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**ASSESSMENT
REPORT ON THE
LEXINGTON PROPERTY
1996**



GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS: 82E/2E

LATITUDE 49°00'54" LONGITUDE 118°37'12"

FOR

BRITANNIA GOLD CORP.

1440-1066 WEST HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

BY:

SEAN P. BUTLER, P.Geo.

February 25, 1997

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,901

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Lexington claim group is located in British Columbia in the Greenwood Mining Division approximately ten kilometres southeast of the City of Greenwood, B.C. and 540 kilometres by road from Vancouver, B.C. The claims are on mapsheet 82E/2E. The southern boundary of the property is the International Boundary with the United States of America.

The major geological structure on the property is the Goosmus Shear, a roughly northwest trending zone with several bodies of serpentinite within it. The copper and gold mineralization is concentrated near the contact between a dacitic unit and an underlying body of altered serpentinite.

The project work done in 1996 and 1997 included underground mine development and diamond drilling.

This report covers the work done on drill hole B96-15.

Respectfully Submitted

Sean P. Butler

Sean P. Butler, P.Geol.

INTRODUCTION

LOCATION AND ACCESS

(Figures #1 and #2)

The Lexington claim group is located in the Greenwood Mining Division, approximately 10 kilometres southeast of the City of Greenwood, B. C., and 540 kilometres by road from Vancouver, B.C. The geographic point latitude 49° 00' 54" and longitude 118° 37' 12" is near the center of the property. The property is located on NTS map sheet 82E/2E. The main project area is within the drainages of Goosmus Creek and Gidon Creek, with claims extending into neighboring drainages.

Access to the claim group from Grand Forks is by driving west on Highway #3 for 5 kilometres to the Gibbs Creek Road. This good gravel road (and its tributary gravel road the City of Paris Road, up Stacey Creek) climbs for about 5 kilometres to the Lone Star Haul Road. Continue driving south on the heavy - duty gravel Lone Star Haul Road to the City of Paris Road and west to the Main Zone.

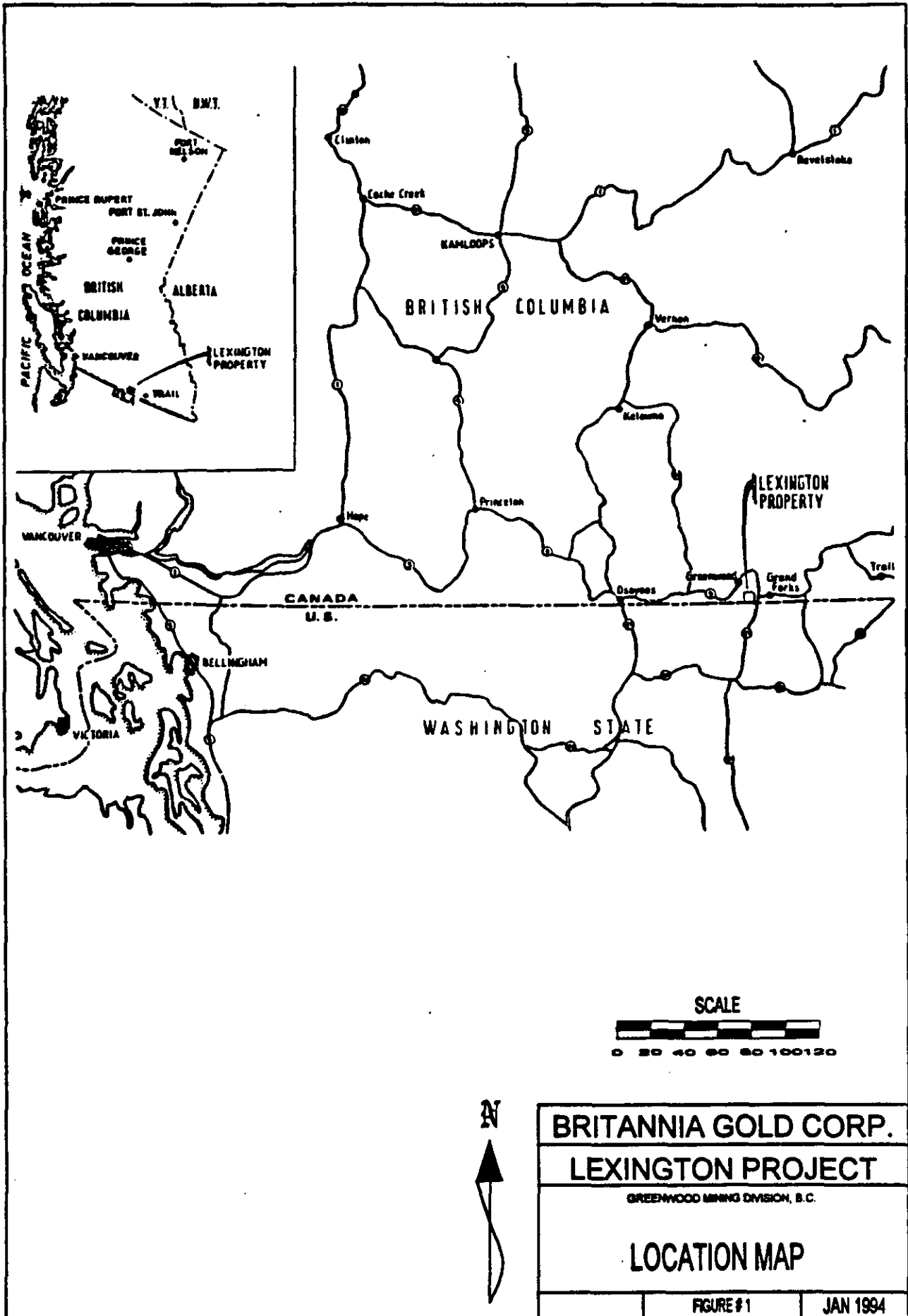
Access is available from Greenwood, west on Highway #3, for 3 kilometres then south on the McCarren Creek road to either the Gidon Creek Road or the City of Paris Road, both of which lead to the property re-joining each other between the Vacher and Golden Cache Zones. Optionally, the Lone Star Haul Road is accessed from Greenwood by driving out of town along the Phoenix Mine Road to the beginning of the haul road at the Phoenix Cenotaph, near the old open pit, and driving south.

