

ALMADEN MINERALS LTD
Form 20-F
March 31, 2010

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

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SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-28528

ALMADEN MINERALS LTD.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

British Columbia, Canada

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

750 West Pender Street, #1103, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2T8

(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock without Par Value

NYSE Amex

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

None

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

48,973,145

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerate filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP
issued

Other

International Financial Reporting Standards as
by the International Accounting Standards Board

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes No

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Glossary of Geologic and Mining Terms	4
PART I	
Item 1	15
Item 2	15
Item 3	15
Item 4	21
Item 5	78
Item 6	92
Item 7	113
Item 8	114
Item 9	115
Item 10	117
Item 11	127
Item 12	127
PART II	
Item 13	127
Item 14	127
Item 15	127
Item 16A	128
Item 16B	128
Item 16C	129
Item 16D	129
Item 16E	129

PART III

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Item 17	Financial Statements	130
Item 18	Financial Statements	130
Item 19	Exhibits	130
Signatures		174

Glossary of Geologic and Mining Terms

Adularia: A colourless, moderate to low-temperature variety of orthoclase feldspar typically with a relatively high barium content. It is a prominent constituent of low sulphidation epithermal veins.

Alkalic Intrusive: An igneous rock emplaced below ground level in which the feldspar is dominantly sodic and or potassic.

Alkalinity: The chemical nature of solutions characterized by a high concentration of hydroxyl ions.

Alteration: Usually referring to chemical reactions in a rock mass resulting from the passage of hydrothermal fluids.

Andesite: A dark-coloured, fine-grained extrusive rock that, when porphyritic, contains phenocrysts composed primarily of zoned sodic plagioclase (esp. andesine) and one or more of the mafic minerals (eg. Biotite, horn-blende, pyroxene), with a ground-mass composed generally of the same minerals as the phenocrysts; the extrusive equivalent of *diorite*. Andesite grades into *latite* with increasing alkali feldspar content, and into *dacite* with more alkali feldspar and quartz. It was named by Buch in 1826 from the Andes Mountains, South America.

Anomalous: A geological feature, often subsurface, distinguished by geological, geochemical or geophysical means, which is detectably different than the general surroundings and is often of potential economic value.

Anomaly: Any concentration of metal noticeably above or below the average background concentration.

Argillic: A form of alteration characterised by the alteration of original minerals to clays.

Arsenopyrite: A sulphide of arsenic and iron with the chemical composition FeAsS.

Assay: An analysis to determine the presence, absence or quantity of one or more components.

Axis: An imaginary hinge line about which the fold limbs are bent. The axis of a fold can be at the top or bottom of the fold, can be tilted or horizontal.

Batholith: An intrusion, usually granitic, which has a large exposed surface area and no observable bottom. Usually associated with orogenic belts.

Bathymetry survey: A geophysical survey that uses echo sounding to determine water depth.

Breccia: Rock consisting of more or less angular fragments in a matrix of finer-grained material or cementing material.

Brecciated: Rock broken up by geological forces.

Bulk sample: A very large sample, the kind of sample to take from broken rock or of gravels and sands when testing placer deposits.

Calc-silicate: Calcium-bearing silicate minerals. These minerals are commonly formed as a result of the interaction of molten rock and its derived, hot hydrothermal fluids with very chemically reactive calcium carbonate (limestone). Calc-silicate minerals include garnet, pyroxene, amphibole and epidote. These minerals are commonly described as skarn and are genetically and spatially associated with a wide range of metals

Carbonate replacement deposit: A style of silver lead zinc mineralization in limestones.

Chert: A very fine grained siliceous rock. Many limestones contain nodules and thin lenses of chert.

Chip sample: A sample composed of discontinuous chips taken along a surface across a given line.

Claim: That portion of public mineral lands, which a party has staked or marked out in accordance with provincial or state mining laws, to acquire the right to explore for the minerals under the surface.

Clastic: Consisting of rock material that has been mechanically derived, transported, and deposited. Such material is also called detrital.

Cleavage: The tendency of a crystal to split, or break, along planes of structural weakness.

Columnar Jointing: A pattern of jointing that breaks rock into rough, six-sided columns. Such jointing is characteristic of basaltic flows and sills and is believed to result from shrinkage during cooling.

Concordant Bodies: Intrusive igneous bodies whose contacts are parallel to the bedding of the intruded rock.

Conglomerate: Rock composed of mostly rounded fragments which are of gravel size or larger in a finer grained matrix.

Craton: A central stable region common to nearly all continents and composed chiefly of highly metamorphosed Precambrian rocks.

Cretaceous: Geological time period between 136 and 64 million years ago.

Crystalline: Means the specimen is made up of one or more groups of crystals.

Cut-off grade: The minimum grade of mineralization used to establish quantitative and qualitative estimates of total mineralization.

Dacite: A fine grained acid volcanic rock, similar to rhyolite in which the feldspar is predominantly plagioclase.

Degradation: The ongoing process of erosion in a stream.

Diabase: Igneous hypabyssal rocks. The name is applied differently in different parts of the world leading to considerable confusion.

Diagenesis: The changes that occur in a sediment during and after lithification. These changes include compaction, cementation, replacement, and recrystallization.

Diamond drill: A type of rotary drill in which the cutting is done by abrasion using diamonds embedded in a matrix rather than by percussion. The drill cuts a core of rock which is recovered in long cylindrical sections.

Dilution: Results from the mixing in of unwanted gangue or waste rock with the ore during mining.

Dip: Geological measurement of the angle of maximum slope of planar elements in rocks. Can be applied to beddings, jointing, fault planes, etc.

Discordant Bodies: Intrusive igneous bodies whose contacts cut across the bedding, or other pre-existing structures, to the intruded rock.

Disseminated deposit: Deposit in which the mineralization is scattered through a large volume of host rock, sometimes as separate mineral grains, or sometimes along joint or fault surfaces.

Dolomite: A magnesium bearing limestone usually containing at least 15% magnesium carbonate.

Dunite: An intrusive, monomineralic, ultramafic rock composed almost completely of magnesian olivine.

Dyke: A tabular, discordant, intrusive igneous body.

Earn in: The right to acquire an interest in a property pursuant to an Option Agreement.

Ejecta: Pyroclastic material thrown out or ejected by a volcano. It includes ash, volcanic bombs, and lapilli.

Epithermal: Epithermal deposits are a class of ore deposits that form generally less than 1 km from surface. These deposits, which can host economic quantities of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are formed as a result of the precipitation of ore minerals from up-welling hydrothermal fluids. There are several classes of epithermal deposits that are defined on the basis of fluid chemistry and resulting alteration and ore mineralogy. Fluid chemistry is largely controlled by the proximity to igneous intrusive rocks and as a result igneous fluid content.

Extrusive Rock: Igneous rock that has solidified on the earth's surface from volcanic action.

Fault: A fracture in a rock where there had been displacement of the two sides.

Faults: Breaks in rocks with noticeable movement or displacement of the rocks on either side of the break.

Feasibility study: A comprehensive study of a mineral deposit in which all geological, engineering, legal, operating, economic, social, environmental and other relevant factors are considered in sufficient detail that it could reasonably serve as the basis for a final decision by a financial institution to finance the development of the deposit for mineral production.

Feldspar: A group of aluminum silicate minerals closely related in chemical composition and physical properties. There are two major chemical varieties of feldspar: the potassium aluminum, or potash, feldspars and the sodium-calcium-aluminum, or plagioclase, feldspars. The feldspars possess a tetrahedral framework of silicon and oxygen, with the partial substitution of aluminum for the silicon. They make up about 60 percent of the earth's crust.

Felsic: Light coloured silicate minerals, mainly quartz and feldspar, or an igneous rock comprised largely of felsic minerals (granite, rhyolite).

Fluid inclusion: A cavity, with or without negative crystal faces, containing one or two fluid phases, and possibly one or more minute crystals, in a host crystal. If two fluid phases are present, the vapour phase (bubble) may show Brownian motion.

Folds: Are flexures in bedded or layered rocks. They are formed when forces are applied gradually to rocks over a long period of time.

Fracture: Breaks in a rock, usually due to intensive folding or faulting.

Gabbro: A group of dark-colored, basic intrusive igneous rocks composed principally of basic plagioclase (commonly labradorite or bytownite) and clinopyroxene (augite), with or without olivine and orthopyroxene; also, any member of that group. It is the approximate intrusive equivalent of basalt. Apatite and magnetite or ilmenite are common accessory minerals.

Gambusino:

Small miners working without machinery.

Gangue: Term used to describe worthless minerals or rock waste mixed in with the valuable minerals.

Geochemical Anomaly: An area of elevated values of a particular element in soil or rock samples collected during the preliminary reconnaissance search for locating favourable metal concentrations that could indicate the presence of surface or drill targets.

Geochemistry: The study of the chemistry of rocks, minerals, and mineral deposits.

Geophysics: The study of the physical properties of rocks, minerals, and mineral deposits.

Gneiss: A coarse grained metamorphic rock characterized by alternating bands of unlike minerals, commonly light bands of quartz and feldspar and dark bands of mica and hornblende.

Gossan: The leached and oxidised near surface part of a sulphide mineral deposit, usually consisting largely of hydrated iron oxides left after copper and other minerals have been removed by downward leaching.

Gouge: The finely ground rock that results from the abrasion along a fault surface.

Grade: The concentration of each ore metal in a rock sample, usually given as weight percent. Where extremely low concentrations are involved, the concentration may be given in grams per tonne (g/t) or ounces per ton (oz/t). The grade of an ore deposit is calculated, often using sophisticated statistical procedures, as an average of the grades of a very large number of samples collected from throughout the deposit.

Granite: A coarse grained, plutonic igneous rock that is normally pale pink, pale pink-brown, or pale grey, and composed of quartz, alkali feldspar, micas and accessory minerals.

