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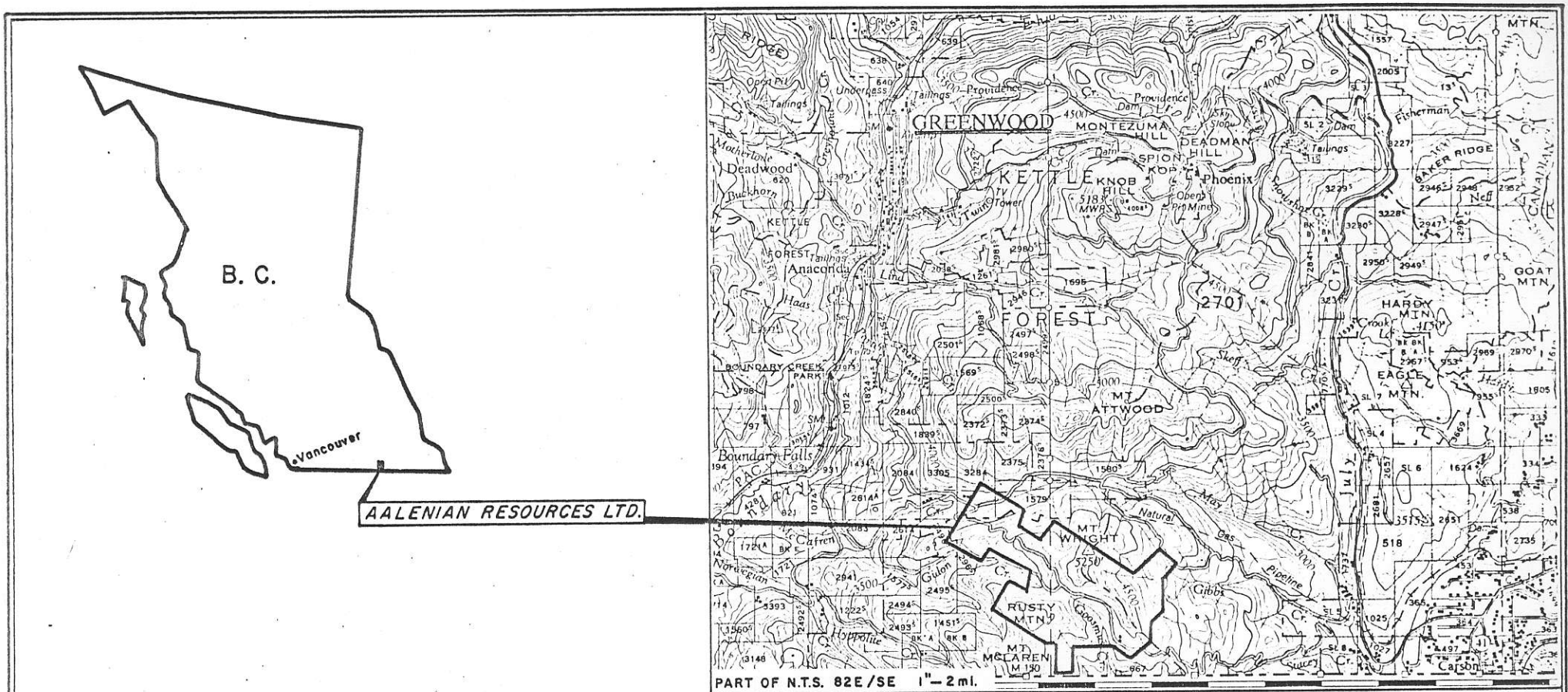
COMPILATION REPORT
on the
GREENWOOD GOLD-COPPER PROPERTY
(Lexington Option)

for

AALENIAN RESOURCES LTD.

Author: A.M. Homenuke, B.Sc., Geologist
Dated: March 12, 1975

Anselmo -



AALENIAN RESOURCES LTD.
GREENWOOD GOLD-COPPER PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In recent years efforts have been concentrated on exploring for gold-copper mineralization related to dacite intrusions in the Central Camp area of the Greenwood Mining Division, B.C. The bulk of the work, including geophysical and geochemical surveys, geological mapping and trenching and extensive drilling, was done by Lexington Mines Ltd.