Once on the claims there are many gravel and dirt roads that offer good access to most parts of the claim group. There is a natural gas pipeline and high voltage electrical power line in the McCarren Creek Valley just north of the claim group.

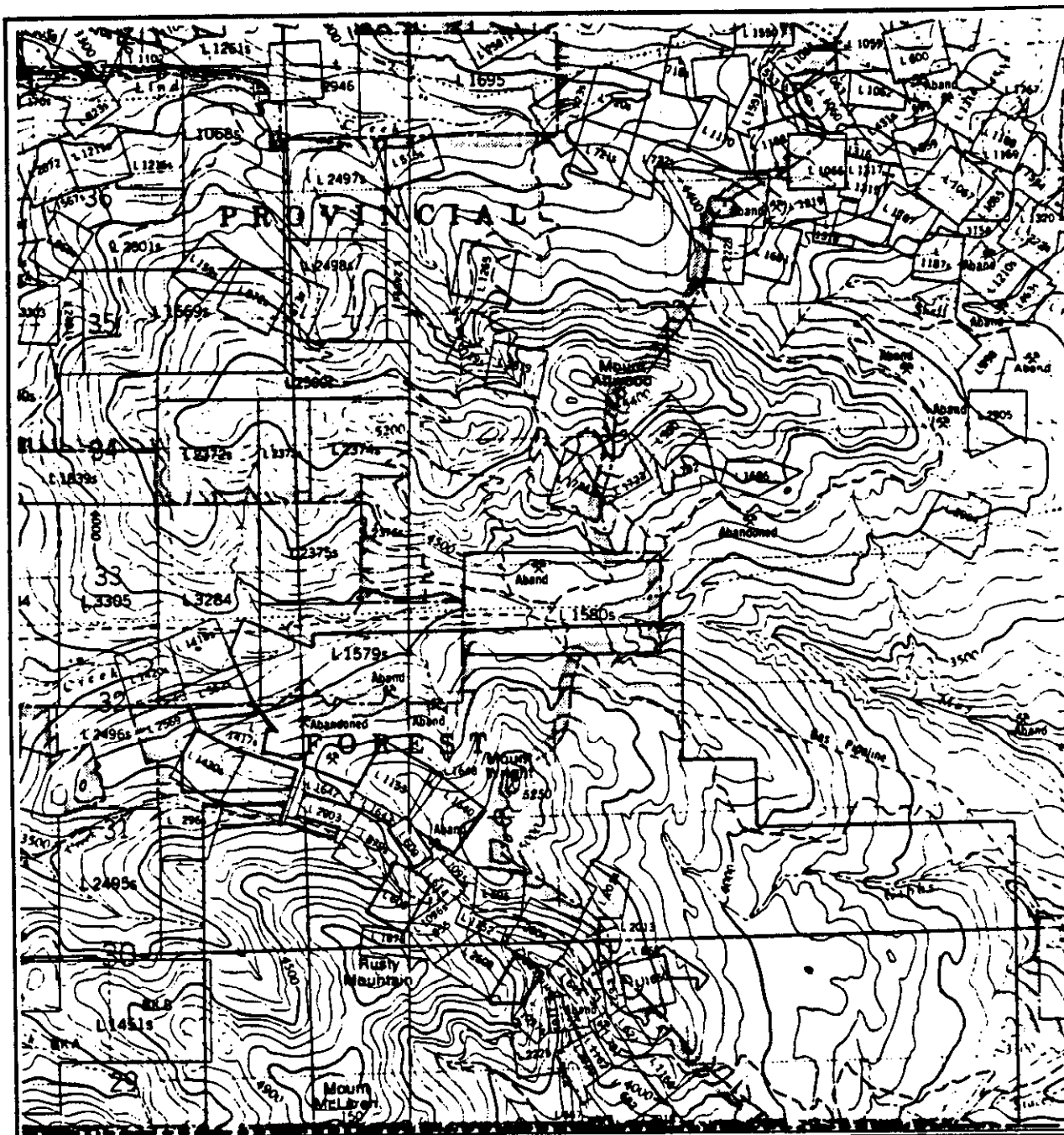
LIST OF CLAIMS

(Figure #3)

The following is a list of the mineral claims included in the Lexington Property. Expiry dates listed below are the present dates of expiry before applying the assessment credit for the work outlined in this report.



BRITANNIA GOLD CORP.	
LEXINGTON PROJECT	
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
LOCATION MAP	
FIGURE #1	JAN 1994