Granodiorite: A coarse grained, plutonic igneous rock that is normally pale grey, and composed of quartz, calc-alkali feldspar, micas and accessory minerals.

Gravity survey: A geophysical survey which measures the variations of the earth's gravitational field in order to differentiate between rocks of contrasting specific gravities.

Grid: A network composed of two sets of uniformly spaced parallel lines, usually intersecting at right angles and forming squares, superimposed on a map, chart, or aerial photograph, to permit identification of ground locations by means of a system of coordinates and to facilitate computation of direction and distance and size of geologic, geochemical or geophysical features.

Hanging wall and Footwall: Terms used in reference to faults where when mining along a fault, your feet would be in the footwall side of the fault and the other side would be "hanging" over your head.

Hectare: A square of 100 metres on each side.

Host rock: The rock within which the ore deposit occurs.

Hydrothermal: Of or pertaining to hot water, to the action of hot water, or to the products of this action, such as a mineral deposit precipitated from a hot aqueous solution; also, said of the solution itself. "Hydrothermal" is generally used for any hot water, but has been restricted by some to water of magmatic origin.

Igneous: Means a rock formed by the cooling of molten silicate material.

Ignimbrite: The rock formed by the widespread deposition and consolidation of ash flows and nuees ardentes. The term includes *welded tuff* and nonwelded but recrystallized ash flows.

Indicated Mineral Resource: An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as out-crops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

Induced polarization (I.P.) method: The method used to measure various electrical responses to the passage of alternating currents of different frequencies through near-surface rocks or to the passage of pulses of electricity.

Inferred Mineral Resource: An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

Intermediate: An igneous rock made up of both felsic and mafic minerals (diorite).

Intrusion: General term for a body of igneous rock formed below the surface.

Intrusive Rock: Any igneous rock solidified from magma beneath the earth's surface.

Joint venture agreement: An agreement where the parties agree to the terms on which a property will be jointly explored, developed, and mined. (See also "Option agreement" and "Earn in").

Jurassic: Geological time period between 195 and 136 million years ago.

Kimberlite: A kimberlite is a pipe-like volcano sourced from deep within the earth under extreme temperatures and pressures. It is the host rock for diamonds and diamond indicator minerals such as kimberlitic ilmenites and garnets.

K-silicate: Potassium-bearing silicates. Potassium silicates are very common rock-forming minerals, however they are also formed by the interaction of hydrothermal fluids derived from the cooling intrusive rocks that are genetically and spatially associated with porphyry and epithermal deposits. Potassium feldspar (orthoclase) and potassium mica (biotite) are both commonly closely associated with copper-molybdenum ore in porphyry copper deposits.

K-spar: Potassium feldspar.

Lamprophyre: A group of dike rocks in which dark minerals occur both as phenocrysts and in the groundmass and light minerals occur in the groundmass. Essential constituents are biotite, hornblende, pyroxene, and feldspar or feldspathoids. Most lamprophyres are highly altered. They are commonly associated with *carbonatites*.

Lava: Means an igneous rock formed by the cooling of molten silicate material which escapes to the earth's surface or pours out onto the sea floor.

Limestone: Sedimentary rock that is composed mostly of carbonates, the two most common of which are calcium and magnesium carbonates.

Lithosphere: The crust and upper mantle, located above the asthenosphere and composing the rigid plates.

Mafic: A general term used to describe ferromagnesian minerals. Rocks composed mainly of ferromagnesian minerals are correctly termed melanocratic.

Magma: Naturally occurring molten rock material, generated within the earth and capable of intrusion and extrusion, from which igneous rocks have been derived through solidification and related processes. It may or may not contain suspended solids (such as crystals and rock fragments) and/or gas phases.

Massive: Implies large mass. Applied in the context of hand specimens of, for example, sulphide ores, it usually means the specimen is composed essentially of sulphides with few, if any, other constituents.

Measured Mineral Resource: A 'Measured Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

Metamorphic: Means any rock which is altered within the earth's crust by the effects of heat and/or pressure and/or chemical reactions. Pertains to the process of metamorphism or to its results.

Metasediment: A sediment or sedimentary rock that shows evidence of having been subjected to metamorphism.

Metavolcanic: An informal term for volcanic rocks that show evidence of having been subject to metamorphism.

Mineral claim: A legal entitlement to minerals in a certain defined area of ground.

Mineral Deposit or Mineralized Material: A mineralized underground body which has been intersected by sufficient closely spaced drill holes and or underground sampling to support sufficient tonnage and average grade of metal(s) to warrant further exploration-development work. This deposit does not qualify as a commercially mineable ore body (Reserves), as prescribed under Commission standards, until a final and comprehensive economic, technical, and legal feasibility study based upon the test results is concluded

Mineral: A naturally occurring, inorganic, solid element or compound that possesses an orderly internal arrangement of atoms and a unique set of physical and chemical properties.

Mineral Resource: A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

Mineral Reserve: A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that

may occur when the material is mined.

Mineralization: Usually implies minerals of value occurring in rocks.

Monocline: A structure in which a bed exhibits local steepening of otherwise uniform dip.

National Instrument 43-101: A rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators and administered by the provincial securities commissions that govern how issuers disclose scientific and technical information about their mineral projects to the public. It covers oral statements as well as written documents and websites. It requires that all disclosure be based on advice by a "qualified person" and in some circumstances that the person be independent of the issuer and the property.

Net profits interest: A contractual granted right to some portion of the profits after deduction of expenses sometimes expressed as a form of royalty.

Net smelter returns: Means the amount actually paid to the mine or mill owner from the sale of ore, minerals and other materials or concentrates mined and removed from mineral properties. A royalty based on net smelter returns usually provides cash flow that is free of any operating or capital costs and environmental liabilities.

Option agreement: An agreement where the optionee can exercise certain options to acquire or increase an interest in a property by making periodic payments or share issuances or both to the optionor or by exploring, developing or producing from the optionor's property or both. Usually upon the acquisition of such interest, all operations thereafter are on a joint venture basis.

Ore: A natural aggregate of one or more minerals which may be mined and sold at a profit, or from which some part may be profitably separated.

Ore reserve: The measured quantity and grade of all or part of a mineralized body in a mine or undeveloped mineral deposit for which the mineralization is sufficiently defined and measured on three sides to form the basis of at least a preliminary mine production plan for economically viable mining.

Orogeny: The process of forming mountains by folding and thrusting.

Outcrop: An in situ exposure of bedrock.

Overburden: A general term for any material covering or obscuring rocks from view.

oz/t or opt: Ounces per ton.

Paleozoic: An era of geologic time, from the end of the Precambrian to the beginning of the Mesozoic, or from about 570 to about 225 million years ago.

Panel Sample: A large volume/weight continuous rock chip sample collected over a definite area (e.g. 0.25m X 0.50m), and to a uniform depth (e.g. 2.5cm or 1 inch), on a mineral zone. Panel sampling is generally employed in a trenching program to obtain more representative grades particularly of a narrow mineralized structure such as a vein.

Peridotite: A coarse grained ultramafic rock commonly consisting of olivine and pyroxenes.

Phenocrysts: An unusually large crystal in a relatively finer grained matrix.

Phonolite: Any extrusive rock composed of alkali feldspar, mafic minerals and any feldspathoid, such as nepheline, leucite, or sodalite.

Pluton: Term for an igneous intrusion, usually formed from magma.

Porphyry: An igneous rock composed of larger crystals set within a finer ground mass.

Preliminary feasibility study/Pre-feasibility study: A comprehensive study of the viability of a mineral project that has advanced to a stage where the mining method, in the case of underground mining, or the pit configuration, in the case of an open pit, has been established and an effective method of mineral processing has been determined, and includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions of technical, engineering, legal, operating, economic, social and environmental factors and the evaluation of other relevant factors which are sufficient for a qualified person, acting reasonably, to determine if all or part of the mineral resource may be classified as a mineral reserve.

Probable Mineral Reserve: A 'Probable Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

Proven Mineral Reserve: A 'Proven Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction is justified.

Pyroclastic rock: A rock of volcanic origin consisting of highly variable mixture of rock fragments, cinders and ashes and bits of crystals and glass.

Pyroxenites: Ultramafic plutonic rock chiefly composed of pyroxene, with accessory hornblende, biotite, or olivine.

Qualified Person: As defined in National Instrument 43-10, an individual who:

a)

is an engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these;

b)

has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report and

c)

is a member in good standing of a professional association.

Quartz monzonite: A coarse grained, plutonic igneous rock that is normally pale pink, and composed of quartz, alkali feldspar, micas and accessory minerals.

Rare Earth: A group of rare metallic chemical elements with consecutive atomic numbers of 57 to 71.

Reclamation bond: A bond usually required by governmental mining regulations when mechanized work on a property is contemplated. Proceeds of the bond are used to reclaim any workings or put right any damage if reclamation undertaken does not satisfy the requirements of the regulations.

Reserve: That part of a mineral deposit which could be economically extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination.

Reserves: A natural aggregate of one or more minerals which, at a specified time and place, may be mined and sold at a profit, or from which some part may be profitably separated.

Reverse circulation drill: A rotary percussion drill in which the drilling mud and cuttings return to the surface through the drill pipe.

Rhyolite: The fine grained equivalent of a granite.

Royalty interest: A royalty, the calculation and payment of which is tied to some production unit such as tonne of concentrate or ounce of gold or silver produced. A common form of royalty interest is based on the net smelter return.

Sample: Small amount of material that is supposed to be absolutely typical or representative of the object being sampled.

Sandstone: Composed of sand-sized fragments cemented together. As a rule the fragments contain a high percentage of quartz.

