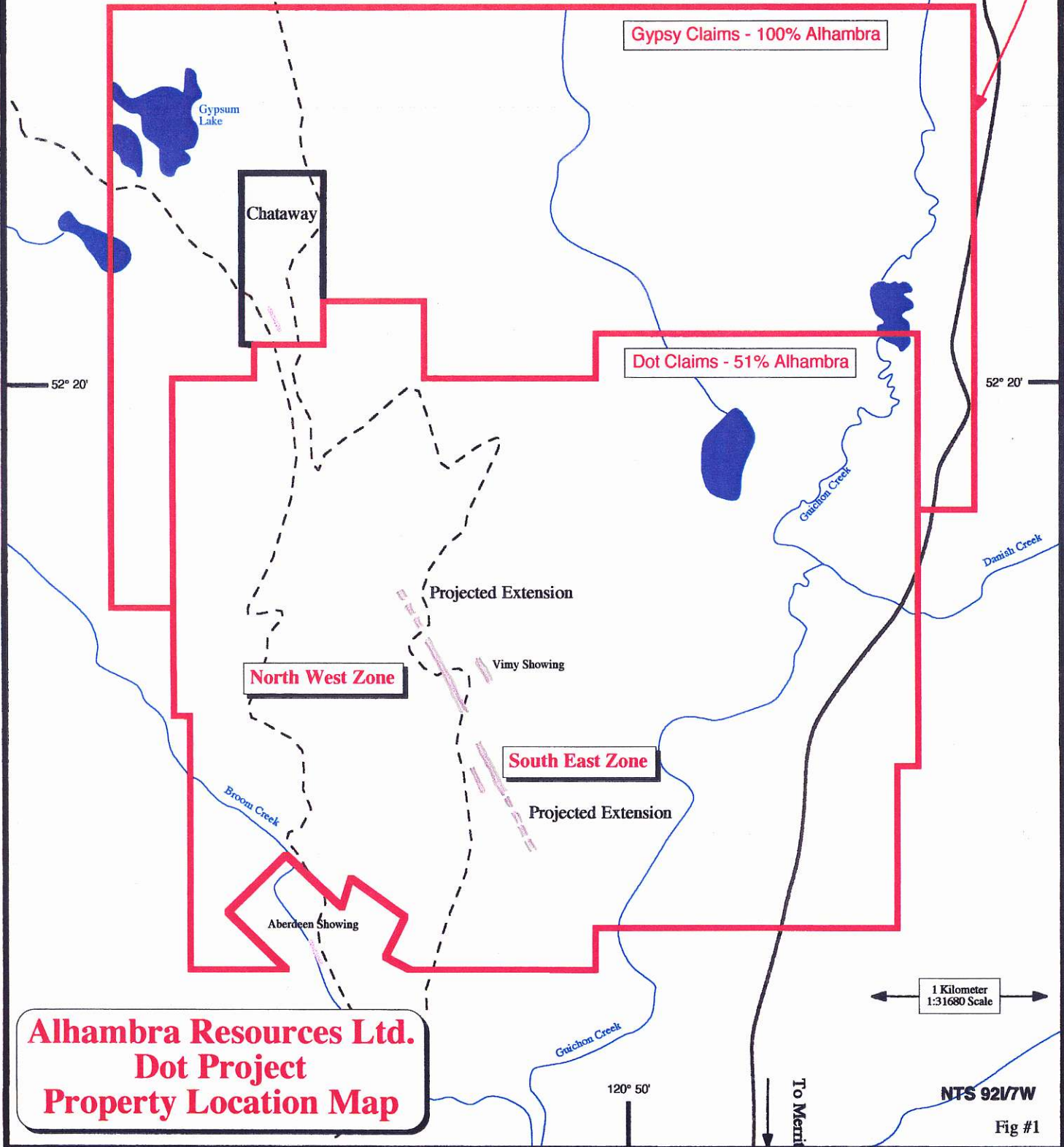
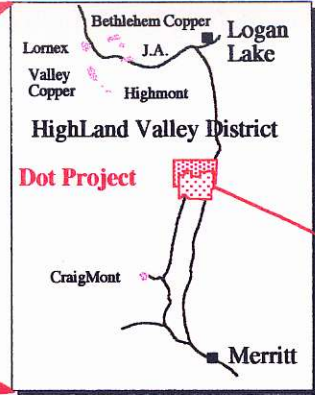
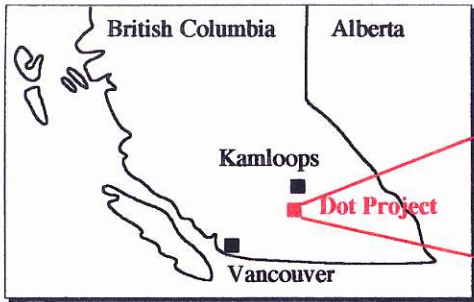
In comparison, the weighted average grade for the Dot property compares favorably with stated weighted average grade from producing mines in the Highland Valley Copper District as shown below.