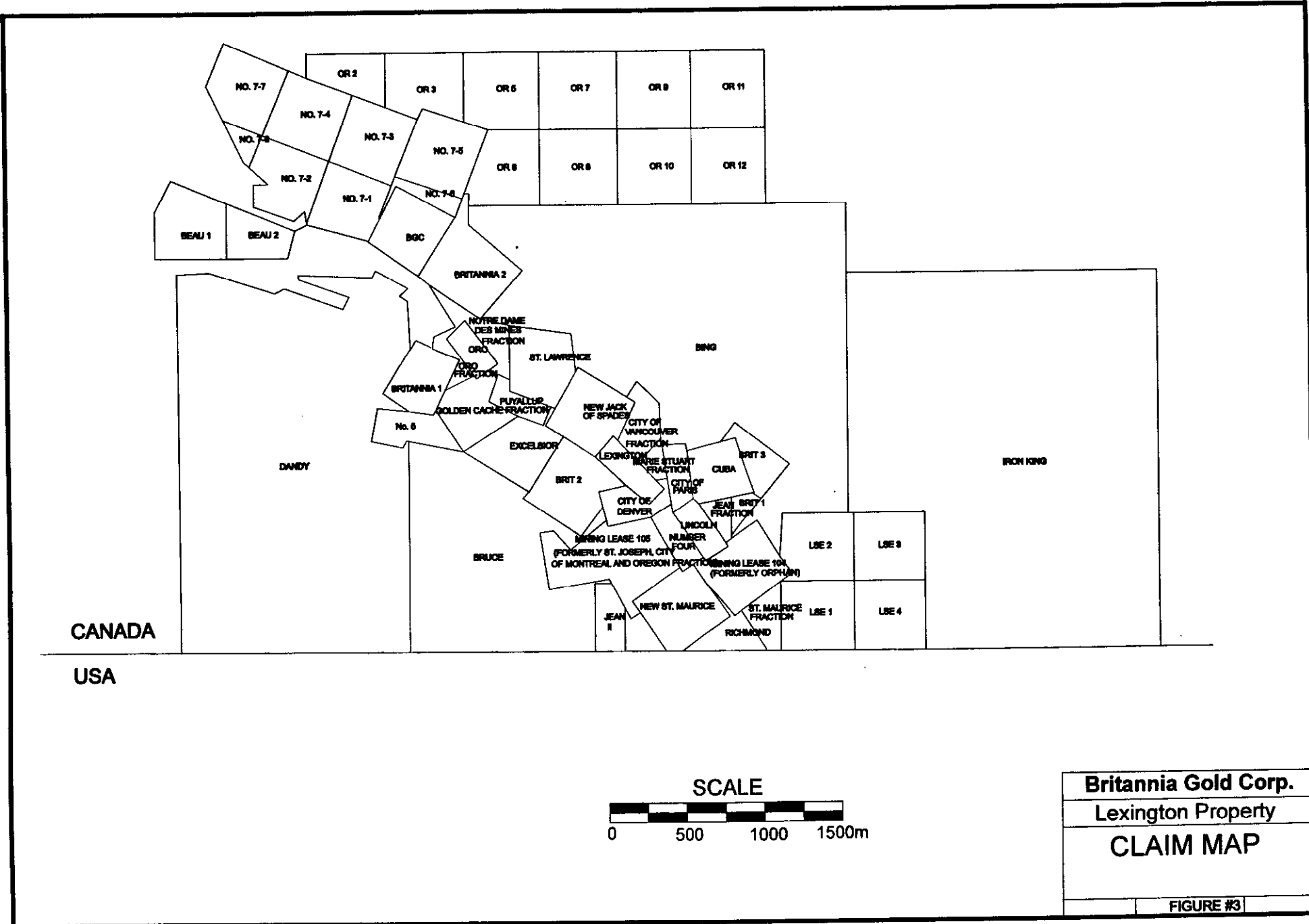
40' 45 80 81 82 83 8-35' 87

SCALE (km)



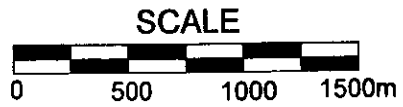
BRITANNIA GOLD CORP.		
LEXINGTON PROJECT		
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.		
NTS 82E7E		
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP		
SCALE 1:50,000	FIGURE #2	JAN 1994

Claim Name	Expiry Date	Record #	Comments	
New St. Maurice		L682	Crown Granted Claims listed with Lot #s.	
Richmond		L2918		
Golden Cache Fr.		L955		
City of Paris		L622		
Lincoln		L621		
No. 4		L791		
City of Vancouver Fr.		L2013		
Lexington		L645		
City of Denver		L1161		
Notre Dame des Mines Fr.		L1095		
Oro		L614		
Oro Fr.		L1096		
Puyallup		L1152		
Orphan	28-Jun-95	216289		Mining Lease 104
St. Joseph, etc.	28-Jun-95	216290		Mining Lease 105
Beau 1	29-May-03	214906		All claims are one unit in size unless otherwise noted.
Beau 2	29-May-03	214907		
St. Maurice Fraction	17-Dec-03	214521		
No. 7-5	13-Jan-03	216667		
No. 7-6 Fr.	13-Jan-03	216668		
No. 7-7	13-Jan-03	216665		
No. 7-8 Fr.	13-Jan-03	216666		
OR 2	03-Feb-03	215207		
OR 3	03-Feb-03	215208		
OR 5	03-Feb-03	215209		
OR 6	03-Feb-03	215210		
OR 7	03-Feb-03	215211		
OR 8	03-Feb-03	215212		
OR 9	03-Feb-03	215213		
OR 10	03-Feb-03	215214		
OR 11	03-Feb-03	215215		
OR 12	03-Feb-03	215216		
Bing	30-Jun-03	214536	20 units	
Bruce	30-Jun-03	214537	9 units	
Iron King	29-Jul-03	214697	20 units	
Dandy	30-Jul-03	214763	20 units	
No. 7-1	15-Dec-03	216440		
No. 7-2	15-Dec-03	216441		
No. 7-3	15-Dec-03	216442		
No. 7-4	15-Dec-03	216443		
St. Lawrence	19-Apr-03	214165		
Cuba	19-Apr-03	214164		
New Jack of Spades	19-Apr-03	214163		
Jean Fraction	04-May-03	216438		
Jean 11	13-Jun-03	216439		
LSE 1	31-Jul-03	214193		
LSE 2	31-Jul-03	214194		
LSE 3	31-Jul-03	214195		
LSE 4	31-Jul-03	214196		
No. 5	26-Sep-03	214942		
Maria Stuart	26-Sep-03	214851		
Excelsior	16-Oct-03	214206		
Brit. 1	12-Aug-06	329897		
Brit. 2	12-Aug-06	329898		
Brit. 3	12-Aug-06	329899		
Britannia 1	13-Jun-06	336714		
Britannia 2	13-Jun-06	336715		
BGC	1-Oct-97	351094		



CANADA

USA



Britannia Gold Corp.
Lexington Property
CLAIM MAP
FIGURE #3

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The elevation varies from 1200 metres on the eastern side of the property in the July Creek valley to just over 1600 metres on the top of Mt. Wright. The topography is moderate, with local steep areas. The mountaintops are rounded, with long gentle ridges extending for several kilometres. The major drainage in the claim area is the southern flowing Goosmus Creek, which crosses into Washington State in the south center of the Lexington project area. There is a long ridge formed with Mount McLaren, Rusty Mountain, Mount Wright and Mount Attwood that divides the drainages on the property. There is another gentle ridge that descends south from Mount Wright, dividing the Goosmus and July Creek valleys, extending down to the Kettle River south of Danville, WA. McCarren Creek drains the north end of the project area joining Boundary Creek, south of Greenwood.