Schist: A strongly foliated crystalline rock, formed by dynamic metamorphism, that has well-developed parallelism of more than 50% of the minerals present, particularly those of lamellar or elongate prismatic habit, e.g. mica and hornblende.

Sedimentary: A rock formed from cemented or compacted sediments.

Sediments: Are composed of the debris resulting from the weathering and breakup of other rocks that have been deposited by or carried to the oceans by rivers, or left over from glacial erosion or sometimes from wind action.

Selvage: A marginal zone, as in a dyke or vein, having some distinctive feature of fabric or composition.

Sericite: A fine-grained variety of mica occurring in small scales, especially in schists.

Shale: An argillaceous rock consisting of silt or clay-sized particles cemented together. Most shales are quite soft, because they contain large amounts of clay minerals.

Shear zone: Where a fault affects a width of rock rather than being a single clean break, the width of affected rock is referred to as the shear zone. The term implies movement, i.e. shearing.

Silicate: Most rocks are made up of a small number of silicate minerals ranging from quartz (SiO_2) to more complex minerals such as orthoclase feldspar (KAlSi_3O_8) or hornblende ($\text{Ca}_2\text{Na}(\text{Mg},\text{Fe})_4(\text{Al},\text{Fe},\text{Ti})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$).

Sill: Tabular intrusion which is sandwiched between layers in the host rock.

Skarn: A thermally altered impure limestone in which material has been added to the original rock. Skarns are generally characterized by the presence of calcium and silica rich minerals. Many skarns contain sulphide minerals which in some cases can be of economic value.

Sonic drill: A drill used to penetrate soft sediments where the drill advance by means of slow rotations and sonic vibrations. Samples of very soft material can be collected with this system.

Stock: An igneous intrusive body of unknown depth with a surface exposure of less than 104 square kilometers. The sides, or contacts, of a stock, like those of a batholith, are usually steep and broaden with depth.

Stockwork: A mineral deposit consisting of a three-dimensional network of closely spaced planar or irregular veinlets.

Strike: The bearing, or magnetic compass direction, of an imaginary line formed by the intersection of a horizontal plane with any planar surface, most commonly with bedding planes or foliation planes in rocks.

Sulphide minerals: A mineral compound characterized by the linkage of sulfur with a metal or semimetal; e.g., galena.

Syncline: A fold in which the bed has been forced down in the middle or up on the sides to form a trough.

Tailings: Material rejected from a mill after recoverable valuable minerals have been extracted.

Tailings pond: A pond where tailings are disposed of.

Till: An unsorted sediment made up of clay, sand and boulders left in the wake of a glaciation.

Tonne: Metric ton - 1,000 kilograms - equivalent to 1.1023 tons.

Tourmaline: A group of minerals of general formula $(\text{Na,Ca})(\text{Mg,Fe}^{+2},\text{Fe}^{+3},\text{Al,Li})_3\text{Al}_6(\text{BO}_3)_3\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_4$; it sometimes contains fluorine in small amounts. Also, any mineral of the tourmaline group. Tourmaline occurs in 3-, 6-, or 9-sided prisms, usually vertically striated, or in compact or columnar masses; it is commonly found as an accessory mineral in granitic pegmatites, and is widely distributed in acid igneous rocks and in metamorphic rocks. It can indicative of alteration associated with porphyry style mineralization.

Tremolite: A white to dark-gray monoclinic mineral of the amphibole group: $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$. It occurs in long blade-shaped or short stout prismatic crystals, and also in columnar or fibrous masses, esp. in metamorphic rocks such as crystalline dolomitic limestone and talc schist. It is a constituent of much commercial talc. alteration usually referring to chemical reactions in a rock mass resulting from the passage of hydrothermal fluids.

Triassic: Geological time period between 225 and 195 million years ago.

Tuff : A finer grained pyroclastic rock made up mostly of ash and other fine grained volcanic material.

Veins: The mineral deposits that are found filling openings in rocks created by faults or replacing rocks on either side of faults.

Vuggy silica: In a high sulphidation epithermal environment, the highly acidic waters have dissolved everything but silica resulting in a highly porous and pox marker rock which is a good host for gold deposition. It is an indicator mineralization typical of epithermal rocks.

Waste: Rock which is not ore. Usually referred to that rock which has to be removed during the normal course of mining in order to get at the ore.

Notes Concerning Terminology Related to Resources and Reserves

The terms "mineral resource", "measured mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource", "mineral reserve", "probable mineral reserve" and "proven mineral reserve" used in this Annual Report are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects under the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM Council on November 14, 2004 as may be amended from time to time by the CIM. In accordance with Industry Guide 7, Description of Property by Issuers Engaged or to be Engaged in Significant Mining Operations, issued by the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission, resource is termed "mineralization" or "mineral deposit".

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors concerning estimates of Measured and Indicated Resources

This Annual Report uses the terms "measured" and "indicated resources." We advise U.S. investors that while such terms are recognized and permitted under Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors concerning estimates of Inferred Resources

This Annual Report uses the terms "inferred resources." We advise U.S. investors that while such term is recognized and permitted under Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize it. "Inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of an inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally minable.

Glossary of Abbreviations

Ag: Silver

Ag gm/t: Silver grade measured in grams per metric tonne

Converts to ounces per ton by dividing by 34.286

Au: Gold

Au gm/t: Gold grade measured in grams per metric tonne

Converts to ounces per ton by dividing by 34.286

Ba: Barium

Co: Cobalt

CRD: Carbonate replacement deposit

Cu: Copper

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement

Fe: Iron

gpm: gallons per minute

gpt: grams per tonne

g/t: grams per tonne

IP: Induced Polarization geophysical survey

Ni: Nickel

NSR: net smelter return royalty

opt: ounces per ton

Oz: Troy ounce

Pb: Lead

Pd: Palladium

PGM: Platinum group minerals

Pt: Platinum

S: Sulphur

tpd: Tonnes per day

ton: Short ton (2,000 pounds)

tonne: Metric ton (1000 kilograms - 2204.62 pounds)

VLF: Very low frequency electromagnetic geophysical survey

VMS: Volcanogenic massive sulphide

PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisors

Not applicable

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable

Item 3. Key Information

The Company was created by amalgamation under the laws of the Province of British Columbia of its predecessor companies, Almaden Resources Corporation and Fairfield Minerals Ltd., effective December 31, 2001.

The following selected financial data of the Company for Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007 ended December 31st was derived from the consolidated financial statements of the Company included elsewhere in this 20-F Annual Report. The selected financial data set forth for Fiscal 2006 and Fiscal 2005 ended December 31st are derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements, not included herein. The selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and other information included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Reference is made to Note 18 of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for Fiscal 2009 included herein for a discussion of the material differences between Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") and United States generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"), and their effect on the Company's financial statements.

Table No. 1**Selected Financial Data**

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

	Year Ended 12/31/2009	Year Ended 12/31/2008	Year Ended 12/31/2007	Year Ended 12/31/2006	Year Ended 12/31/2005
<u>Canadian GAAP</u>					
Revenues	\$2,441	\$1,890	\$752	\$837	\$246
Net loss	(2,193)	(3,962)	(1,049)	(4,269)	(1,095)
Loss per common share	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.10)	(0.03)
Weighted average shares (000)	45,847	45,007	44,215	41,351	32,079
Working capital	14,530	13,177	17,415	20,242	9,374
Mineral properties	8,417	8,236	6,849	6,405	5,104
Net assets	25,171	24,067	27,262	27,971	15,801
Total assets	25,659	24,402	27,970	28,720	16,367
Capital stock	50,878	49,159	48,226	46,656	31,639
Dividends declared per share	0	0	0	0	0
<u>U.S. GAAP</u>					
Revenues	1,222	1,890	752	837	246
Net loss(1)	(2,573)	(5,999)	(2,853)	(6,032)	(1,852)
Loss per common share(1)	(0.06)	(0.13)	(0.07)	(0.14)	(0.06)
Weighted average shares (000)	45,847	45,007	44,215	41,351	32,079
Working capital	14,530	13,177	17,415	20,622	9,984

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Mineral properties	1,728	1,957	1,929	2,023	2,486
Net assets	17,542	16,922	22,155	23,969	13,792
Total assets	18,031	17,257	22,862	24,718	14,358
Capital stock and accumulated paid in capital	50,878	49,159	48,226	46,656	31,639
	0	0	0	0	0

Dividends declared per share

⁽¹⁾U.S. GAAP net loss and loss per common share for the year ended 12/31/05 has been restated. Reference is made to Note 18(c) as to differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP as to accounting for flow-through shares.

Canadian/U.S. Dollar Exchange Rates

In this Annual Report, unless otherwise specified, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars (CDN\$). The Government of Canada permits a floating exchange rate to determine the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar (U.S.\$)

Table No. 2 sets forth the exchange rate for the Canadian dollars at the end of the five most recent fiscal periods ended at December 31st, the average rates for the period, the range of high and low rates and the close for the period. Table No. 3 sets forth the range of high and low rates for each month during the previous six months.

For purposes of this table, the rate of exchange means the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The table sets forth the number of Canadian Dollars required under that formula to buy one U.S. Dollar. The average rate means the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the period.

Table No. 2

Canadian Dollar/U.S. Dollar Exchange Rates for Five Most Recent Financial Years

	Average	High	Low	Close
Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/2009	\$1.14	\$1.30	\$1.03	\$1.05
Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/2008	1.06	1.30	0.97	1.22
Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/2007	1.07	1.19	0.92	0.99

Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/2006	1.15	1.17	1.10	1.17
Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/2005	1.21	1.27	1.15	1.17

Table No. 3**U.S. Dollar/Canadian Dollar Exchange Rates for Previous Six Months**

	September	October	November	December	January	February
High	\$1.11	\$1.08	\$1.07	\$1.07	\$1.07	\$1.07
Low	1.06	1.03	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.04

The exchange rate was 1.02 on March 19, 2010.