GRADE COMPARISON TO OTHER HIGHLAND VALLEY DEPOSITS

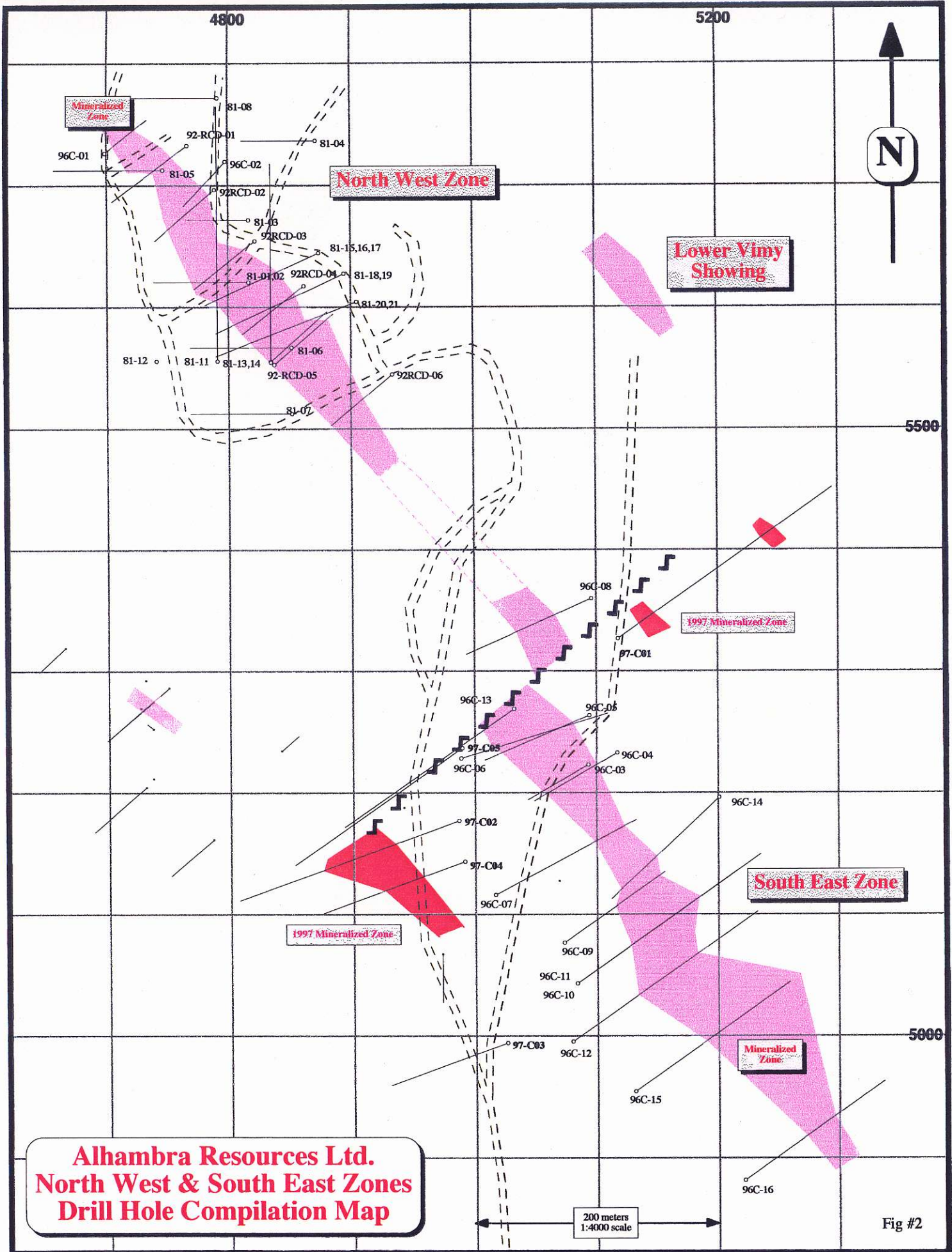
<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Copper (%)</u>	<u>Molybdenum (%)</u>	<u>Gold (g/t)</u>	<u>Silver (g/t)</u>
Bethlehem	0.40	minor	0.013	minor
Lornex	0.36	0.013	0.006	minor
Valley	0.44	0.006	0.006	minor
Highmont	0.26	0.021	0.114	minor
J.A.	0.43	0.017	minor	minor
<u>Dot Property</u>				
Southeast Zone	0.44	<0.01	0.050	2.85
Northwest Zone	0.50	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Copper Zone	N/A			