The vegetation in the area consists of hemlock, tamarack, cedar, pine and some deciduous trees. There are locally areas of thick underbrush. The whole claim area is criss-crossed by numerous overgrown logging and mining trails and log cabin ruins are very common. The creek valleys are generally filled with glacial sediments, with the best rock exposure on ridges and mountaintops.

HISTORY

The early work in the area was on and around the City of Paris claim, with some work on the Lexington claim. The earliest significant work, in 1892, was development of two adjacent shafts and underground drifting on a pyrite-chalcopyrite rich quartz vein. Also in 1892, sinking a shallow shaft with limited drifting was done along a narrow tetrahedrite vein, on the Lincoln claim, 200 metres south of the two City of Paris shafts. By 1899 the City of Paris Gold Mining Company controlled the property and began major underground development. The company drove a 245 metre long crosscut to the northeast to intersect the vein approximately 100 metres below surface. Development of a 180 metre long drift to the northwest generally followed the vein. Mining followed several different structures underground when they drifted 90 metres southeast toward the area underneath the Lincoln shaft. Work elsewhere on the property at this time included 75 metres of drifting on a pyrite-chalcopyrite zone on the Lexington claim 600 metres northwest of the City of Paris portal.

After a year of production ending in 1900, the City of Paris mine was dormant until 1922, when prospecting began again. There was minor production on the City of Paris claim in 1938. Total production from the City of Paris was 2100 tons grading 3.14% Cu, 0.40 oz/t Au and 2.1 oz/t Ag.

The next major work on the Canadian side of the border was in 1962 when King Midas Mines Ltd. consolidated the old crown-granted claims and did a reconnaissance geochemical and geophysical survey. A short northwesterly trending adit was developed on a tetrahedrite bearing quartz vein near the collar of the Lincoln shaft, yielding a few tons of argentiferous ore.

In 1967, Lexington Mines Ltd. acquired the claims covering what was later the Main Zone and the ground to the north and gradually increased their holdings to 132 claims and mineral leases in 1970. Lexington's initial work involved soil geochemistry, induced polarization and about 3050 metres of bulldozer trenching. From April 1969 to July 1970, Lexington Mines Ltd. completed 33 BQ and NQ diamond drill holes totaling 5,564m (18,225 feet) during which the copper-gold Main Zone was discovered.

Granby Mining optioned Lexington Mines' property in 1972 and drilled 37 percussion holes, for a total of 2,018m (6,620 feet). This drilling tested IP anomalies northwest of the Main Zone and attempted to outline open pit copper reserves between the Lexington Adit and the Main Zone.

In early 1974 Aalenian Resources optioned much of Lexington Mines' holdings, and drilled four additional diamond drill holes (totaling 1,103 feet, 336m) and 13 percussion holes (totaling 3,195 feet, 974m) in the Main Zone area. Aalenian dropped the option in 1975 and no further work was done until Grenoble Energy acquired the key claims in 1979.

Starting in May 1980 Grenoble Energy drove a 115m horizontal test adit into the area where the Main Zone subcrops on surface. A raise was mined up into the mineralized zone and 20 diamond drill holes were collared underground.

Teck Corp. optioned Grenoble's holdings in March 1981 and the ground south to the border from R.H. Seraphim and others in June 1981. Initially twenty-three NQ diamond drill holes were done in the Main Zone area (14,880 feet, 4,535m). In late 1982 to May 1983 Teck drilled 24 more NQ holes (for 3,228.7m), mostly northwest of the Main Zone toward the Lexington Adit and on the Richmond group of claims to the south owned by Seraphim and others.

Canadian Pawnee Oil Corp. acquired the property in July 1984 and other claims were added to the east and west in August 1986. Canadian Pawnee conducted a program including linecutting, soil geochemistry, geophysics (Pulse EM, ground magnetometer, VLF-EM, and SP) and diamond drilling in the summer of 1986. The seven NQ diamond drill holes (2,104 feet, 641.3m) were centered near the Lexington portal area.

Nine diamond drill holes were completed in January and February of 1987 infilling areas of the Main Zone (3,410 feet, 1,039m). In 1988, ten NQ holes were drilled in the Main Zone, four in the Vacher Zone area and three in the Golden Cache area (totaling 2,780.21m).

During 1992, Britannia Gold Corp. drilled 6 BQ holes, completed several ground magnetometer surveys, had the grid rehabilitated and accomplished extensive surface geological mapping. Four of the diamond drill holes were in the Vacher Zone and two in the area of the Lincoln portal. Most of the 1986 Canadian Pawnee Grid (rehabilitated in 1992) was geologically mapped at 1:500 scale.

The 1993 project on Lexington was extensive and included drilling 13 BQ diamond drill holes, relogging of the core from 66 old diamond drill holes, extending the existing grid, adding to the geological mapping, underground geological mapping, digging 3 backhoe trenches, an induced polarization survey on part of the Main Zone and another in the TG-81 area, and two ground magnetometer surveys.

In 1994 a program of further geological mapping, IP geophysics, grid rehabilitation and enzyme leach geochemistry orientation studies were completed.

In May 1995 Britannia Gold Corp applied for a 10,000 tonne bulk sample-mining permit and subsequently in March 1996 for a 20,000 per year mining permit. Decline development totaling about 900 meters and diamond drilling from this heading were completed during 1995 to 1997.