Risk Factors**General Risk Factors Attendant to Resource Exploration and Development**

Resource exploration and development is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. The marketability of minerals acquired or discovered by the Company may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the control of the Company and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environment protection, the combination of which factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on investment capital.

Presently, the Company is in the exploration stage and there is no assurance that a commercially viable ore deposit (a reserve) exists in any of its properties or prospects until further exploration work is done and a comprehensive economic evaluation based upon that work is concluded. The Company retains an inventory of 1,597 ounces of gold from previous production by its predecessor ("Fairfield") from the Siwash mine on the Elk property. The gold was mined in 1994 and shipped to the smelter in 1996. The gold produced was retained as inventory by Fairfield. Both the Company and its predecessor have financed their operations principally through the sale of equity securities, entering into joint venture arrangements and the sale of its inventory of gold. The recoverability of mineral properties is dependent on the establishment of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete development and ultimately upon future profitable production or the realization of proceeds from the disposition of the properties.

Uncertainty in Discovering Commercially Mineable Ore Deposits

There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company in the exploration of its properties and prospects as described herein will result in discoveries of mineralized material in commercial quantities. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable ore deposits and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of ore reserves will in fact be realized or that any identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body which can be legally and economically exploited. Estimates of reserves, mineral deposits and production costs can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results. Short term factors relating to ore reserves, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on mining operations and on the results of operations. There can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small-scale tests will be duplicated in large-scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale. Material changes in ore reserves, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of any project.

History of Net Losses, Lack of Cash Flow and Assurance of Profitability

The Company had net losses in a number of years since its date of incorporation - 9/25/1980. Due to the nature of the Company's business, there can be no assurance that the Company will be profitable under Canadian GAAP. The Company had net losses of \$2,192,959 in Fiscal 2009, \$3,961,642 in Fiscal 2008 and \$1,048,820 in Fiscal 2007.

The cumulative net loss of the Company as at December 31, 2009 was \$29,329,415.

The Company currently has no revenues from operations as all of its properties and prospects are in the exploration stage. There is no assurance that the Company will receive revenues from operations at any time in the near future. During Fiscal 2009 and 2008, the Company had revenue from exploration and drilling contractor services provided to third parties. Otherwise, the Company has had no prior year's history of earnings or cash flow other than the NSR royalty from the La Trinidad Mine and the bulk sampling on the Elk gold property. Neither the Company nor its predecessor has paid dividends on their shares since incorporation and the Company does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. Historically, the only source of funds available to the Company was through the sale of its equity shares and entering into joint venture agreements. The only source of funds available to the Company's predecessor was through the sale of its inventory of gold, the sale of its equity shares and entering into joint venture agreements. Any future additional equity financing would cause dilution to current stockholders.

Uncertainty of Obtaining Additional Funding Requirements

If the Company's exploration programs are successful, additional capital will be required for the development of an economic ore body and to place it in commercial production. The only sources of future funds presently available to the Company are the sale of its inventory of gold, sale of equity capital or the offering by the Company of an interest in its properties and prospects to be earned by another party or parties carrying out further development thereof. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit its interest in such properties, dilute its interests in the properties and/or reduce or terminate its operations.

Possible Dilution to Present and Prospective Shareholders

The Company's plan of operation, in part, contemplates the financing of the conduct of its business by the issuance for cash securities of the Company or incurring debt, or a combination of the two. Any transaction involving the issuance of previously authorized but unissued shares of common stock, or securities convertible into common stock, would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of common stock. The Company usually seeks joint venture partners to fund in whole or in part exploration projects. This dilutes the Company's interest in properties it has acquired.

Mineral Prices May Not Support Corporate Profit

The mining industry in general is intensely competitive and there is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of mineral resources are developed, a profitable market will exist for the sale of same. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. The price of minerals is volatile over short periods of time, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates and global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining techniques. Material changes in mineral prices may affect the economic viability of any project.

Environmental Regulations

The current and anticipated future operations of the Company, including development activities and commencement of production on its properties, require permits from various federal, territorial and local governmental authorities and

such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. Companies engaged in the development and operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs, and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. Such operations and exploration activities are also subject to substantial regulation under these laws by governmental agencies and may require that the Company obtain permits from various governmental agencies. The Company believes it is in substantial compliance with all material laws and regulations which currently apply to its activities. There can be no assurance, however, that all permits which the Company may require for construction of mining facilities and conduct of mining operations will be obtainable on reasonable terms or that such laws and regulations, or that new legislation or modifications to existing legislation, would not have an adverse effect on any exploration or mining project which the Company might undertake.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in exploration and mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violation of applicable laws or regulations.

The enactment of new laws or amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

As a requirement for performing certain exploration activities, the Company has \$84,000 on deposit as reclamation bonds for exploration work and site disturbance on the Elk and other prospects in Canada. These allocated funds have been deposited for the benefit of the Province of British Columbia until released upon approval from the Province after all necessary reclamation work on the properties has been performed. If the reclamation is more prolonged and requires funds in addition to those already allocated, the Company could be forced to pay for the extra work and it could have a significant negative impact upon the Company's financial position and operations.

No Guarantee of Title to Mineral Properties

While the Company and its predecessor have investigated title to all of its mineral properties and prospects, and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties and prospects in which it has the right to acquire or earn an interest are in good standing as of the date of this Annual Report, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The properties and prospects may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers unknown to the Company and title may be affected by undetected defects, e.g. defects in staking or acquisition process.

As there are unresolved native land claim issues in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, the Company's properties and prospects in these jurisdictions may be affected in the future.

If title is disputed, the Company will have to defend its ownership through the courts, which would likely be an expensive and protracted process and have a negative effect on the Company's operations and financial condition. In the event of an adverse judgment, the Company could lose its property rights.

Trading Volume

The relatively low trading volume of the Company's shares reduces the liquidity of an investment in the Company's shares. Due to the reduced liquidity in the secondary markets, shareholders may find it more difficult to sell their shares.

Volatility of Share Price

Market prices for shares of early stage companies are often volatile. Factors such as announcements of mineral discoveries, exploration and financial results, and other factors could have a significant effect on the price of the Company's shares.

Material Risk of Dilution Presented by Large Number of Outstanding Share Purchase Options and Warrants

As of March 22, 2010 there were share purchase options outstanding allowing the holders of these options to purchase 4,760,000 shares of common stock and share purchase warrants outstanding allowing the holders to purchase 2,172,158 shares of common stock. Directors and officers of the Company hold 4,135,000 of these share purchase options. An additional 625,000 share purchase options are held by employees and consultants of the Company. Directors and officers hold 2,500 of these share purchase warrants. Given the fact that as of March 22, 2010 there were 49,308,145 shares of common stock outstanding, the exercise of all of the existing share purchase options and warrants would result in further dilution to the existing shareholders and could depress the price of the Company's shares. The exercise of all outstanding share purchase options would cause the number of issued and outstanding common shares to rise 9.7%. The exercise of all outstanding share purchase warrants would cause the number of issued and outstanding common shares to rise 4.4%.

No Proven Reserves

The properties and prospects in which the Company has an interest or the properties in which the Company has the right to earn an interest are in the exploratory stage only, are without a known body of ore and are not in commercial production. If the Company does not ultimately find a body of economically recoverable ore, it would either have to acquire additional exploration projects, or terminate its operations.

Uncertainty of Reserves and Mineralization Estimates

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating proven and probable reserves and mineralization, including many factors beyond the control of the Company. The estimation of reserves and mineralization is a subjective process and the accuracy of any such estimates is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgement. Results of drilling, metallurgical testing and production and the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any estimate may justify revision of such estimates. No assurances can be given that the volume and grade of reserves recovered and rates of production will not be less than anticipated. Assumptions about prices are subject to greater uncertainty and metals prices have fluctuated widely in the past. Declines in the market price of base or precious metals also may render reserves or mineralization containing relatively lower grades of ore uneconomic to exploit. Changes in operating and capital costs and other factors including, but not limiting to, short-term operating factors such as the need for sequential development of ore bodies and the processing of new or different ore grades, may materially and adversely affect reserves.

Foreign Incorporation and Civil Liabilities

The Company amalgamated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. All of the Company's directors and officers are residents of Canada and substantially all of the Company's assets and its subsidiaries are located outside the United States. Consequently, it may be difficult for United States investors to effect service of process in the United States upon those directors and officers who are not residents of the United States, or to realize in the United States upon judgements of United States courts predicated upon civil liabilities whether under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise.

Conflict of Interest

Some of the Company's directors and officers are directors and officers of other natural resource or mining-related companies. James McInnes also serves as a director and President of Williams Creek Explorations Limited and Horseshoe Gold Mining Inc. Joseph Montgomery also serves as a director of Abitibi Mining Corp., Sedex Mining Corp., Klondike Gold Corp., Amador Gold Corp., Golden Chalice Resources Inc., Kalahari Resources Inc., Klondike Silver Corp., Chalice Diamonds Corp., Zinccorp Resources Corp. and Infrastructure Materials Corp. Gerald Carlson also serves as a director, President and CEO of Copper Ridge Explorations Inc., director of Blue Sky Uranium Corp., director of Golden Aria Corp., director of Tarsis Resources Ltd., director of Taipan Resources Ltd., and director of Panthera Exploration Inc. Barry Smee also serves as a director of Platinum Group Metals Ltd. Marc Blythe also serves as a director and President and Chief Executive Officer of Tarsis Resources Ltd. Mark Brown also serves as a director and CFO of Rare Element Resources Ltd. and Portal Resources Ltd. and CEO and director of Fox Resources Ltd. and Everclear Capital Ltd. He also serves as a director of Strategem Capital Inc., Sutter Gold Mining Inc., and Animas Resources Ltd. He also serves as a CFO for Pitchstone Exploration Ltd., Tarsis Resources Ltd., and Rye Patch Gold Ltd. These associations may give rise from time to time to conflicts of interest. As a result of which, the Company may miss the opportunity to participate in certain transactions.