(N/A - Not Assayed)

Gary Stewart P. Geol
September 26, 1997



**Alhambra Resources Ltd.
Dot Project
Property Location Map**



**Alhambra Resources Ltd.
North West & South East Zones
Drill Hole Compilation Map**

Fig #2

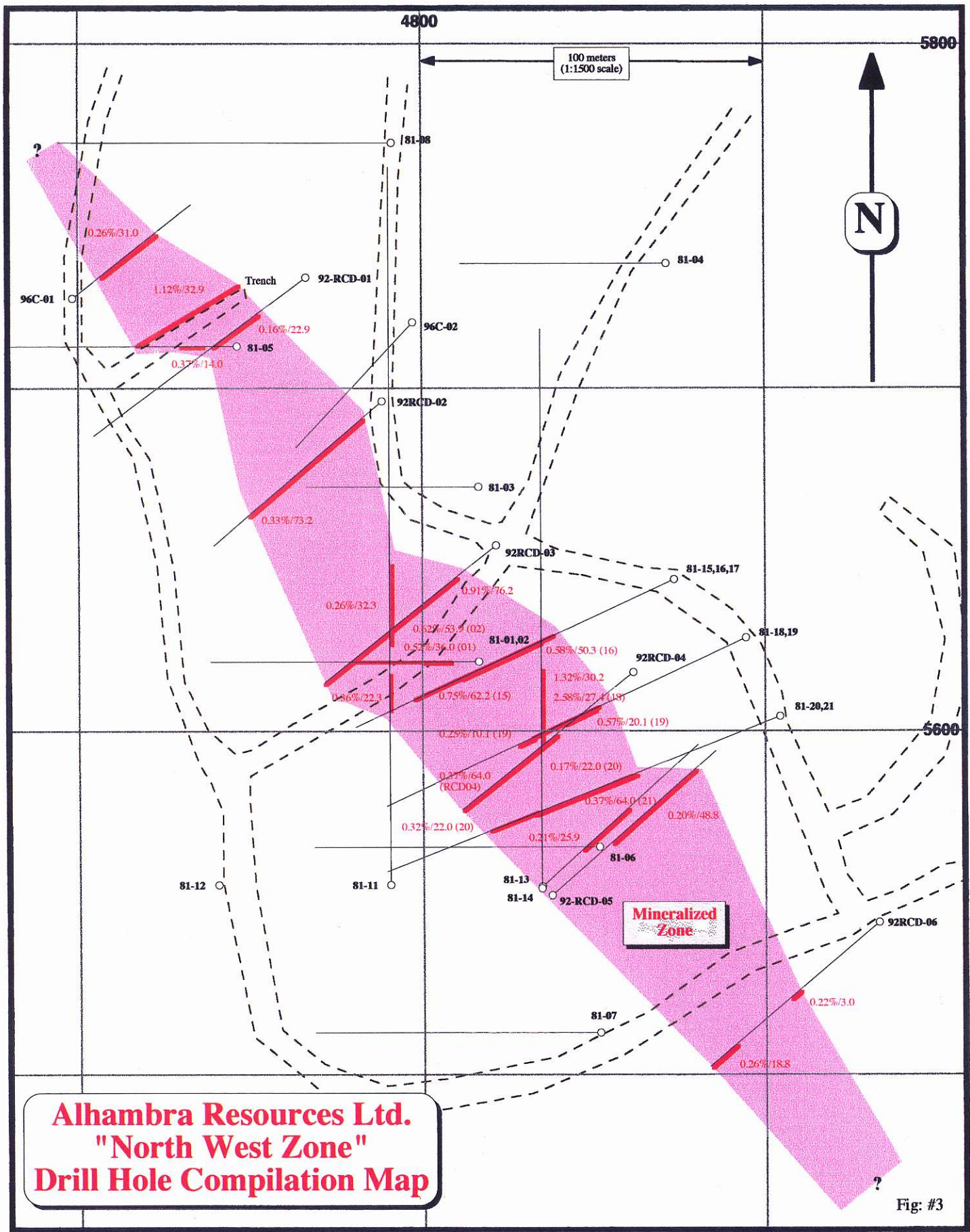
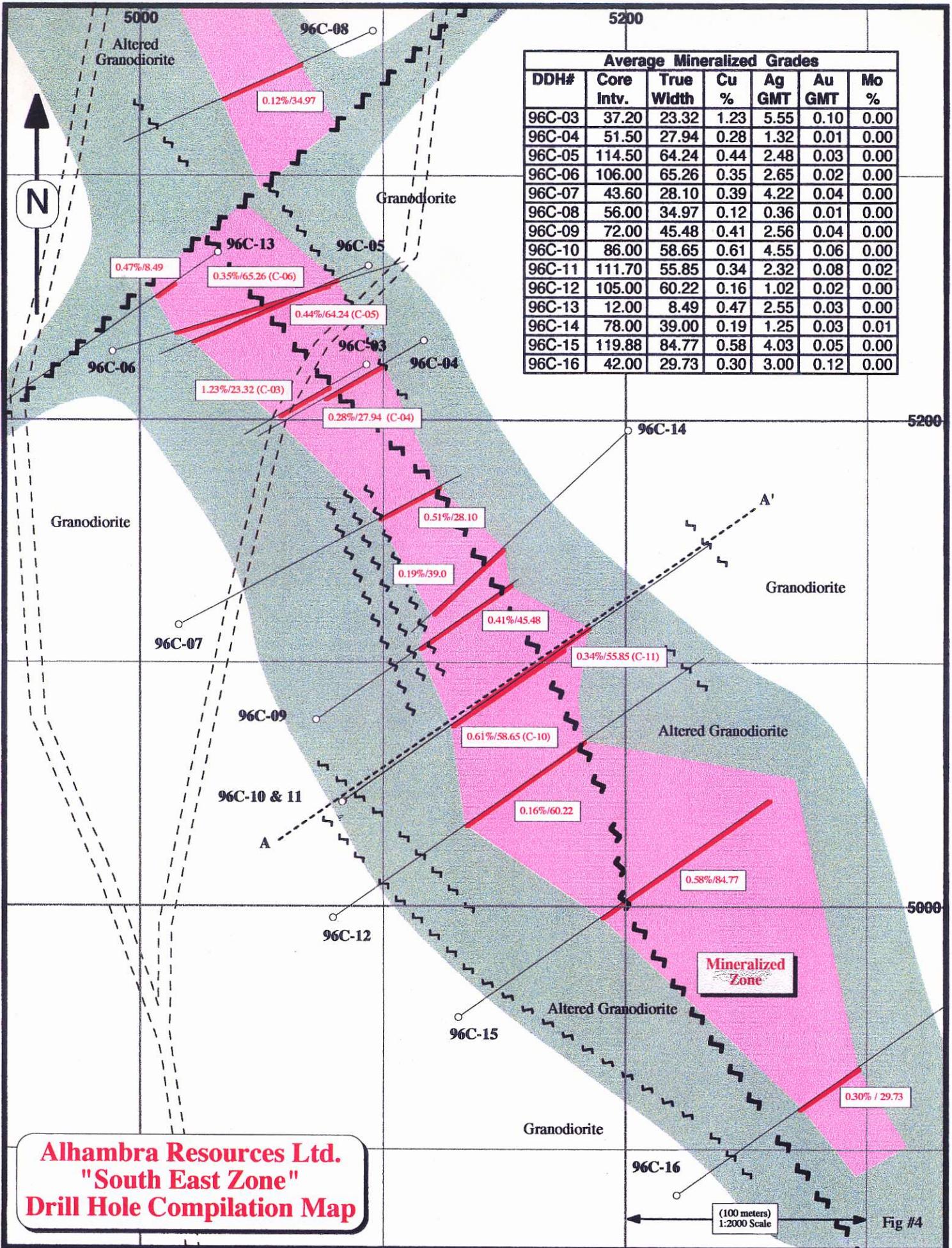