The Richmond group of claims is south of the Lexington group of claims, on the Canadian side of the border. Silver Standard Mines Ltd. held these claims by option in 1967, drilling five percussion holes. Two diamond drill holes were drilled along the border, in 1968, with disappointing results. Silver Standard completed a further 17 percussion holes in 1970. Teck optioned the ground in 1981, and diamond drilled in 1982, as mentioned above. Kassan Resources drilled six diamond drill holes in 1987. In early 1993, this ground was acquired by Britannia Gold Corp. and consolidated with its other regional holdings.

GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

(Figure #4)



40' 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 35' 85 86

SCALE (km)



0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0

GEOLOGY FROM FYLES, 1990

Major Regional Geological Units

- Epi Penticon Group-intrusives-Tertiary
- qip Lexington Intrusions - Jurassic
- TRv Brooklyn Formation-volcanics - Triassic
- Pa Albwood Group-siltstone, phyllites - Carboniferous or Permian
- Ptm Knob Hill Group-schists, etc. - Carboniferous or Permian
- od Knob Hill Group-Old diorite - Carboniferous or Permian
- sp Knob Hill Group-serpentine - Carboniferous or Permian

- Faults
- Foliation



BRITANNIA GOLD CORP.

LEXINGTON PROJECT

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

SCALE 1:50,000

FIGURE #4

JAN 1994

The Lexington property occurs at the northwest corner of the Republic Graben. The Republic Graben is north north easterly trending, approximately 10 to 15 kilometres wide and about 120 kilometres long. The Tertiary aged Bacon Creek Fault forms the western boundary of the Republic Graben and is traced to just southwest of the Lone Star pit, in Washington State. The vertical movement on this north-north-east trending fault has been transferred along a regional pattern of thrust faults (Fyles, 1990), including the Goosmus Shear Zone, that curve around the north end of the Tenas Mary Creek Metamorphic Complex (Knob Hill Group equivalent) and the rocks of the Attwood and Brooklyn Groups that flank the complex to the north. This fault system eventually turns south north of Midway. These faults join up with the north-south trending Bodie Mountain Fault, along the eastern side of the Toroda Creek Graben. The fault structure equivalent to the Bacon Creek Fault apparently carries on in the Rock Candy Creek area, north of the disruption of its continuity in the Phoenix-Lexington area.

The northwesterly trending Goosmus Shear Zone, bounds a set of northeasterly dipping serpentinite lenses (Upper and Lower Serpentinite), a quartz eye porphyry intrusive and other non-porphyritic flows and tuffs (the "dacite"), andesite dykes and porphyritic diorite dykes. The serpentinitized ultramafic rocks appear to be tectonically emplaced as two major lenses dipping from 30° to 50° to the east and northeast, with many smaller slices and wedges. The eastern boundary of the Goosmus Shear Zone is Fyles' (1990), No. 7 fault, a northeasterly dipping thrust fault. The western side of the Shear Zone is an undefined structure on the western slope of Goosmus Creek valley. The Lexington property, with its copper-gold mineralized zones, occurs over the Goosmus Shear Zone.

There are two principal structural elements in the Lexington area. The previously mentioned, locally northwest trending Goosmus Shear Zone is of pre-Tertiary age (with probable significant reverse movement in the Tertiary) and consists of stacked thrust sheets with ultramafic margins. Northerly trending, normal faults (average attitudes vary from N15°E to N35°E) of Tertiary age appear to be steep with recognized displacements of up to 900 feet (Pearson, 1967).

The regional gravity map included in Tempelman-Kluit (1989) indicates that a gravity low underlies the property. This is an indication of a large possible deep-seated silicic intrusive body under the property.

The following table outlines the major rock units in the region on and surrounding the Lexington Group of claims:

Probable Age UNIT NAME (Alternate Names or correlative units) (<i>Britannia Lexington Project Map Unit Number(s) used in previous reports (1993 & 94)</i>)	Description
Upper Eocene — Oligocene	
DIORITE (Penticton Group, (Coryell Intrusions), Fyles, 1990) (Scatter Creek Intrusive Complex - US usage) (UNITS 14 and 15)	<p>The diorites are medium grained, microporphyratic, non-foliated, medium colored dykes. In thin section they consist of 1 to 4mm long plagioclase lathes with subhedral biotite and pyroxene (Church, 1970a).</p> <p>Several narrow diorite dykes in the center of the dacite body are sub-parallel to the serpentinite-dacite contact.</p> <p>Large, abundant diorite dikes disrupt mineralization in the southeast end of the Main Zone defining the termination of reserve blocks. These dykes appear to postdate the andesites in the south end of the Main Zone, as seen in the City of Paris workings. Outcrops or drill core intercepts of the diorite crossing the andesite have not been seen.</p> <p>Scatter Creek Intrusives are common throughout the Republic Graben and Goosmus Shear.</p>
Post Jurassic	
ANDESITE (Ebisch, 1990 correlates with Cretaceous Shasket Creek Complex) (Church, 1970a, correlates with Eocene Marron Formation (Penticton Group), post Diorite) (Fyles, 1990, correlates with Eocene Marron Formation, without distinguishing diorite or andesite as earliest unit) (UNIT 7)	<p>The andesite consists of scattered, chloritized, greenish-brown hornblende lathes, 1 to 3 mm long, weakly to strongly aligned parallel to the local shear foliation. This is all in a fine grained matrix of randomly arranged plagioclase plates with minor interstitial magnetite and a few grains of quartz (Church, 1970a). This unit forms dykes and sills and disrupts mineralization along the lower dacite-serpentinite contact. Foliation is extensive in this unit and is strong enough that this unit is pre-Diorite.</p> <p>A fragmental andesite of similar composition contains small, fine grained, dark green, angular fragments of probable andesite origin. It has been suggested, without compelling evidence, that the fragmental andesite may correlate with the conglomerate described below.</p>
CONGLOMERATE (No Outcrop on Maps)	<p>This is an angular conglomerate containing fragments of bull quartz and elongated, light grey to whitish siltstone in a dark grey silty to sandy matrix. It is found at the top of the Upper Dacite in the Lone Star Pit and in the Richmond area. It resembles the Sharpstone Conglomerate of the Brooklyn Formation, but lacks the characteristic angular ribbon chert fragments.</p>