Foreign Operations

The Company currently has exploration projects located in Mexico and the United States. The Company's foreign activities are subject to the risk normally associated with conducting business in foreign countries, including exchange controls and currency fluctuations, limitations on repatriation of earnings, foreign taxation, laws or policies of particular countries, labor practices and disputes, and uncertain political and economic environments, as well as risks of war and civil disturbances, or other risk that could cause exploration or development difficulties or stoppages, restrict the movement of funds or result in the deprivation or loss of contract rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation. Foreign operations could also be adversely impacted by laws and policies of the United States affecting foreign trade, investment and taxation.

Foreign Currency Fluctuations

At the present time, some of the Company's activities are carried on outside of Canada. Accordingly, it is subject to risks associated with fluctuations of the rate of exchange between the Canadian dollar and foreign currencies.

The Company is currently not engaged in currency hedging to offset any risk of exchange rate fluctuation and currently has no plans to engage in currency hedging.

Operating Hazards and Risks Associated with the Mining Industry

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Hazards such as unusual or unexpected geological formations and other conditions are involved. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of minerals, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to or destruction of mines and other producing facilities, damage to or loss of life and property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damage or loss. The Company may become subject to liability for cave-ins and other hazards for which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure where premium costs are disproportionate to the Company's perception of the relevant risks. The payment of such insurance premiums and the incurring of such liabilities would reduce the funds available for exploration activities.

The Ability to Manage Growth

Should the Company be successful in its efforts to develop its mineral properties or to raise capital for such development or for the development of other mining ventures it will experience significant growth in operations. If this occurs management anticipates that additional expansion will be required in order to continue development. Any expansion of the Company's business would place further demands on its management, operational capacity and financial resources. The Company anticipates that it will need to recruit qualified personnel in all areas of its operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will be effective in retaining its current personnel or attracting and retaining additional qualified personnel, expanding its operational capacity or otherwise managing growth. The failure to manage growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Lack of a Dividend Policy

The Company does not intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future, as any earnings are expected to be retained for use in developing and expanding its business. However, the actual amount of dividends which the Company may pay will remain subject to the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and will depend on results of operations, cash requirements and future prospects of the Company and other factors.

Competition

There is competition from other mining exploration companies with operations similar to those of the Company's. Many of the mining companies with which the Company competes have operations and financial strength many times greater than that of the Company. Such competitors could outbid the Company for such projects, equipment or personnel, or produce minerals at a lower cost which would have a negative effect on the Company's operations and financial condition.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Company depends highly on the business and technical expertise of its management and key personnel, in particular, Duane Poliquin and Morgan Poliquin. There is little possibility that this dependence will decrease in the near term. As the Company's operations expand, additional general management resources will be required, especially since the Company encounters risks that are inherent in doing business in several countries. In Fiscal 2007, the Company took out an accidental death insurance policy on Duane Poliquin with a \$2,000,000 limit. However, the loss or unavailability of any of its key personnel could have a negative effect on the Company's ability to operate effectively.

Item 4. Information on the Company

History & Development of the Company

The head office of the Company is located at 750 West Pender Street, Suite 1103, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2T8. The registered and records office of the Company is 1199 West Hastings Street, Suite 950, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 3T5.

The contact persons are Duane Poliquin, Chairman and Morgan Poliquin, President. The telephone number is (604) 689-7644. The fax number is (604) 689-7645. The email address is info@almadenminerals.com. The web-site address is www.almadenminerals.com.

The Company was created by amalgamation under the laws of the Province of British Columbia of its predecessor companies, Almaden Resources Corporation and Fairfield Minerals Ltd., effective December 31, 2001. The Company operates under the laws of the *Business Corporations Act (British Columbia)*.

The Company's common shares began trading on The Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "AMM" on February 11, 2002 and on the American Stock Exchange, now the NYSE Amex, under the symbol "AAU" on December 19, 2005. Almaden Resources Corporation's initial public offering on the Vancouver Stock Exchange was pursuant to a prospectus dated October 10, 1986. The shares of Fairfield Minerals Ltd. began trading on the Vancouver Stock Exchange on July 18, 1986 and on The Toronto Stock Exchange on May 21, 1990.

There have been no public takeover offers by third parties in respect of the Company's shares and the Company has made no public takeover offers in respect of other company's shares.

Organizational Structure

The Company currently has five wholly-owned subsidiaries that were formed to hold properties in their respective jurisdictions-refer to Exhibit 8 to this 20-F Annual Report.

At December 31, 2009, the Company owned a 50% share interest in ATW Resources Ltd. ("ATW"), a company incorporated in the Northwest Territories, Canada on January 6, 1993 and a 27.6% share interest in Tarsis Resources Ltd. (formerly Tarsis Capital Corp.), a company incorporated in Alberta, Canada on October 21, 2005 and continued into British Columbia on June 2, 2008.

Business of the Company

The Company is engaged in the business of the acquisition, exploration and when warranted, development of mineral properties. The Company has property interests in Canada, United States and Mexico. None of the Company's property interests are beyond exploration stage. Presently there is no assurance that any of the Company's mining properties or prospects contain a commercially viable ore body (reserve) until further exploration work is done and final feasibility study based upon such work is concluded. The Company is in the exploration stage and has not generated any revenues from operations.

Company's Principal Properties

The Company has two principal property interests: (1) the Elk gold, silver property which includes the Siwash Gold deposit in Canada (100% interest), and (2) the Caballo Blanco gold, silver, copper prospect in Mexico (100% interest subject to a sliding scale NSR and a 70% option agreement earn in right by Goldgroup Resources Inc.)

Company's Secondary Properties

The Company's secondary property interests include the ATW diamond prospect in Canada (net 64.8% property interest), the Merit prospect in Canada (100% interest), the San Carlos prospect in Mexico (100% interest), the Yago prospect in Mexico (100% interest), the Tuligtic prospect in Mexico (100% interest), the Matehuapil prospect in Mexico (100% interest subject to a 60% option agreement earn in right by Apex Silver Mines Limited) and the Caldera prospect in Mexico (100% interest).

In February 2010, the Bufa prospect in Mexico was sold to Lincoln Mining Corporation subject to a 2% NSR.

The PV prospect in Canada was sold to Consolidated Spire Ventures Ltd. during Fiscal 2006. The MOR, Tim and other prospects in Canada and the Erika prospect in Mexico were sold to Tarsis Resources Ltd. (formerly Tarsis Capital Corp.) during Fiscal 2007 (refer to The MOR Prospect - Canada). During Fiscal 2008, the Ram prospect in Canada was sold to Ross River Minerals Inc. subject to a 2% NSR and the Prospector Mountain prospect was sold to Tarsis Resources Ltd.

The Company has an investigation portfolio of other property holdings in Canada, United States and Mexico that are not considered either principal or secondary properties. The Company determines the category of a property based on exploration which is always subject to change based upon results received.

The Company also entered into a joint venture agreement in Fiscal 2005 with Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation ("JOGMEC") to undertake a regional grassroots exploration program for base metal deposits over a selected area in Mexico. During Fiscal 2007, JOGMEC withdrew from all joint venture activities.

Business Overview

Quality Control

The Company employs a strict quality control program for samples taken during its exploration programs. For drilling programs a quality control program is in place which includes the insertion of blanks, field duplicates and certified standards into the sample stream.

Chain of Custody

Samples of rock and drill core and cuttings are sealed by the sampler and kept under control of a qualified person until they are shipped to a laboratory.

Sample Handling

Soil and stream sediment samplers have been trained to industry standard levels of sampling methodology. In general, the Company sieves stream sediment samples to -20 mesh in the field during preparation. Samplers are required to not wear any jewellery or clothing or use equipment which may contaminate the sample. All sample locations are geographically located at the time of sampling using the Global Positioning System. The Company has prepared standardized sample information cards for samplers to record information concerning the sample location, type and medium. Outcrop, float and dump rock samples are collected by geologists who record similarly ordered geologic information relating to the sample taken.

Blanks

Blank material, a sample of crushed and pulverized rock, known to contain very low or non detectable concentration of gold, is inserted as a pulp into the sample stream on an interval of every 20 samples. Blanks are intended to detect possible contamination.

Duplicates

During drill programs the company routinely includes a field duplicate into the sample stream, spaced at 20 sample intervals. Field duplicate samples are splits of drill core or reverse circulation cuttings from the sample interval. The resulting two field duplicate samples are submitted with separate sample numbers "blind" to the assay lab and separately treated as normal samples. The samples are taken randomly with no regard to rock type, geographic

position or degree of alteration or mineralization. These field duplicated are then used to detect the cumulative uncertainties associated with the entire sampling and analytical process.

Standards

During drill programs the company routinely includes a field duplicate into the sample stream, spaced at 20 sample intervals. Certified standards are purchased from CDN Resource Labs of Vancouver and are prepared by this professional third party lab according to industry standard and accepted methodologies. Standards are utilized to monitor the accuracy of the laboratory work.

Maintaining properties

The following is a general statement about government requirements for holding mineral properties in the jurisdictions where the Company works.

In Canada, mining law is a provincial or territorial matter. Maintaining a mineral property requires annual assessment work or cash in lieu of work.

In the United States, federal mining laws govern mining claims on federal land, including land administered by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). A payment of U.S.\$125 per claim is payable to the BLM by September 1 of each year per twenty acre mining claim. This is filed in advance for the upcoming assessment year.