Aalenian Resources Ltd. optioned the property in 1974 and continued with this work. The most significant find is a pipe-like zone containing a drill-indicated probable 170,420 tons of 2.38 % Cu and 0.52 oz./T Au. A preliminary study indicated this zone to be a potentially economic ore body. Larger zones of lower grade copper-molybdenum-gold-silver mineralization are also present, but have not been studied in enough detail to define their limits and grade.

A compilation of significant features of the various surveys completed to date indicates that there is an excellent possibility of finding further high grade zones within the dacite intrusions.

Detailed geophysical work following orientation surveys over the Main Zone would aid in locating future drill targets.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

1. The dacite-serpentine contacts should be more closely defined by geophysical surveys. Orientation work is needed,

but it is suggested that a scintillometer survey may outline the dacite which is higher in potassium than the serpentine.

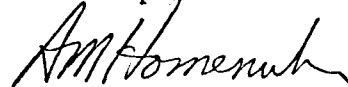
2. Similarly the fault between the Lex Zone and the Golden Cache Area could probably be defined by geophysics.

3. Following orientation over the Main Zone, more detailed I.P. surveying, or possibly an E.M. survey, could define targets for future drilling. These surveys should follow the strike of the dacite as well as cross-cutting it.

4. Further study of the geology of the area and the diamond drill cores to enhance interpretation of the genesis of the ore should be carried out.

Respectfully submitted

Tri-con Exploration Surveys Ltd.



A.M. Homenuke, B.Sc., Geologist

INTRODUCTION

Aalenian Resources Ltd. holds a property 6 miles SSE of Greenwood, B.C., under option from Lexington Mines Ltd.

The following report was compiled after completion of a 1974 program of surveying and drilling by Tri-con Exploration Surveys Ltd. The report does not go into great detail on any of the surveys or drilling as they have been covered in this manner in previous reports, but it is intended to give an overview showing the relationship between the results of the different surveys and to provide a background for the conclusions and recommendations offered by the author.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Greenwood Gold-Copper Property of Aalenian Resources Ltd. covers the area known as Central Camp from 4 - 7 miles SSE of Greenwood, B.C. (see Fig. 1) The property is centered a mile north of the U.S.A. border at $49^{\circ} 01'$ N. Lat. and $118^{\circ} 38'$ W. Long.

Access is by a good gravel road from Highway No. 3, 2 miles south of Greenwood. Access is also possible from Grand Forks, but this section of the road is not in as good condition.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The topography consists of northwest trending ridges flanking the Goosmus and Gidon Creek drainage areas. Mt. Wright to the NE and Rusty Mtn. to the SW reach over 5,000 feet in elevation and the divide between provides a height of land from which Gidon Creek flows to the

NW and Goosmus Creek to the south. The major portion of the property lies between 3,900 and 4,600 feet. Slopes are moderate with local steeper areas.

Low lying areas and north slopes are generally heavily forested. South slopes are covered by open-forested grazing land.

CLAIMS

The property consists of 23 crown grants and mineral leases and 47 located claims and fractions grouped as follows:

Lexington Group

Mineral Leases - M335, M313, M219, M412, M47

Crown Grants - L645

Claims - May 1 Fr, Lex Fr, Lex 5-9, Lex 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, Velma

City of Denver Group

Mineral Leases - M309, M411, M310, M161, M173

Crown Grants - L1161, L2013, L622, L791

Claims - Jim 1 Fr, Jim 7-12, May 2-5 Fr, Lex 3 Fr, Lex 1-4, Lex 10-20,
Lex 31, 32, 34

Associated Claims

Crown Grants - L621, L1152, L1096s, L1095s, L995, L614, L1643, L609

Claims - Fir 1-4

The claims are located as shown on Fig. 3, except for Lex 44-47, 66-68, 70, which have been dropped. The property is held by Aalenian Resources Ltd. under option from Lexington Mines Ltd.

HISTORY

The first discoveries in the Central Camp area were made in late 1800's and several 600 ft. X 1,500 ft. apex-type claims were located. The majority of early work was carried out on the City of Paris, Mabel and No. 7 Claims on veins associated with sheared zones. The No. 7 mine (which is not included in the property) produced 15,152 tons grading 0.2 oz./T Au, 6.60 oz./T Ag, 0.71 % Pb and 0.05% Zn.