Fig. #3

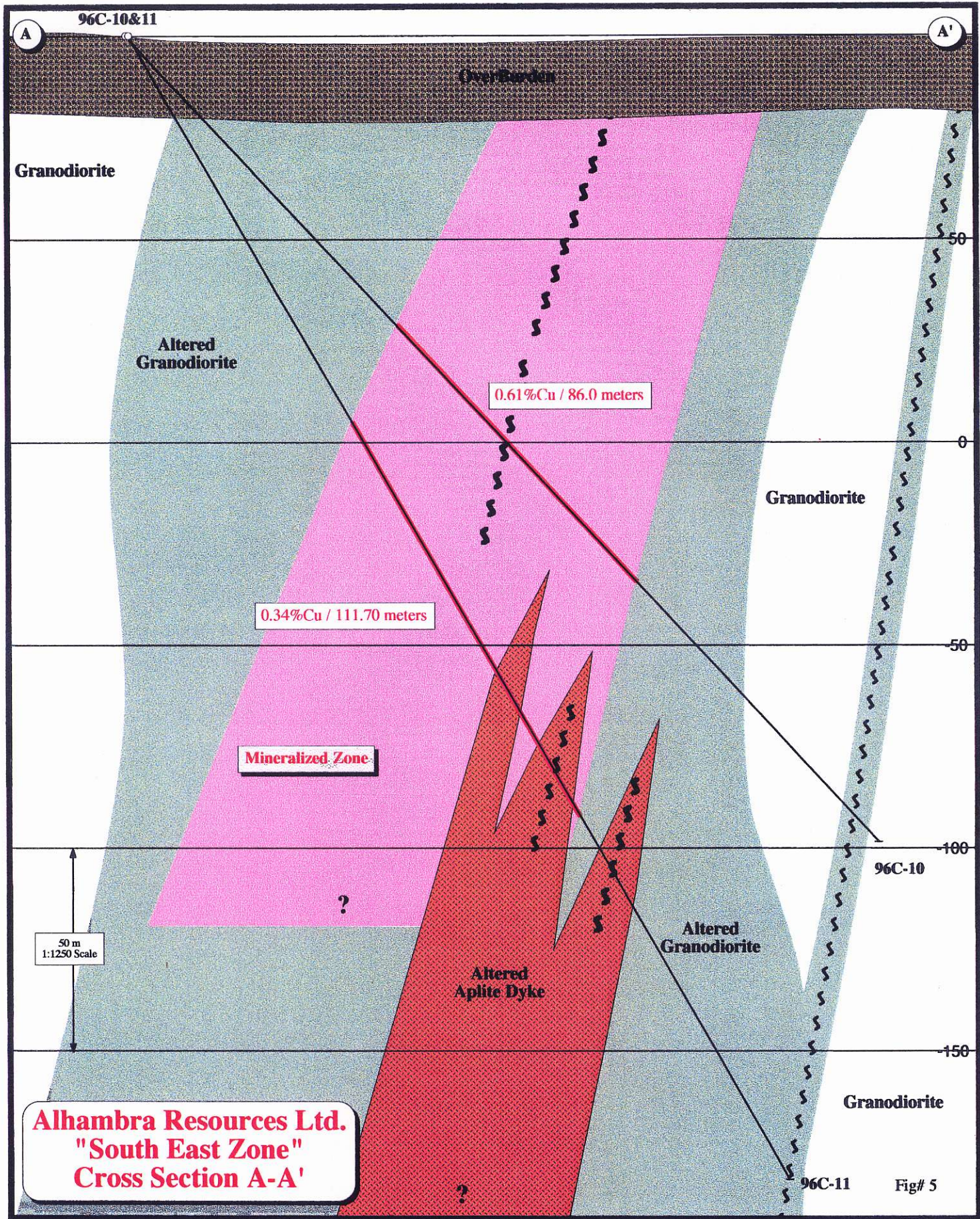


Average Mineralized Grades						
DDH#	Core Intv.	True Width	Cu %	Ag GMT	Au GMT	Mo %
96C-03	37.20	23.32	1.23	5.55	0.10	0.00
96C-04	51.50	27.94	0.28	1.32	0.01	0.00
96C-05	114.50	64.24	0.44	2.48	0.03	0.00
96C-06	106.00	65.26	0.35	2.65	0.02	0.00
96C-07	43.60	28.10	0.39	4.22	0.04	0.00
96C-08	56.00	34.97	0.12	0.36	0.01	0.00
96C-09	72.00	45.48	0.41	2.56	0.04	0.00
96C-10	86.00	58.65	0.61	4.55	0.06	0.00
96C-11	111.70	55.85	0.34	2.32	0.08	0.02
96C-12	105.00	60.22	0.16	1.02	0.02	0.00
96C-13	12.00	8.49	0.47	2.55	0.03	0.00
96C-14	78.00	39.00	0.19	1.25	0.03	0.01
96C-15	119.88	84.77	0.58	4.03	0.05	0.00
96C-16	42.00	29.73	0.30	3.00	0.12	0.00