In Mexico, mining law is a federal matter. The government requires annual assessment work, amounts per hectare, which increase with the size and age of the claim. Land taxes per hectare also have to be paid by January 31 and July 31 each year. Both amounts are subject to inflation accounting and the inflation adjustment number for each fiscal period is published in the official gazette.

PRINCIPLE PROPERTY INTEREST IN CANADA

The Elk Property - Canada

The Elk Property contains a known mineral deposit but all current work by the Company on the property is exploratory in nature.

Option to Acquire Interest

Initial staking was undertaken in November 1986 with additions in 1987, 1988, 1989 and 2006. A block comprising 72 units was optioned in October 1988. The Siwash North mining lease was issued in September 1992. Claim acquisition and subsequent work were conducted by Cordilleran Engineering Ltd. for the Company's predecessor ("Fairfield") until April 1995 when Fairfield assumed operations. Fairfield merged with Almaden Resources Corporation in February 2002 and the claims were transferred to the amalgamated company Almaden Minerals Ltd.

Expenditures to Date

During Fiscal 2009, the Company incurred \$322,384 in evaluation of the property, primarily on metallurgical testing, economic and engineering analysis and re-interpretation of geology. As at December 31, 2009, the Company had deferred costs of \$6,245,752 on this property.

Location and Access

The Elk Property consists of 28 contiguous mineral claims comprising 783 cells plus a 15 hectare mining lease located 40 kilometers west of Peachland, British Columbia in the Similkameen Mining Division. The claims were converted to the new computer based cell system in July and August of 2005.

The claims cover forested, gently rolling hills with fair to poor bedrock exposure. The property is accessible by paved highway, 50 kilometers from Westbank, British Columbia, or 50 kilometers from the town of Merritt, British Columbia.

History

The property includes the Siwash Gold Mine, which, between 1992 and 1997, produced 51,460 ounces (1,600,400 gm) of gold at an average grade of 2.78 oz/t (95.32gm/t).

Work conducted on the property from 1986 to 1991 consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, linecutting, soil sampling, geophysics, excavator trenching (8.69 km), diamond drilling (111 holes, 12,524 m) and road construction.

During 1992, a bulk sample was extracted from an open pit on the Siwash vein in the Siwash North area. It totalled 2240 tons (2032 tonnes) grading 4.016 ounces/ton (137.7 gm/t) gold. A total of 70 reverse circulation holes were drilled to confirm the vein grade and continuity in the 1993 pit expansion area. Open pit mining was carried out by Wiltech Developments of Kelowna, B.C. under the supervision of Cordilleran Engineering. The ore was shipped to the Noranda smelter in Rouyn, Quebec in November.

In 1993, bulk sampling from the open pit continued with the extraction of 3733 tons (3386 tonnes) of mineralized material grading 3.080 oz/t (105.6 gm/t) gold. The 3.5 by 3.0 metre decline was collared at the 1628m elevation in June and reached the 1570m elevation in October. Test mining stopes were excavated at the 1611 and 1570 levels. Ore from the open pit and underground operations was shipped through the summer and fall to the Asarco smelter in Helena Montana. Eleven reverse circulation holes were drilled to the south of the open pit to provide closer spaced data for the planning of the 1994 open pit expansion.

In 1994, Fairfield received a mining permit, the open pit was expanded to a total size of 458,000 cubic metres and 10,119 tons (9,180 tonnes) of ore grading 2.669 oz/ton (91.51gm/t) gold were extracted. The ore was crushed to minus 6 inches and was shipped to the Asarco Smelter in Helena, Montana. Fairfield received credits for gold, silver and silica. An underground drill program was carried out at ten to twenty metre centres for a total of 2419 metres in 84 NQ holes to help define underground mineable shoots.

During 1995 underground development was completed to the 1511m elevation and longhole and shrinkage mining tests were carried out with shrinkage proving to be the more applicable method. An underground drill program comprising 217 NQ holes at ten metres centres for a total of 7612 metres was undertaken to fully test the area accessible by the existing underground development. Ninety-eight surface NQ diamond drill holes tested the areas beyond the reach of the decline and other targets on the claim group for a total of 4645m. Including all previous drilling, an area of about 340m by 150m had been tested at a hole spacing of less than 20m.

Surface diamond drilling totalling 6946.34 meters in 88 holes was completed on the Siwash mining lease during 1996. Detailed drilling was carried out in the area of the proposed Phase 5.5 open pit at approximately 20 meter centers. Five holes were drilled in the Deep B area down dip from the existing underground development. A new vein, known as the WD zone was outlined by 25 holes. A soil geochemistry anomaly in the Gold Creek West area was examined with five drill holes.

Limited prospecting, environmental monitoring and reclamation were done on the property between 1997 and 1999.

During August 2000, Fairfield completed a twelve-hole 1400-metre drill program on the property which targeted three gold bearing quartz vein systems in the Siwash Mine area. Prospecting in a new logging clearcut one kilometre to the east of the mine area has resulted in the discovery of two northeast trending structures coincident with anomalous gold soil values.

During 2001, a 230-metre trenching program comprising seven trenches was carried out on the claims in the Siwash East and Gold Creek West areas. The trenches were dug to determine the source of gold bearing quartz fragments found on surface and in road cuts. Six trenches in the Siwash East area, located 1.7 km to the east of the Siwash Mine site, exposed quartz veins up to 20cm thick and narrow pyritic fault zones cutting quartz monzonite adjacent to an andesite dyke. The andesite dyke was traced over 150 metres in four trenches with strong alteration and narrow bands of pyritic gouge containing quartz fragments in the immediate vicinity of the dyke. Trench SE01-4 was dug to a depth of 2.5 metres and exposed a steeply dipping quartz vein about 20cm thick. A 0.5 by 0.5 meter panel sample of the same vein taken in the wall of the trench returned 0.635 oz/ton (21.8 gm/t) gold and 0.96 oz/ton (32.9 gm/t) silver. Adjacent trenches 35 meters to the west and 50 meters east exposed the andesite dyke with a strong alteration zone but no quartz veins and weak gold values.

Trench GCT01-1 was excavated the Gold Creek West area, 400 meters southwest of the mine site, to further expose a quartz vein discovered earlier in the year by hand trenching. Deeper excavation revealed a discontinuous quartz vein approximately 30cm thick over a length of nine meters hosted in strongly argillically altered quartz monzonite that shows evidence of slumping and deformation. The vein returned a value of 0.598 oz/ton (20.5 gm/t) gold and 1.74 oz/ton (59.6 gm/t) silver from a 0.8 meter by 0.5 meter panel sample.

A comprehensive review of the property database was completed on August 31, 2001 by Leo King, P.Eng., an independent consultant. His report recommends a three stage 9500 meter drill program to further explore the Siwash, Gold Creek West and WD vein systems.

During the 2002 field season twenty six NQ diamond drill holes tested the WD, B Zone, Gold Creek West and Bullion Creek vein systems for a total of 4996m. Seven holes were drilled into the WD zone to test the perimeter of the known shoot. The WD veins were intersected in all holes close to the projected depths. Eleven holes were drilled into the Deep B shoot located immediately below the existing underground development to fill-in the drill spacing to less than 25 meters and to test the perimeter of the known mineralization. Two holes were drilled on the west side of the existing open pit to help determine the feasibility of a pit expansion to the west. The Gold Creek West vein located approximately 450m southwest of the existing open pit was tested with four holes in two 50 meter step-outs to the west of the existing grid. Two holes were drilled into the Bullion Creek structure located 700 meters to the north of the open pit to test a geochemical anomaly.

During Fiscal 2002 the Company purchased a mill for possible use at the Siwash property. The mill, with a rated capacity of 125 tons per day, was purchased for U.S.\$75,000 (CDN\$118,500). During Fiscal 2003, the mill was dismantled and moved to a storage facility near the property at a cost of \$204,766. There has been no feasibility study to justify construction of the mill nor have permits to construct the mill been applied for. The mill was purchased because it would be suitable for processing the Siwash mineralized material and the price was below replacement cost. This low cost could have an impact on project economics. If studies indicate it would not be feasible to install this mill on the Siwash project, the mill will be sold.

Thirty NQ diamond drill holes drilled between August 6 and November 1, 2003 tested the WD Zone for a total of 6570.56m. Seven holes were drilled into the WD vein system to the west of the north-northwest trending RB fault located roughly between 2340E and 2400E.

Twenty five holes were drilled to the east of the RB fault between 2370E and 2670E to extend the known resource. The WD zone(s) were intersected in all but three holes which were terminated before the target depth due to excessive deviation or bad ground conditions. The known zone was extended to 2670E and to a depth of 340m below surface and 380m down dip. Fill-in drilling on sections 2445E, 2495E and 2545E intersected the WD veins at the expected depth however gold grades were not as high as those found on adjacent fences.

The 2004 diamond drill program in the Siwash Gold Mine area was completed in early November for a total of 10,265 meters of NQ drilling in 44 holes. The program extended the known perimeter of the WD zone 150 metres to the east and 100 meters down dip in 50 meter step-outs. Seven holes were drilled into the B zone to test a southwest shoot to depth and to fill in between existing 50 meter intercepts below the existing mine workings. Four holes were drilled to test the Bullion Creek zone over a 100m strike length. All completed holes intersected the projected zones. Two holes were abandoned due to poor ground conditions. Geological interpretation and re-assaying was completed and a summary of composited drill results greater than 10 gm/t-meter Au is listed below.