Cretaceous	
SHASKET CREEK ALKALIC COMPLEX (Same age as Nelson Calc-Alkalic Intrusives in the Greenwood area) (Possibly UNIT 2)	A light grey aplite and crowded syenite, some monzonite. This unit does not outcrop in Canada, but outcrops extensively on the east side of the Lone Star Property and further south.
Lower Jurassic	
DACITE (Lexington Porphyry) (Intermediate Volcanic) (UNITS 6a-e)	<p>Volcanics and related fine intrusives. Intrusive phases include quartz feldspar porphyry and quartz porphyry. Betmanis (1983) described andesitic to dacitic fragmental and welded tuffs. Typical porphyry phases contain subhedral quartz phenocrysts and composite quartz eyes 2-7 mm in diameter, set in a matrix of euhedral sodic plagioclase, chloritized biotite and interstitial fine-grained quartz and feldspar. Sericite and chlorite alteration is common. Most of the dacite is moderately foliated and contains ½-1%-disseminated pyrite. In mineralized areas it contains 2-5 % disseminated pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. Malachite is frequent as fracture fillings and fine disseminations. Mylonitization has locally destroyed or reduced the size of phenocrysts, therefore leaving rocks resembling fine-grained rhyolite or dacite (Parker and Calkins, 1964).</p> <p>An elongate, composite, quartz-feldspar-porphyry-felsite intrusion that follows the general course of Goosmus Creek. This is an extension of the largest body of Lexington Porphyry, located to the west of the property, near the junction of Gidon and McCarren Creeks.</p> <p>Church (1986) determined the age of the Lexington Porphyry using uranium-lead in zircons to be Early Jurassic, probably Sinemurian, with inherited Proterozoic or Archean lead.</p>
Triassic	
POSSIBLY THE BASALT DYKES (Brooklyn Formation) (Possibly UNIT 16)	Unconformably overlies the Knob Hill and Attwood groups. There are three main lithologies: chert breccia (Sharpstone Conglomerate), limestone and volcanics. The volcanics outcrop in the property area and include greenstone and green pyroclastic breccia and sub-volcanic microdiorite. There are several basalt and basalt like dykes in various places including the northwest grid and Lone Star pit area.
Carboniferous or Permian	
ARGILLITES AND POSSIBLY THE BASALT DYKES (Attwood Group) (UNITS 3 and 16 in the Southwest corner of northwest geology map of 1993 report)	<p>Mainly dark grey to black argillite, siliceous argillite, phyllite and slate with minor dark limestone, chert- and argillite-chip conglomerate and greenstone. The age from fossils is Carboniferous to Permian, comparable to Knob Hill Group, but stratigraphic relations are unknown. The rocks are tightly folded.</p> <p>A large body of mainly grey phyllite straddles the border on the southwest side of the property and is indicated to outcrop in the area of the northwest grid. Fyles map indicates a black siltstone and phyllite to be part of this unit.</p> <p>Church has three units in the property area, a black shale and greywacke unit, a metavolcanic (mostly meta basalts and andesites) and a unit that includes conglomerates, breccias and sandstones. The outcrops in the south portion of the northwest grid that are mapped as argillites and basalts are most likely part of the Attwood Formation.</p>

<p>SERPENTINITE (Ultramafic) (Talc Schist) (Listwanite) (UNITS 10,11,12 and 13)</p>	<p>This unit forms two elongate masses (the Upper and Lower Serpentinites), and several smaller lenses and offshoots. It consists primarily of antigorite-rich serpentinite formed from a peridotite protolith. Foliated talcose rock (talc schist) is prominent in the serpentinite near the dacite footwall contact but is present on all contacts and locally in the center of serpentinite bodies. Talc schists also occur locally as narrow dykes or slices within the dacite. Other assemblages include talc and brucite ± carbonate, or carbonate-quartz ± mariposite (fuchsite?) rock, the latter mapped and logged as listwanite. Magnetite is abundant in the serpentinite and talc schist, as fine-grained disseminations.</p> <p>Tectonically emplaced probably between the Mesozoic and Tertiary, from a disrupted ophiolite sequence of the Carboniferous or Permian Knob Hill Group (Fyles, 1990).</p>
<p>SCHISTS (ARGILLACEOUS, SILTY, CHLORITIC AND SERICITIC-QUARTZITIC VARIETIES) (Knob Hill Group) (Tenas Mary Creek Metamorphic Complex, US usage) (UNITS 1,3,4 and 5 on the northeast side of the mapping)</p>	<p>Two levels of deformation and metamorphism are defined for this formation by Fyles, 1990. They are a greenschist facies metamorphism and a sheared and deformed package.</p> <p>The sheared and deformed package is present on the northeast portion of the mapping area and described here. The rocks include green chlorite and chlorite-amphibole schists, grey quartz-mica schist and phyllite and grey quartz-mica gneiss which shows a penetrative foliation and one or more lineations. They appear from field specimens to generally be metamorphosed siltstones and argillites and have been mapped on the northeast side of the No. 7 Fault.</p>

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

(Figures #5, and #6)

The major rock units in the Lexington area within the Goosmus Shear, as identified in the 1993 work, are known as the "Lower Serpentinite," which is tectonically overlain by the "dacite" (a.k.a.: Upper Dacite). The "Upper Serpentinite" tectonically overlies the "dacite," a group of fine-grained intrusives and possibly related volcanics. There is a dacite unit (a.k.a.: Lower Dacite) that structurally underlies the Lower Serpentinite, but it has rarely been intersected in drill core and is a low priority copper-gold mineral target. There is a slice of serpentinite, approximately 15m wide, within the dacite in the Lincoln portal area (known as the Lincoln Slice).

Mineralization in the Lexington area occurs in three major varieties, the quartz vein systems and the semi-massive sulphide/magnetite zones near the dacite-serpentinite contact and a low grade copper-gold mineralized system of fracture fillings with some similarities to porphyry copper deposits. The best mineral concentrations in the dacite-serpentinite contact areas often occur at locations of faulting or folding.