Alhambra Resources Ltd.
"South East Zone"
Drill Hole Compilation Map

(100 meters)
 1:2000 Scale

Fig #4



Conceptual Model for Dot Property

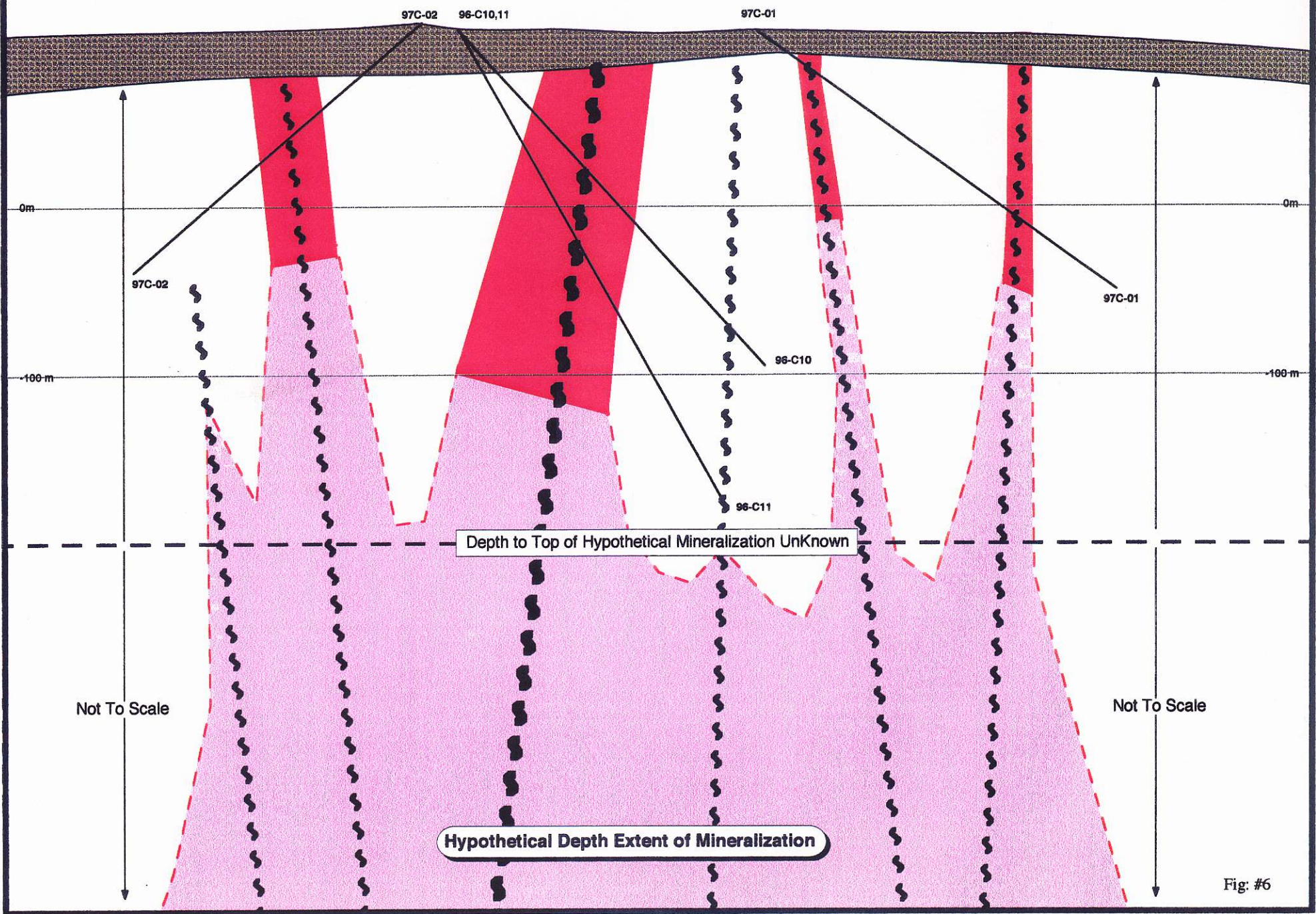
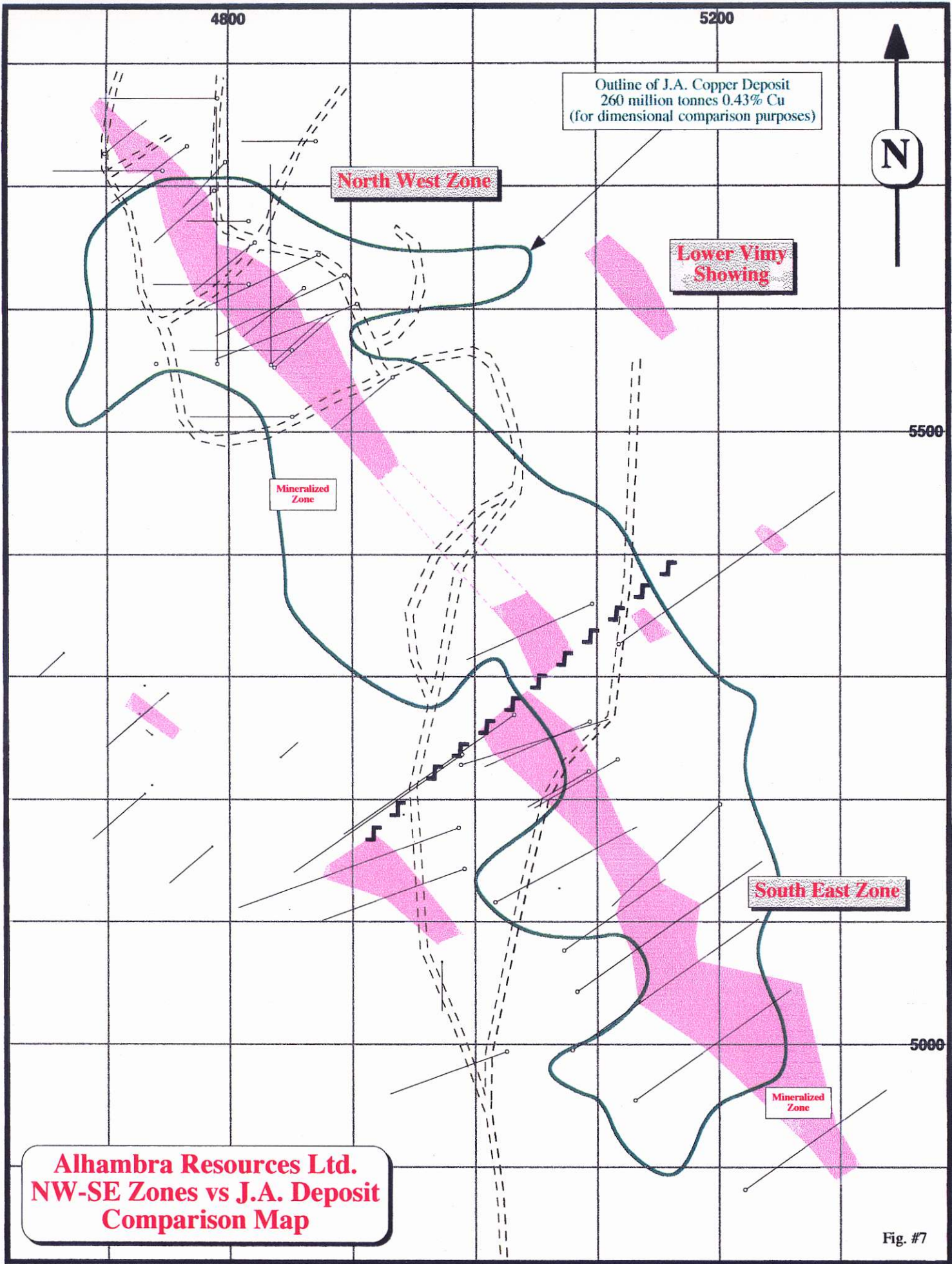


Fig: #6



4800

5200

N

Outline of J.A. Copper Deposit
260 million tonnes 0.43% Cu
(for dimensional comparison purposes)

North West Zone

Lower Vimy Showing

5500

Mineralized Zone

South East Zone

5000

Mineralized Zone

Alhambra Resources Ltd.
NW-SE Zones vs J.A. Deposit
Comparison Map

Fig. #7