The City of Paris - Lincoln area, during 1892 - 1938, produced 2124 tons of ore from several shafts and about 1,750 feet of underground workings, which graded 0.40 oz./T Au, 2.11 oz./T Ag and 3.13 % Cu.

Drifting was also done on a pyrite-chalcopyrite occurrence on the Lexington claim.

Minor copper, gold and silver production has been reported from the Mabel area, and several pits and shafts have been dug on quartz and sulfide occurrences at various locations over the rest of the property.

In recent years interest has been revived in the Central Camp area. In 1962, King Midas Mines Ltd. consolidated many of the old surveyed claims and carried out a geochemical survey. A short adit driven at this time on the Lincoln claim yielded a few tons of high-grade silver ore.

In 1967, Lexington Mines Ltd. acquired the property and located additional claims in the area. An extensive program including mapping, geochemical

and induced polarization surveys, trenching and over 18,000 feet of diamond drilling in 33 holes led to the discovery of high-grade copper-gold mineralization in what is now referred to as the "Main Zone."

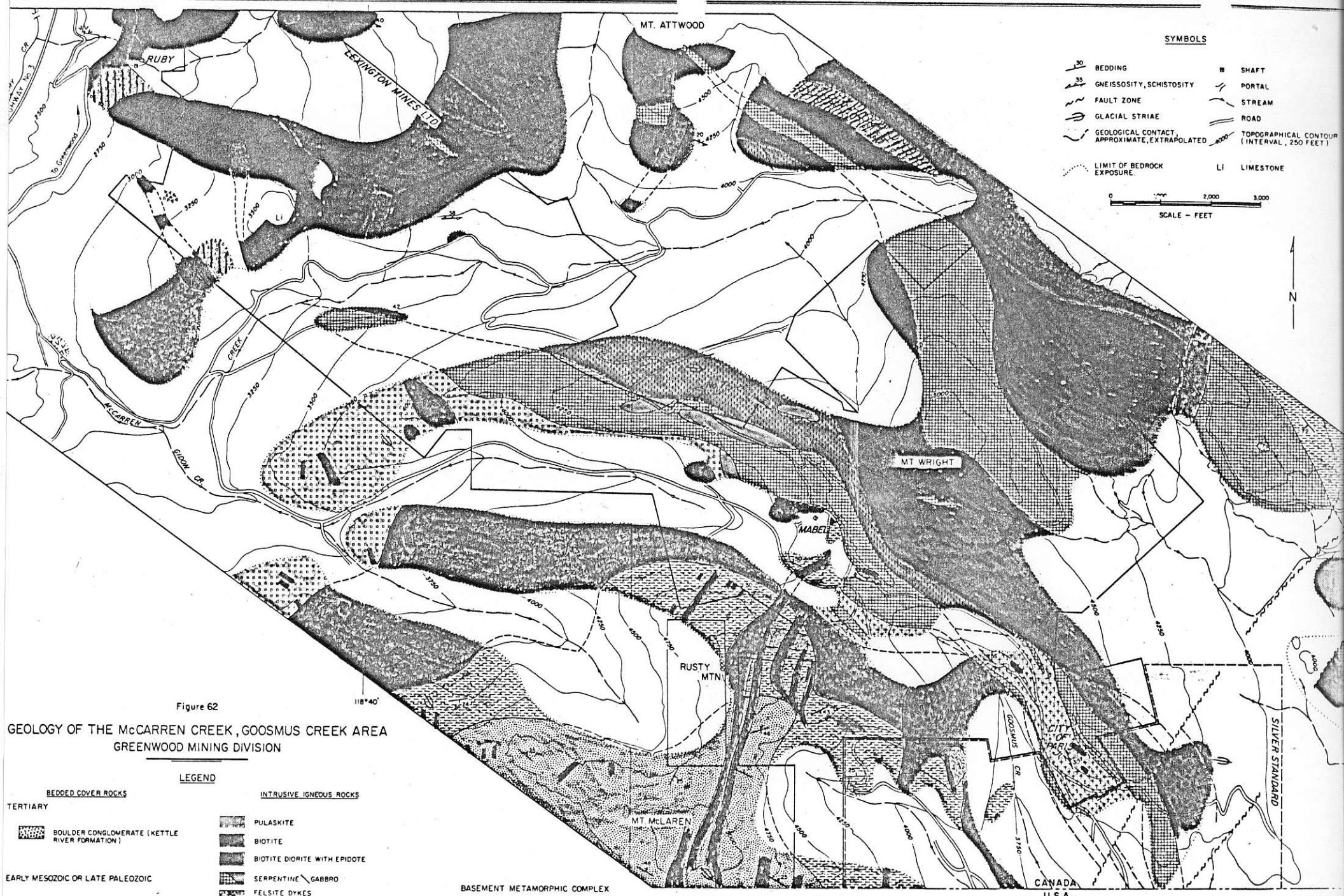
In 1971, The Granby Mining Company Ltd. optioned the property and carried out a percussion drilling program with the aim of delineating a surface zone to provide ore for their Phoenix concentrator. However, further reserves were discovered at the Phoenix Mine, the percussion results were not highly encouraging, and the option was dropped.