Hole Number	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Interval(m)	True Width (m)	Zone	Gold gm/t	Silver gm/t
SND04391	55.23	55.74	0.51	0.50	B	74.83	119.25
SND04390	55.05	55.65	0.60	0.60	B	43.40	90.68
SND04390	55.15	68.39	13.24	13.15	B	3.11	4.71
SND04390	43.00	68.39	25.39	24.01	B	1.76	2.58
SND04400	297.29	297.80	0.51	0.50	B	48.12	27.14
SND04403	337.80	338.34	0.54	0.50	B	20.26	9.64
SND04408	192.00	192.58	0.58	0.50	B	22.14	12.64
SND04374	50.10	53.61	3.51	3.42	Bb	8.51	32.79
SND04375	14.87	36.40	21.53	20.43	Bb	0.69	0.14
SND04390	67.39	68.41	1.02	1.00	C	13.73	6.89
SND04369	160.55	161.20	0.65	0.50	WD	24.75	44.22

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SND04406	202.23	203.42	1.19	0.50	WD	22.81	32.61
SND04384	155.70	156.88	1.18	1.00	WDa	61.81	99.82
SND04386	198.50	199.21	0.71	0.50	WDa	21.62	26.05
SND04367	214.63	222.74	8.11	5.79	WD2	5.97	4.81
SND04367	214.59	215.34	0.75	0.60	WD2	20.51	14.55
SND04368	157.76	158.32	0.56	0.50	WD2	31.18	32.93
SND04372	233.00	235.60	2.60	2.22	WD2	4.80	7.56
SND04407	179.37	179.90	0.53	0.50	WD2	20.70	53.26
SND04366	176.05	193.20	17.15	11.27	WD2-3	2.39	1.85
SND04367	222.00	222.74	0.74	0.50	WD3	31.71	31.30
SND04367	217.33	222.83	5.50	4.60	WD3	5.94	4.15

26

Water sampling from eight sites around the mine area has been carried out since 1991 to determine changes in element concentrations due to mining and exploration activities. Metal levels in the major creeks have remained well within guideline limits though some minor increases in Cu and Zn have been noted in the sumps and minor creeks in the immediate minesite area. Benthic invertebrate studies were carried out during 2003, 2004 and 2006 which determined that invertebrate populations have not been significantly effected.

The 2005 diamond drill program in the Siwash Gold Mine area of the Elk property was completed in late October for a total of 8,394 meters of NQ drilling in 36 holes

The high grade core of the WD vein system has now been tested at intervals of 25m along strike and 50m down dip. The vein was intersected in all holes and has a drill tested strike length of 710m and down-dip length of 430m. Four holes tested the continuity of the WD to WD3 zones to the south and west of the 2004 drill grid. All four holes intersected the targeted zones.

Five holes were drilled to test the western projection of a gold shoot in the B vein that was outlined during the 2004 drill program below the existing mine workings. The targeted vein was intersected in four of these holes and one hole was not completed due to poor ground conditions. The PC vein, a flat lying vein located above the B vein, returned significant assay results.

60

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Five holes were drilled into the Siwash Lake Zone located 700m south of the B vein to test the continuity of the veins intersected in 1996. The Lake zone (LZ) veins were intersected in all holes and results are listed below.

Hole Number	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Sample Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Zone	Gold gm/t	Silver gm/t
SND05410	217.31	217.89	0.58	0.50	B	73.565	62.75
SND05411	259.12	260.73	1.61	0.50	B	16.774	26.70
SND05412	269.20	269.78	0.58	0.50	B	13.662	21.78
SND05424	306.36	306.87	0.51	0.50	B	34.348	39.14
SND05426	52.24	52.75	0.51	0.50	B	31.091	67.92
SND05422	25.95	26.46	0.51	0.50	B	10.395	5.85
SLD05438	87.60	88.10	0.50	0.50	LZ1	10.530	19.97
SLD05439	37.30	38.29	0.99	0.75	LZ2	17.127	168.90
SND05423	225.03	225.53	0.50	0.50	PC	41.425	101.81
SND05411	229.64	230.22	0.58	0.50	PC2	36.214	0.00
SND05413	171.36	172.36	1.00	0.50	WD	13.799	37.08
SND05425	120.80	121.66	0.86	0.65	WD	23.455	43.50
SND05426	305.03	305.76	0.73	0.50	WD	14.264	94.58
SND05427	249.23	249.97	0.74	0.50	WD	46.075	86.82
SND05429	195.23	196.65	1.42	0.50	WD	14.710	27.15
SND05432	125.85	126.50	0.65	0.50	WD	19.083	19.64
SND05434	233.48	234.05	0.57	0.50	WD	14.407	30.76
SND05415	280.99	281.70	0.71	0.50	WD2	21.666	26.58
SND05417	249.45	249.98	0.53	0.50	WD2	16.280	90.71
SND05420	169.47	170.25	0.78	0.50	WDa	15.398	35.85
SND05421	228.06	228.77	0.71	0.50	WDb	90.862	127.48
SND05422	258.16	259.78	1.62	0.50	WDb	10.046	11.76
SND05430	135.57	136.09	0.52	0.50	WDb	16.614	25.09

The 2006 program consisted of 8,873 meters of diamond drilling in 58 holes. This program focused on testing the near surface continuity and grade of the WD vein, increasing the density of drill hole intersections to 25 by 50 meters to approximately 100 meters below surface. The vein was intersected in all holes and now has been drill tested along strike for 730 meters and down dip for 450 meters.

Also as part of the 2006 program, seventeen holes were drilled on the B Zone. Four of these holes tested the zone at depth and the remainder the area below and to the east of the open pit.

Four holes tested the Siwash East zone located 2 kilometres of the minesite. Quartz veins adjacent to a steeply dipping andesite dyke were intersected but no significant gold results were returned from sampling.

Assaying has been completed and a summary of composite drill results greater than 10 gram-meters gold is listed below. True widths are based on core to vein angles.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Gold (oz/t)	Silver (oz/t)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
SND06451	20.49	20.79	0.30	0.30	0.418	0.087	14.33	2.98
SND06453	168.12	168.42	0.30	0.26	0.869	0.612	29.79	20.98
SND06454	184.18	184.48	0.30	0.30	2.932	5.746	100.53	197.01
SND06456	178.15	178.45	0.30	0.28	0.871	0.671	29.86	23.01
SND06459	181.25	181.55	0.30	0.28	0.316	0.700	10.83	24.00
SND06461	58.52	58.82	0.30	0.28	0.547	0.146	18.75	5.01
SND06462	299.31	299.81	0.50	0.48	2.125	0.642	72.86	22.01
SND06463	328.99	329.49	0.50	0.47	0.724	1.167	24.82	40.01
SND06463	329.49	329.99	0.50	0.43	0.618	0.467	21.19	16.01
SND06464	139.03	139.28	0.25	0.22	0.403	0.204	13.82	6.99
SND06467	88.92	89.26	0.34	0.31	1.158	2.100	39.70	72.00
SND06467	91.45	91.91	0.46	0.25	0.342	0.671	11.73	23.01
SND06468	120.67	121.27	0.60	0.23	0.525	1.896	18.00	65.01
SND06469	25.72	26.18	0.46	0.45	0.325	1.837	11.14	62.98
SND06470	81.55	81.85	0.30	0.26	0.448	0.437	15.36	14.98
SND06471	86.58	86.91	0.33	0.32	0.421	0.437	14.43	14.98
SND06472	43.03	43.63	0.60	0.52	2.232	7.233	76.53	247.99
SND06472	102.90	103.20	0.30	0.29	0.865	0.612	29.66	20.98
SND06473	112.75	113.08	0.33	0.23	0.442	0.962	15.15	32.98
SND06473	143.37	143.67	0.30	0.24	0.394	0.175	13.51	6.00
SND06475	129.10	129.51	0.41	0.35	0.361	1.721	12.38	59.01
SND06477	26.31	26.70	0.39	0.30	1.315	1.896	45.09	65.01
SND06479	75.65	76.01	0.36	?	0.622	0.904	21.33	30.99
SND06481	63.53	63.83	0.30	0.25	2.418	2.100	82.90	72.00
SND06486	45.03	45.33	0.30	0.27	0.904	1.662	30.99	56.98
SND06487	83.58	84.23	0.65	0.44	0.352	2.333	12.07	79.99
SND06493	74.78	75.40	0.62	0.34	0.311	0.904	10.66	30.99
SND06499	114.06	114.44	0.38	0.25	1.438	2.800	49.30	96.00
SND06501	173.72	174.07	0.35	0.32	0.378	0.787	12.96	26.98
SND06502	42.66	42.96	0.30	0.26	0.370	0.262	12.69	8.98
SND06502	71.91	72.21	0.30	?	2.015	3.412	69.09	116.98

Note:

m signifies meters; g/t signifies grams per tonne; oz/t signifies ounces per ton.

The qualified person and supervisor for the 2006 exploration drill program was Wojtek Jakubowski, P. Geo., an employee of the Company at the time. All samples were analyzed at Acme Analytical Labs ("Acme") in Vancouver using wet geochemical, fire assay and metallics techniques. Duplicates, blanks and standards were inserted into the sample stream as part of the Company's ongoing quality control program at the Elk Deposit. Check assays were carried out by ALS Chemex Labs in Vancouver.

During Fiscal 2007, the Company completed an intensive geological review, involving three senior geologists, of the deposit, resulting in changes to the interpretation of the shape of the orebody. Geologists modeled a total of 25 separate mineralized structures on cross sections and combined these sections to form three dimensional solids using industry standard software. The mineralized solids were grouped geographically into 3 vein sets: B-Veins, WD-Veins and Other veins not related to B or WD. Composites were formed at 0.5 m intervals that honoured the solid boundaries. Semivariograms were produced for structures with sufficient data to model. A block model consisting of blocks 10 m E-W, 2.5 m N-S and 5 m vertical was superimposed over the solids with blocks coded for the percentage of each solid present. Gold grade was interpolated into each block with some proportion of mineralized structure present by ordinary kriging. Blocks were classified as measured, indicated or inferred based on semivariogram parameters and compliance with NI 43-101. Results were presented as grade-tonnage tables for the mineralized portion of the blocks. No external dilution has been applied.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES

This section uses the term "Measured Resources" and "Indicated Resources". We advise U.S. investors that while this term is recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize it. The estimation of measured resources and indicated resources involves greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic feasibility than the estimation of proven and probable reserves. US investors are cautioned not to assume that mineral resources in these categories will be converted into reserves.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF INFERRED RESOURCES

This section uses the term "inferred resources". We advise U.S. investors that while this term is recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize it. The estimation of inferred resources involves far greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic viability than the estimation of other categories of resources. US investors are cautioned not to assume that estimates of inferred mineral resources exist, are economically mineable, or will be upgraded into measured or indicated mineral resources.

