

The Clinton Property

Highlights :

- Hosts historical resources* of 725 000t grading 2.25% copper and 1.98% zinc.
- Covers a 10km strike length of poorly explored favorable stratigraphy.
- A great opportunity to use proper VMS exploration techniques on a belt with proven potential

Ownership: 100% Les Ressources Tectonic Inc.

Description: The Clinton Property covers an area of 3482 hectares. It consists of two separate blocks. The northernmost one has an area of 94 hectares and covers the Clinton A historical showing. The second block covers the Clinton F historical showing and 10 kilometers of favourable stratigraphy. The Property is located in the southern part of the Province of Quebec, near the State of Maine border. It is located 150km south of Quebec City, on the NTS sheet 21E07. It is easily accessible by paved roads.

Geology: The Property is underlain by an Ordovician to Silurian volcano-sedimentary assemblage. The Clinton area shows a well defined anticlinorium structure, easily seen on the regional magnetic surveys. The northernmost part of the anticlinorium hosts several lenses of VMS style mineralization. The Clinton A, B, C, E, F and O lenses contain historical resources* totalling 1.8Mt with grades of 2.02% copper et 1.54% zinc, according to a resource calculation done by The Sullivan Mining Group in 1973.

Ten kilometers South of the US Border, in the State of Maine and on strike with the Clinton Property lies the Ledge Ridge deposit. This deposit hosts historical resources* of 3.3Mt with grades of 2.26% zinc, 0.96% copper, 0.79% lead and 0.58oz/t silver.

Mineralization: The Clinton A block covers the Clinton A showing. It hosts historical resources* of 335 800t with grades of 2.33% copper, 2.22% zinc, 10.2 g/t silver and about 0.25% lead. The main block, Clinton F, covers the Clinton F showing : 390 000t with grades of 2.18% copper and 1.77% zinc and 10km of on strike, favourable stratigraphy. Near the US Border, prospecting work carried on by Noranda Exploration in 1993-95 led to the discovery of mineralized felsic volcanic boulders with grades of up to 7.96% zinc and 0.21% copper. The drilling of two nearby max-min conductors did not revealed the source of the mineralized boulders.

Potential: The Clinton belt is a classic exemple where recent VMS exploration techniques could quickly lead to the discovery of new orebodies. Actually, only the northernmost part of the belt has seen some relatively recent exploration. Limited work was also done by Noranda near the US border but thick overburden hampered their work. Their trenches did not reach bedrock and max-min conductors were quickly fading away under thick glacial cover.

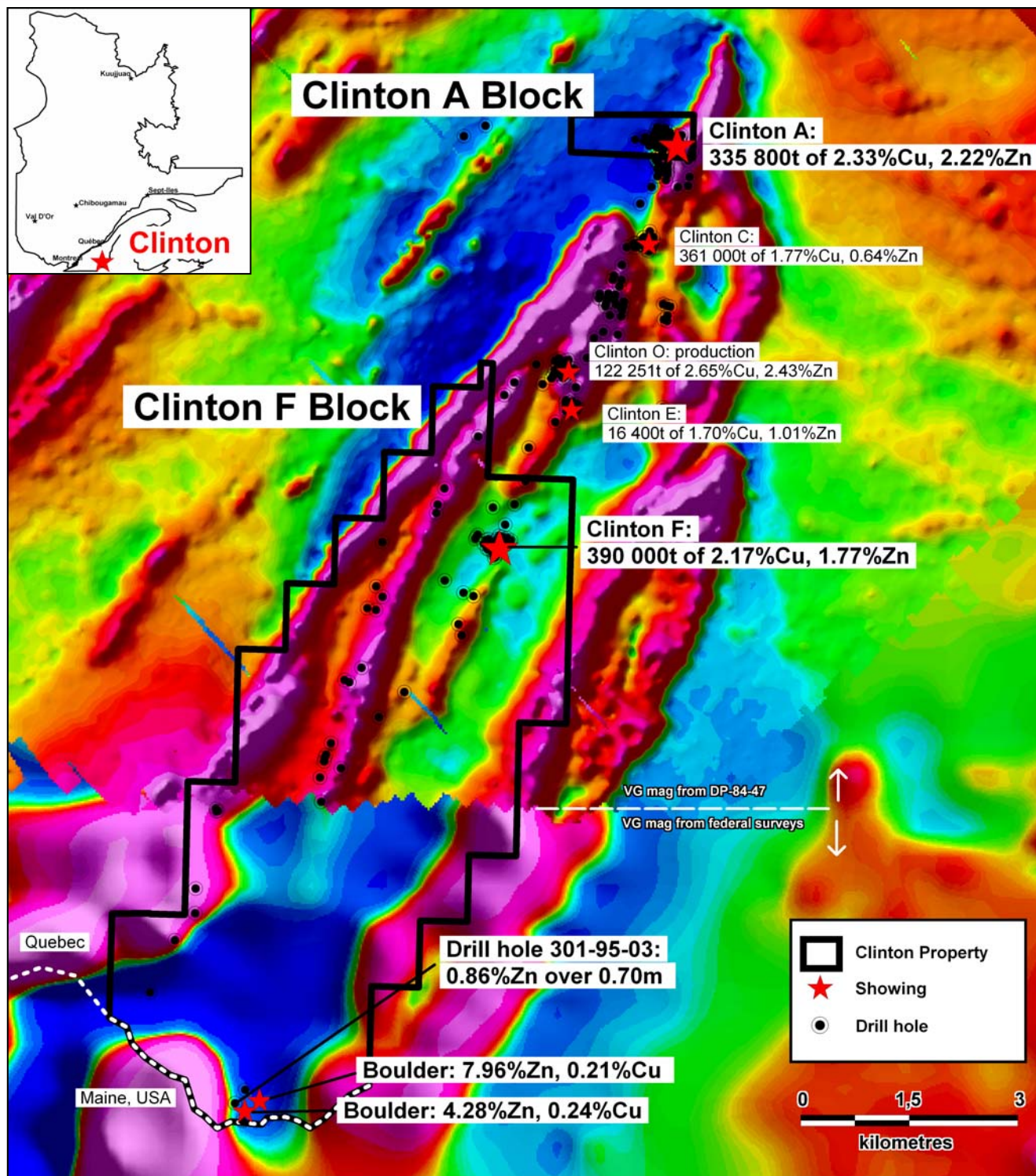
A time domain helicopter borne EM survey (VTEM for example) would be a quick and efficient way to investigate the entire Property for new VMS lenses, including the segments covered by thick overburden.

* Non 43-101

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Mag (North part) from the DP-84-47 regional survey. Mag (South part) from federal survey 21E/07.

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