With the recent jump in the price of gold the "Main Zone" showed potential of becoming a gold-copper orebody and the property was optioned from Lexington by Aalenian Resources Ltd. During the 1974 field season, further surveys and 13 percussion holes totalling 3,215 feet and 4 NQ diamond drill holes totalling 1,093 feet were completed. The present report is a compilation of all the above surveys and a summary of the interpretation of the available data.

A further note of interest relates to the Lone Star area, which has a history of production from a similar geologic setting. Further work is progressing in this area on moderate tonnage and grade copper-gold mineralization.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology has been mapped by R.W. Brock in 1905, "Geological and Topographical Map of the Boundary Creek Mining District, British Columbia, No. 828," and by H.W. Little in 1953 - 56, "Kettle River (East Half) G.S.C., Map 6-1957."



SYMBOLS

- BEDDING
- GNEISSOSITY, SCHISTOSITY
- FAULT ZONE
- GLACIAL STRIAE
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT, APPROXIMATE, EXTRAPOLATED
- LIMIT OF BEDROCK EXPOSURE
- SHAFT
- PORTAL
- STREAM
- ROAD
- TOPOGRAPHICAL CONTOUR (INTERVAL, 250 FEET)
- LI LIMESTONE

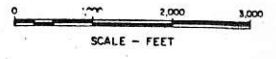


Figure 62

**GEOLOGY OF THE McCARREN CREEK, GOOSMUS CREEK AREA
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION**

LEGEND

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>BEDDED COVER ROCKS</p> <p>TERTIARY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BOULDER CONGLOMERATE (KETTLE RIVER FORMATION) <p>EARLY MESOZOIC OR LATE PALEOZOIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE 2 BLACK PHYLLITIC ARGILLITE AND CHERTY ARGILLITE 3 ANDESITE AND DACITE ANDESITE LAVAS AND VOLCANIC BRECCIA 4 BASAL CONGLOMERATE | <p>INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PULASKITE BIOTITE BIOTITE DIORITE WITH EPIDOTE SERPENTINE / GABBRO FELSITE DYKES QUARTZ PORPHYRY QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY SCHISTOSE FELSITE | <p>BASEMENT METAMORPHIC COMPLEX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHARPSTONE CONGLOMERATE 1 QUARTZ-CHLORITE GNEISS WITH MINOR MUSCOVITE SCHISTS, GRAPHIC SCHISTS, QUARTZITES, AND UNDIVIDED SMALL BODIES OF HORNBLENDE DIORITE 2 CHLORITIC AND AMPHIBOLITIC SCHISTS |
|---|--|---|

from G. E. M., 1970

PART OF U.S. G.P.O. 25

FIG. 2

The geology of the Central Camp area has best been described by Seraphim (1968), Shear (1970) and Church (1970). For reference purposes the map prepared by Church for "Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, 1970" has been reproduced in this report (Fig. 2)

The area is underlain by a southwesterly striking belt of Paleozoic gneiss and schist referred to as the Basement Metamorphic Complex. These rocks are overlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of probable Late Paleozoic or early Mesozoic age.

Various igneous rocks intrude the above, including serpentine, porphyritic dacite and younger diorite and volcanic related bodies.

Much faulting and folding have added to the complexity of the geology in the area. For a more detailed description of the regional geology the reader is referred to Church (1970).