The main mineralized target, the magnetite-sulphide zone follows at or near the contact at the base of the dacite with the Lower Serpentinite. This contact zone, very frequently, has gouge and/or breccia and the

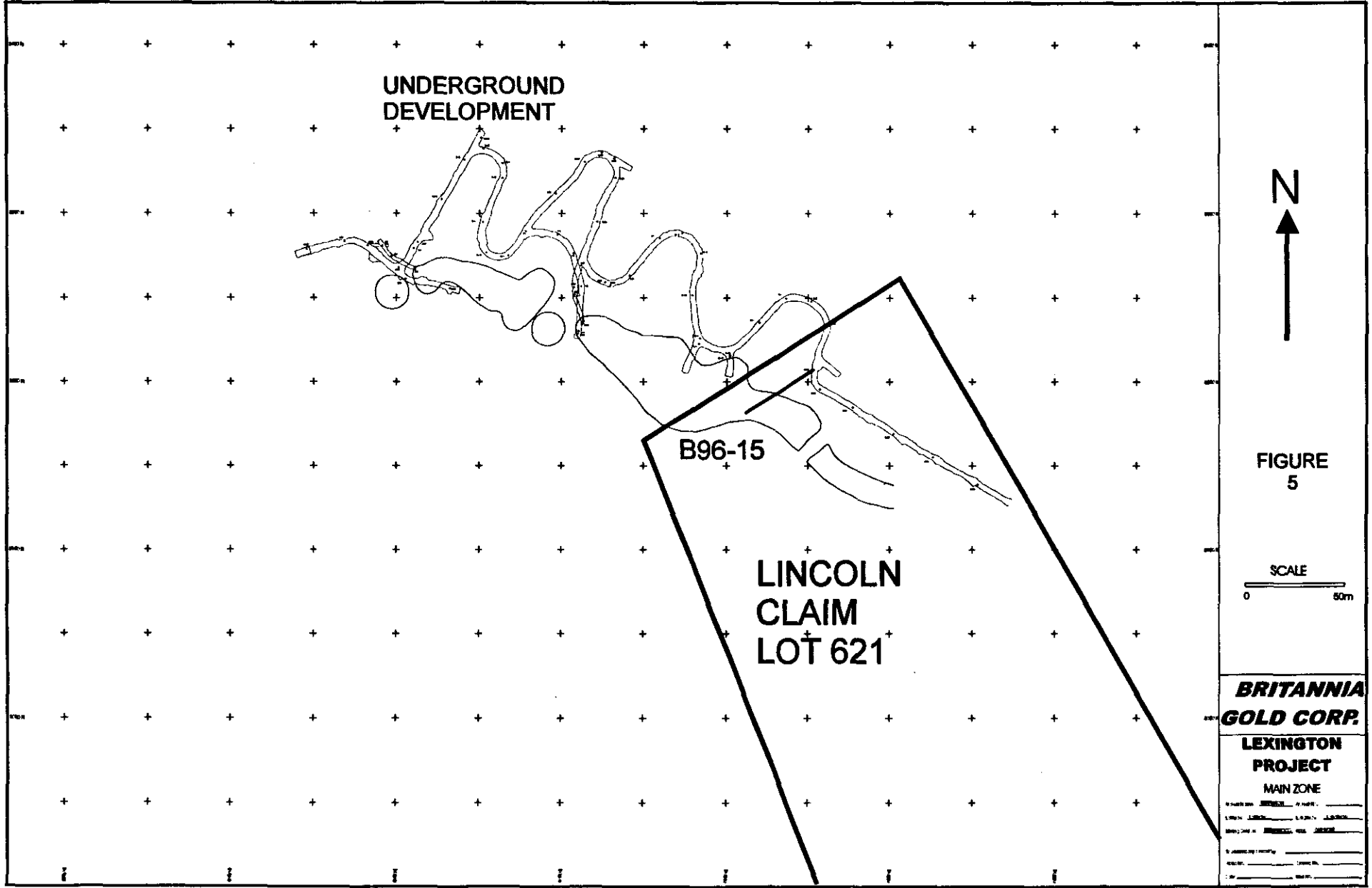
serpentine is usually sheared strongly near the contact. The contact is clearly a tectonic break, which the mineralizing solutions have used as a horizon of movement and deposition. This mineralized zone is present at or near this contact in all the drill holes that intersect this contact. The intensity of this mineralization varies from narrow, low-grade copper and gold to thick and heavily mineralized, but it is always recognizable. This is the horizon that the Main Zone, the TG-81 zone occur in and is the target zone of the 1993 project. The Lone Star pit zone and the Golden Cache zone are both on serpentinite-dacite contacts but it is not certain they are the same horizon as the Main Zone. From drilling on section 575 NW (TG-81 area) and other structural contour work, it is apparent that locations with warping (folding or faulting?) of this horizon appear to be areas of enhanced copper-gold grades and widths. This structural break is a horizon favored by the andesite dyke that can occasionally crosscut the mineralization. Also if the dyke is above the zone and thicker than elsewhere that zone can appear to be locally folded down.

Samples of galena in quartz vein material, collected at the Lexington Shaft and the No. 7 Mine in 1992 were analyzed by lead isotope methods. The samples group with the Beavertell Silver Veins of Tertiary age (Shearer, 1993) and not the Jurassic or Cretaceous age Phoenix mineral system. It is not known whether these vein samples are genetically related to the same mineralizing sources as the Main Zone and related mineralization.

DIAMOND DRILLING

The diamond drilling was done by Britannia Gold from the underground development using a modified drill. The core size was BQ and a total of 30 holes were completed from April 1996 to February 1997. This report is about drill hole number B96-15. B96-15 was collared in the Main Underground Decline, minewall targeted toward the Main Zone.

Eco-Tech Laboratories of Kamloops completed analysis with analysis for gold by one assay ton fire assay with atomic absorption finish and copper assay by atomic absorption with aqua-regia digestion.