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Introduction

The major focus of exploration in the Central Camp area has been on copper, gold and silver mineralization related to the porphyritic dacite intrusion. Most of the direct information available (drilling, underground and geological mapping) is from the Lexington-City of Paris-Lincoln area. Diamond drill hole results are most significant as much of the area is masked by overburden, and leaching makes surface assays somewhat unreliable. The best geological map to date was prepared at 1 inch - 100 ft. by Granby Mining Co. Ltd. during their percussion drilling program (Lexington-Aalenian Files).

Rock Types

The major rock types in the area of interest are serpentine and dacite dykes or sills which have intruded the Basement Metamorphic Complex along a northwesterly trend. These bodies dip moderately to the northwest. Later hypabyssal dykes and sills intrude these bodies and are referred to as microdiorite and pulaskite. The geology is shown generally on Fig. 2 and in some detail on Fig. 5-B.

The serpentine (or more properly, "serpentinite") occurs along the foot-wall and hanging wall of the dacite sill. Church (1970) has shown the serpentine to be an alteration of peridotite. The rock is typically highly fractured and sheared with many talc zones. Magnetite is also an important constituent, being concentrated in local areas to 5-10 %.

The porphyritic dacite sill (also referred to as "quartz porphyry" by some authors) is the host rock of, or is associated with, most of the economic-type mineralization in the area. The sill has a general northwest strike and dips approximately 20° to the northeast. It has been mapped on the property over a strike length of 6,500 feet and continues southerly onto the Lone Star area in the United States. There are also some "fingers" of dacite outside of the main body. Known areas of dacite are outlined on Fig. 7.

The general appearance of this body is pale grey-green with 1 - 10 % prominent quartz "eyes" up to a few millimeters in diameter. The rock is highly altered with sericite and clay minerals being most

prevalent. Any original mafics have been highly chloritized. Feldspar is also present, mostly as plagioclase (see Church, 1970, pg. 416), and in many drill hole sections the rock could be classed as quartz - feldspar porphyritic. Calcium carbonate is pervasive throughout the body in trace amounts, but is prominent only as fracture fillings. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are disseminated throughout most of the body. Molybdenum and gold are also widely occurring. Economic minerals will be more fully discussed under "Mineralization."

The dacite in most samples shows at least minor foliation and in some cases is almost schistose in appearance. The body must have been subjected to continuous stresses as any given feature may be offset or elongated. The quartz eyes are generally shattered and chalcopyrite and pyrite are often smeared on foliation planes.

Diamond drill holes show evidence of weathering and leaching to an average depth of about 50 feet and maximum of depth of over 100 feet. Limonite and malachite are common in this zone and much of the dacite on surface showings is malachite stained.

While the serpentine and dacite themselves are easily identified, there are zones along the contacts which are rather complex. Identification of the rocks is obscured by faulting and alteration, but this author believes that they represent a chilled margin of the dacite with included areas of serpentine and probably of earlier metasediments. These zones are shown as "Undifferentiated" on Fig. 5-B.

Pulaskite and microdiorite intrude the pre-existing rocks, probably along post-mineral structures. They occur in the dacite as dykes and sills and possibly as irregular small bodies. They have a rather "dry and hungry" appearance and are not believed (by this author) to be of any economic significance other than as interruptions of potential ore zones.

Structure

The area has been complexly folded and faulted. The actual structures are difficult to define due to metamorphism, overburden and the "plastic" nature of the serpentine, which tends to absorb faulting.

Both the footwall and hanging wall contacts of the dacite have been highly faulted. The dacite shows some evidence of undulated folding. This folding combined with regional metamorphism has developed a complex microstructure within the dacite consisting of foliation, shearing, tension cracks, cleavage and zones of brecciation. Much of this microstructure was probably a significant control on mineralization.

In addition to the conformable faulting along the dacite-serpentine contacts, several cross-cutting faults have been inferred from drilling data and geophysical surveys. Some of these features are shown on Figs. 2, 5, and 7. Some further studies are required to more completely define the overall structure.

Mineralization

Economic-type mineralization in the Central Camp area falls into two major categories; lead-zinc-silver, as at the No. 7 Mine and gold-copper more intimately associated with the dacite intrusion. Pyrite is commonly associated with all mineralization.

In the Lexington-City of Paris-Lincoln area the mineralization has been investigated by extensive underground workings and diamond and percussion drilling. The underground developments concentrated on the hanging wall and footwall of the dacite sill. Limited production of copper-gold-silver ore was realized. Mineralization occurs in scattered lenses in sheared zones and consists of chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and minor galena and sphalerite in a gangue of pyrite, magnetite and quartz.

Throughout the dacite sill in this area, drilling has shown low grade zones of chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite. No overall average has been computed for these zones but copper ranges from 0.1 - 0.7 % and molybdenum assays have been noted from trace to 0.1 % across 10 feet. Gold values range from trace to .05 oz./T in the low grade areas. Silver is generally less than 0.5 oz./T. Copper occurs mainly as chalcopyrite but a few traces of tetrahedrite have been noted. Phendler (1974-1) estimates the overall average for the dacite sill to be in the neighbourhood of 0.1 % Cu.

The most significant mineralization discovered to date is the area

referred to as the "Main Zone." This zone has been broken by faulting into two parts which for present purposes will be termed "underground section" and "surface extension." The underground section has been traced by drilling from the offsetting fault, for a length of 1,100 feet along a strike of 040° , to a dyke which interrupts the zone. The mineralization is expected to continue beyond the dyke but no drilling has yet been done to prove this. The zone dips at 25° to the northeast and plunges about 14° to the southeast along the dacite-serpentine contact. The general cross section gives a thickness of about 50 ft. and a dip-width of about 250 ft. Chalcopyrite and pyrite occur in this zone as massive lenses, disseminations, fracture fillings, veins (?) and on foliations. Sections which assay to over an ounce of gold per ton across 10 feet occur within a lower grade "envelope." The grade and tonnage estimates are covered under "Summary of Reserves."

In contrast to the suspected regular outline of the underground section, the surface extension has yet to be clearly defined. It has been broken up by faulting, and "ore-grade" mineralization is either irregular in outline or concentrated along the footwall contact and in a shear zone splayed off the footwall into the dacite. Further drilling will be necessary to confirm either of these theories. Again, a grade and tonnage estimate is covered under "Summary of Reserves." Mineralization is similar to that in the underground section.

The Main Zone is shown in detail on Fig. 5.

Gold-copper mineralization also occurs in the adit on the Lexington claim. The nature of the "Lex Zone" has not yet been adequately defined. 35 assays taken over a length of 280 feet averaged 0.76 % Cu, 0.08 oz./T Au and 0.07 oz./T Ag. The higher assays, over 1% Cu and up to 0.67 oz./T Au are indicated as being from sheared areas in the serpentine. There are indications that the Lex Zone may be an extension of a zone in the dacite similar to the Main Zone. This speculation is covered under "Discussion of Results."

Mineralization in the Mabel-Oro Area (Fig. 7) appears to be related to shear zones extending from the dacite sill, and is probably similar to that of the hanging wall in the City of Paris area. Although good grades have been reported from this area the mineralization is discontinuous and at present not of much economic interest.

Little is known about the Golden Cache Area (Fig. 7) but the possibility exists for mineralization similar to the Main Zone (see Discussion of Results.)

AUTHOR'S THEORY OF GENESIS

Relationships between the various rock types in the area have not been studied in detail so the following proposal of the geologic history on the property will be somewhat sketchy.

The serpentine was originally an alpine-type peridotite which was emplaced semi-conformably in the Basement Crystalline Complex during a

period of folding. The area of this intrusion was a zone of weakness into which the porphyritic dacite sill was injected. The rocks were subjected to continuous stresses causing further folding, conformable faulting (along the contacts) and cross faulting. The dacite, being very brittle, developed a complex microstructure. Any serpentine which appears to intrude the dacite could easily have been emplaced into later structures as "cold" intrusions due to the plastic nature of this rock.

Hydrothermal solutions derived from the dacite were trapped within this body due to the impermeability of the serpentine. The first mineralized zones formed were along the chilled margins of the sill and are the "skarny" appearing magnetite-chalcopyrite-chlorite schists. These zones are relatively low in gold as this metal probably remained in solution until later stages.