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

SEAN P. BUTLER

I, Sean Patrick Butler, of 3252 Ganymede Dr., Burnaby, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a Bachelor of Science in Geology (1982).
2. I have over fourteen years of experience in mineral exploration as well as open pit and underground mine geology experience, involving precious and base metals throughout the Canadian Cordillera, the Western U.S.A. and Peru.
3. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registered as a Professional Geoscientist.
4. I am the author of the report titled "REPORT ON THE LEXINGTON PROPERTY 1996" for Britannia Gold Corp. dated February 25, 1997.
5. I have worked on the Lexington property, or data concerning the property and the adjoining Lone Star property in the U.S.A., from March to May of 1992 and throughout most of 1993 to 1997.
6. I have been employed directly by Britannia Gold Corp. as a geologist since April 1993.
7. I am the beneficial owner of shares in Britannia Gold Corp.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 26 th day of February, 1997.

Sean P. Butler

SEAN P. BUTLER, P.Geo.

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APPENDIX I

DRILL LOG AND ASSAYS

**BRITANNIA
GOLD CORP.**

DRILL CORE LOG - Cover Page

Logged by: SPB Start Date: Dec 8/96 Completion Date: Dec 10/96

Drill Hole No.: B96-15
Page 1 of 3
Project: Lexington

Contractor Information

Drill Contractor: BGP
Foreman: M. Mathieu
Hole Start Date: Dec 8/96
Hole End Date: Dec 10/96

Symbols and Abbreviations Used in Log

Drill Hole Information

Size of Core: BQ
Location: MAIN ZONE U.G.
Property Name: Lexington
Claim Name: Lincoln
Grid Name: 1995 Mine Grid
Zone Name: Main Zone
Northing: 6202.0
Easting: 3256.0
Elevation: 1152.3
Survey Method (eg. compass, altimeter): Compass,
mine survey

Drill Hole Orientation Surveys:

Depth	Azimuth	Plunge	Method
collar	<u>230</u>	<u>+3.0</u>	

Sample Shipment Information

Sample Numbers	Date Shipped	Shipment No.	Shipped Via	Laboratory	Date Results Received	File Number(s)
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Final Depth of Hole: _____

BRITANNIA
GOLD CORP.

DRILL CORE LOG

Drill Hole No. B96-15
Page 2 of 3; From 0 To 40.0
Project: Lovington

Logged by: SPB Date: Sampled by: MM/SAB Date:

Depth	Run	Recovery		Graphics		Description		Cu (%)	Au (opt)	Sample Number
		Units	%	Struct	Log	Interval	Lithology			
0						0.0-30.6	DACTITE - f.g., lt. grey (green) vesicite alt. pervasiv, 1% dissem + banded Py (minium cpy) throughout the unit. Venetils w/ carb (qtz) occasionally but generally rare. Banding or fractures generally 60°-80° to CA.			
10						Increased Py 11.0-12.8, some maxiposite @ 11.2-11.3		0.03	0.003	9093
						Increased Py on fractures in area w/ serpentinite 14.1 to 17.1		0.08	0.002	9094
								0.09	0.019	9095
20								0.16	0.012	9096
								0.07	0.009	9096
								1.34	0.005	9097
								0.04	0.003	9098
30						30.6-32.87	ANDESITE f.g., lt. green (grey), hmb. do latites 1-4 mm, actite all. No visible sulfides			
						32.87-34.65	SERPENTINITE - f.g., dk grey/black w/ dissem Py and Cpy (2-5% S ₂)	3.6	0.255	9098
						34.65-37.6	ANDESITE similar to 30.6-32.87 black, earthy serpentine w/ dissem Py + Cpy. Extremely vuggy.	0.49	0.067	9099
						37.6-37.7	SERPENTINITE similar to 30.6-32.87	0.00	0.000	9099
						37.7-38.65	ANDESITE similar to 30.6-32.87	0.00	0.000	9099
						38.65-38.95	SERPENTINITE similar to 37.6-37.7 but w/ resin contacts w/ serp. in matrix.	0.94	0.010	9099
40						38.95-43.0	ANDESITE ground but probably near 43.0 CA			

BRITANNIA
GOLD CORP.

DRILL CORE LOG

Logged by: SPB Date: Sampled by: MM/SPP Date:

Drill Hole No. B 96-15
Page 3 of 3; From 40.0 To 43.0
Project: Lexington

Depth	Run	Recovery		Graphics		Description		Sample Number
		Units	%	Struct	Log	Interval	Lithology	
40							ANDESITE (cont'd) - 1/2 green, sericite alt. pervasive, no visible sulfides	
						43.0 m	141 ft. END OF HOLE	

DRILL HOLE B96-15 ASSAYS

FROM	TO	SAMPLE NO.	AU OPT	CU %
11.00	12.80	9093	0.003	0.030
14.12	15.62	9094	0.002	0.080
15.62	17.12	9095	0.019	0.090
20.40	21.87	74359	0.012	0.160
21.87	22.37	9096	0.409	0.870
22.37	22.87	9097	0.085	1.540
22.87	24.30	74360	0.003	0.040
32.65	33.65	9098	0.255	3.610
33.65	34.65	9099	0.067	0.490
37.50	37.70	74361	0.003	0.600
38.65	38.95	74362	0.010	0.990

APPENDIX II

EXPENDITURES

EXPENDITURES ON THE LEXINGTON PROJECT FOR DDH B96-15

Wages and Benefits

Sean P. Butler, P.Geo.,	1 day	\$250
B. Mathieu	Dec 8 to 9..... 13 hrs at \$20/hr	\$260
G. Couldry	Dec 8 to 9..... 13 hrs at \$25/hr	\$325
A. Kendrick	Dec 8 to 10..... 25 hrs at \$20/hr	\$500
C. Craft	Dec 8 to 10..... 25 hrs at \$25/hr	\$750
Supplies and Overhead (including drill bits, fuel ventilation, water and transportation).....		\$925
Assays (ECO TECH)	11 assays at \$18/assay	\$198
Report Writing, Drafting and Reproduction		\$600

TOTAL		\$3808