Low grade mineralization containing copper, molybdenum, and minor gold and silver formed next in porous areas within the dacite. Pyrite was being deposited continuously. Keeping in mind that the rocks were still being subjected to stresses while solidifying, one can visualize openings forming along the contacts and brecciated zones forming within the sill. The remaining metal-enriched solutions naturally moved to these lower pressure areas and formed high-grade mineral zones on the hanging wall and footwall within the body as indicated by the Main Zone. Shear

zones cutting across the contacts also provided pathways and reservoirs for further mineralization. This is probably the case with the Lex Zone and the Mabel-Oro Area. The lead-zinc-silver ore at the No. 7 Mine could be a late stage hydrothermal differentiate type of mineralization representing a zoning effect.

All of this mineralization could have been subjected to some remobilization due to further stresses and intrusions.

To enhance this theory or any other theory a study of the geology of this area combined with data from south of the border (of which there should be considerable) is a definite necessity.

SUMMARY OF RESERVES

Plans and sections of the Main Zone prepared from the drilling program and "ore" reserve calculations from these maps were presented in a private report to Aalenian Resources Ltd. Phendler (1974-2) discussed these results.

A plan and longitudinal section of the Main Zone are shown on Fig. 5.

The calculations on the underground section showed a drill indicated probable 503,670 tons of 1.25% Cu. and 0.195 oz./T Au. This tonnage includes a well defined band averaging 17 ft. thick consisting of 170,420 tons of 2.38 % Cu. and 0.52 oz./T Au. It is significant to note that this high-grade band contains over 90 % of the total gold in the entire section.

The values from the drill holes were projected along strike half the distance to the next hole and up and down dip a maximum of about 100 ft.

A further 209,000 tons of drill indicated possible reserves of the lower grade material are believed to exist and from the above information 53,000 tons are expected to be of the higher grade.

Calculations on the surface extension based on the theory of an irregular outline showed the existence of a drill indicated probable 113,340 tons of 0.92 % Cu. and 0.064 oz./T Au. This tonnage would be available by open pit methods at a stripping ratio of 4.65:1.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Several geochemical surveys for copper have been carried out over various portions of the property. The first survey was in 1962 by King Midas Mines Ltd., on a 100 X 200 foot grid over most of the crown grants and mineral leases. From the range of values (0 - 20 ppm) it is apparent that a cold extraction was used. Areas of greater than 5 ppm copper are outlined on Fig. 6, the Geochemical Compilation Map.

In 1968, Lexington Mines Ltd. sampled the north and south sections of the same area, leaving the centre part unsampled. Their samples were taken on a 100 X 800 foot grid and analyzed for total copper. Surveys were also carried out on the surrounding claims. Only the portions of the surveys in the neighbourhood of the dacite intrusions yielded significant values in copper. Areas of greater than 100 ppm copper

are shown on the Geochemical Compilation Map.

In 1974, Tri-con Exploration Surveys Ltd., on behalf of Aalenian Resources Ltd., carried out a geochemical survey on the central to northwestern portion of the crown grants and mineral leases. Part of this survey was done in the Mabel-Oro area on a 50 X 100 ft. grid. The purpose was to attempt to define further high grade copper-gold mineralization similar to some discovered in a shaft on the Oro claim. The rest of the survey was on a 100 X 400 foot grid over an induced polarization chargeability high similar to one over the Lex Zone - Main Zone area.

Some local cold-extractable total heavy metal surveying was done by G.L. Anselmo on the surface extension of the Main Zone and he also took seven soil profiles at various locations to aid in interpreting the geochemical data.

The results of the sampling by Tri-con are also shown on the Geochemical Compilation Map. Actual values for total copper are included as they have not been reported on previously. The soil profiles are summarized in a table on the map. It may be noted that encouraging gold values (up to 1,180 ppb) were found in some of these profiles.

An inspection of the compiled data yielded the following inferences:

1. Copper is concentrated at the soil-bedrock interface.

A general lack of moisture in the soil and high clay content

of the overburden makes this interface, especially in sloping areas, the path of least resistance for metal migration.

2. pH values, which are relatively high (5.8 - 6.3 on the average), indicate that copper ion migration should not be excessive except on the steepest slopes. This inference is backed up by a general coincidence of cold-extractable and total-value copper anomalies.
3. The anomalous copper is essentially related to the areas of dacite intrusions.
4. The "B" horizon, while not containing the maximum amount of copper in the profiles, is the most feasible sampling medium for all but the most detailed surveys.

Suspected source areas of the copper anomalies, and broadly anomalous areas are shown on Fig. 7, the General Interpretation Map.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Geophysical work to date has included magnetic, induced polarization and minor electromagnetic surveying. Ground magnetic and electromagnetic results are difficult to interpret due to geologic "noise" caused by magnetite, serpentine and widespread pyrite. The most useful data are from the induced polarization (I.P) surveys carried out by Seigel Associates Limited on behalf of Lexington Mines Ltd. (Baird, 1968, and Fominoff and Baird, 1971)

The I.P. results are characterized by widespread resistivity lows and chargeability highs, some of which appear to be related to economic-type

mineralization. The most interesting responses are related to the areas of the dacite intrusions.

The resistivity lows (less than 800 ohm-meters) and the chargeability highs (greater than 10 milliseconds) in these areas are shown on Fig. 7. Also shown are apparent chargeability trends.

Geophysical surveys appear to be quite useful, but any further work should be preceded by orientation surveys. This idea is discussed more fully under "Recommendations for Future Work."

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

General

An interpretation of the most significant features from the various surveys is given on Fig. 7. In addition to information given in this report, occasional additional facts from Lexington-Aalenian files will be used to enhance the following discussion.

The most notable feature of this compilation is the coincidence of anomalous results from most of the surveys over the areas of dacite intrusions.

A discussion of results by area follows.

Main Zone

The Main Zone consists of a high grade pipe of gold-copper mineralization plunging down the dacite-serpentine contact from surface to a depth of at least 700 feet from surface. There are also zones of lower grade copper-molybdenum-gold-silver mineralization in this area which with further investigation could prove to be of economic interest. A study by G.L. Anselmo (Anselmo, 1974) indicated that the high grade zone is a potentially economic ore body.

Geochemical results in this area indicated that copper anomalies were derived mainly from the shear zone and contact mineralization on the hanging wall and footwall zones. However, the area is also broadly anomalous in copper and this is related to the lower grade zones.

The high grade "pipe" is coincident with a resistivity low and a chargeability high trend.

It is important to note that between the Main Zone and the Lex Zone there is an area that has shown no I.P. response, limited geochemical response and that percussion drilling in this area by Granby intersected no mineralization of interest. This indicates that there is a contrast between the response of interesting and non-interesting areas to geochemical and geophysical surveying.

Lex Zone

Interesting gold-copper mineralization was found in the adit on the Lexington claim. From this adit there is a chargeability trend similar to that on the Main Zone. There is also a coincident resistivity low and a moderate geochemical response. Drill holes DDH 5, 10, 2, 6, 17, and P-19 have "teasing" narrow intersections of gold-copper mineralization. The inference from the above data is that there could be mineralization in this area similar to that in the Main Zone.

A fault offsetting the dacite between the Lex Zone and the Golden Cache Area has been inferred on the General Interpretation Map. Some geophysical surveying and study of recently published B.C. Government airphotos at 1 in. - $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. (1974) could enhance this inference. Previously available airphotos are too small-scale to show the feature.

Golden Cache Area

Little physical work has been done on the Golden Cache Area. It is more heavily overburdened than the Lex-Zone - Main-Zone Area. The accumulation of geological, geophysical and geochemical data indicates

that there is an excellent possibility of there being high grade gold-copper mineralization present. Most significant are coincident resistivity lows, chargeability highs and one soil sample which ran 1,180 ppb gold. Further work is definitely warranted in this area.

Mabel-Oro Area

The mineralization in the Mabel-Oro Area appears to be restricted to shear zone type. Geochemical response is high but erratic and the I.P. response is not as broad as in the other areas. Therefore, though the area is of some interest, it must be considered lower priority for further exploration.

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- Seraphim, R.H., 1968 Geological report on the Lexington Group
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- Assorted private files including drill hole logs from:
Lexington Mines Ltd.
Aalenian Resources Ltd.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Alexander M. Homenuke, do hereby certify that

1. I received a Diploma of Technology in Mining from the British Columbia Institute of Technology in June 1969.
2. I graduated from the Colorado School of Mines with a Bachelor of Science in Geological Engineering in May, 1974.
3. I have six years experience in mineral exploration including geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys in British Columbia, Alaska and the Northwest Territories.
4. I am presently employed as a geologist with Tri-con Exploration Surveys Ltd., 205-890 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Dated Mar 12 / 75



A.M. Homenuke, B. Sc., Geologist