MEASURED				INDICATED			
Au Cutoff	Tonnes > Cutoff	Grade > Cutoff		Tonnes > Cutoff	Grade > Cutoff		
(g/t)	(tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Contained Ozs.	(tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Contained Ozs.	
1.00	320,000	11.585	119,200	581,000	8.952	167,200	
MEASURED PLUS INDICATED				INFERRED			
Au Cutoff	Tonnes > Cutoff	Grade > Cutoff		Tonnes > Cutoff	Grade > Cutoff		
(g/t)	(tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Contained Ozs.	(tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Contained Ozs.	
1.00	901,000	9.887	286,400	826,000	7.949	211,100	

In October 2009, the Company received an updated geological model and 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate from Lions Gate Geological Consulting Inc. ("LGGC") for its Elk gold deposit. The new model and resource estimate incorporated drilling results from 2007 not included in the previous estimate prepared by Giroux Consultants Ltd. in April, 2007. A review of the new and historical data resulted in a revised geological model and mineral resource estimate. The new model recognises eight separate vein zones that comprise the B vein system and four separate zones that comprise the WD vein. Almaden's management believes that this new model and resource more accurately reflects the geology of the vein system.

The Elk project has resource estimate blocks that are both close to surface and may be amendable to open pit mining methods and deeper high grade blocks that may be amenable to underground mining methods. Mr. Gordon Zurowski, P.Eng. of PEG Mining Consultants Inc. ("PEG") produced a pit shell that LGGC incorporated in the mineral resource estimation tabulations. The input parameters used by PEG for the pit shell do not result from project specific studies but are considered to be reasonable cost assumptions for the style and size of the Elk project. The 2009 mineral resource estimate for the Elk project is declared using 1.0 Au g/t cut-off for blocks that are within the resource estimation pit shell and a 5.0 Au g/t cut-off for blocks below the pit shell. A summary of the 2009 LGGC estimate is provided in table 1. LGGC has reviewed the pit-shell parameters and finds them reasonable for inclusion in the mineral resource estimation.

For purposes of an equitable comparison, LGGC also tabulated the gold grade blocks of the 2009 estimate using a global cut-off of 1 g/t Au which was also used in 2007 (Table 2). The 2009 mineral resource estimate includes a minimum vein thickness of between 1.2 and 1.5 meter wide for the vein solids, resulting in dilution of the more narrow vein intercepts. This dilution, accompanied by an updated geological interpretation of the vein sets, has lowered the grade of some vein intercepts but has resulted in an increased tonnage for the 2009 mineral resource estimation.

A complete copy of the report provided by LGGC will be placed on the company's website. The Elk deposit veins are open along strike and to depth. In addition to the B and WD vein systems, there are other known veins and exploration targets on the 15,000 hectare property. The Company's management believes there is excellent potential to increase the mineral resource at the Elk deposit through further exploration. On May 15th, 2008 the Company released results of metallurgical test work performed by G & T Metallurgical Services Ltd. ("G & T") of Kamloops, an ISO 9001:2000 accredited laboratory, on diamond drill core recovered during the 2007 season. The tests, which examined feed grades between 5 and 47 g/t gold, had average gold recoveries of 95% using gravity plus cyanidation. The company owns mill equipment, presently in storage near the property, which could be an important factor in any future development plans for the project.

Summary of the technical details used by LGGC to complete the 2009 Resource Estimate for the Elk Project:

- The Elk gold project is a mesothermal quartz vein gold deposit hosted by the Okanagan Complex Batholith. Two vein systems, the B Vein and the WD Vein have been included in the current resource estimation.
- The resource estimate reported in this news release was prepared by Susan Lomas, P.Geol., President and Principal Consultant of Lions Gate Geological Consulting Inc., who is the independent Qualified Person (as defined by NI 43-101) and reviewed the geological and analytical information in sufficient detail to support the data incorporated in the resource estimate. The Mineral Resource was completed on September 21st, 2009, and was built using GEMS® software and includes gold assay results from 419 surface and 290 underground diamond drill holes.
- Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the deposit. The B Vein System has a large underground drilled area where the drill hole spacing approaches 10m, and much of the rest of the vein is supported by 25 m spaced drilling while the edges and deeper sections of the veins have between 50m to 100m spaced drill holes. The WD Vein System is typically supported by 35 to 50m spaced drill holes with wider spaced drilling on the edges and deeper sections of the veins. The B and WD Vein Systems were modeled on sections and three dimensional solids were built to tag the assay database and the block model. The solids were built to a minimum down-hole thickness of 1.2 to 1.5m wide so that the vein solids would have a minimum true thickness of between 1.0 and 1.2m thick.
- There are 9,769 gold assay results in the project database and LGGC tagged 3,432 of them as representing the vein intersections and these were composited to 0.3m and included in the mineral resource estimate. The gold assay results were reviewed for extreme grades and LGGC applied a top gold grade cap to some vein domains and further added a restricted outlier strategy to one of the vein domains to restrict the influence of unusually high gold assays. A total of 35 assays were capped prior to compositing the data. The holes drilled between 2000 and 2007 (the last drill program) were supported by a reasonable QAQC program including blanks, core duplicates and after 2003, Standard Reference Material (purchased from CDN Laboratories) samples were included. Prior to 2000, the entire core sample was shipped for analysis at Acme Laboratories in Vancouver with some check analysis being completed at Chemex Laboratories in Vancouver. LGGC accepts that the gold assay results are reasonable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource Estimation.
- Blocks in the model measure 2m in height, 5m along the long axis of the vein and 1 m wide. This small block size is supported in the best drilled areas of the deposit and was chosen to support a scoping study on underground mining extraction method for the bulk of the deposit. Potential for open pit extraction is also to be studied for the near surface material.
- The gold grade composites were interpolated into the block model using inverse distance method to the fourth power. The block model was validated by visual inspection on sections and plans and by geostatistical review.

- The estimate was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources in accordance with the CIM definition standards for mineral resources and mineral reserves. The classification strategy for the block model considered both the sample spacing and confidence in the geological continuity of the veins.
- Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral resource estimates do not account for mineability, selectivity, mining loss and dilution. These mineral resource estimates include inferred mineral resources that are normally considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is also no certainty that these inferred mineral resources will be converted to measured and indicated mineral resource categories through further drilling, or into mineral reserves once economic considerations are applied.

Recent exploration work

In addition, management decided to update metallurgical parameters for the project. Various reports have been commissioned on the project, however all metallurgical studies pre-date the implementation of NI 43-101. In order to achieve NI 43-101 compliance for the metallurgical testwork, fresh diamond drill holes were completed to provide bulk samples for testing. Metallurgical testwork is being carried out under the supervision of Mr. John Follinsbee, P.Eng., of G & T Metallurgical Services Ltd., of Kamloops, BC.

Between August and October, 2007, the Company carried out a diamond drill program on the property, consisting of 2,469 metres of drilling in 9 holes. A summary of the highlights from the assays is presented in the table below:

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gold (opt)
SND07504	36.27	36.63	0.36	2.80	0.08
SND07505	151.65	152.23	0.58	14.60	0.43
SND07506	191.00	194.16	3.16	45.20	1.32
<i>Including</i>	192.10	193.16	1.06	131.00	3.82
SND0707	207.60	207.98	0.38	3.80	0.11
SND0708	157.16	159.66	2.50	10.30	0.30
<i>Including</i>	158.01	158.66	0.65	39.30	1.15
SND0708	399.51	402.01	2.50	26.20	0.76
<i>Including</i>	400.40	401.12	0.72	90.00	2.63
SND07509	31.70	31.98	0.28	30.30	0.88
SND07509	42.66	42.88	0.22	28.10	0.82
SND07509	212.29	214.40	2.11	22.50	0.66
SND07509	219.69	220.76	1.07	8.40	0.25
SND07510	218.95	219.36	0.41	38.60	1.13
SND07511	143.28	143.57	0.29	15.10	0.44
SND07511	178.70	179.22	0.52	27.70	0.81
SND07512	52.84	53.14	0.30	9.42	0.27

The qualified person responsible for supervising the 2007 drill program is Mr. Jim Hylands, B.A.Sc., P.Eng., an independent consultant.

During Fiscal 2008, the Company received a report detailing the metallurgical performance of ore samples from the property. Average gold recoveries of 95% were achieved using a gravity plus cyanidation flowsheet over a range of head grades. The tests, which examined feed grades between 5 and 47 g/t gold, were carried out by G & T Metallurgical Services Ltd. ("G & T") of Kamloops on diamond drill core recovered during the 2007 season. G & T is an ISO 9001:2000 accredited laboratory and work was conducted under the supervision of Mr. John Follinsbee, P.Eng. A single gravity plus flotation test achieved a gold recovery of 95% also. Additional flotation tests may be necessary to confirm this result is representative of the expected performance of a gravity plus flotation flowsheet.

Silver recoveries of 86% were reported using the gravity - cyanide flowsheet, although a silver resource has not yet been calculated for the property.

Geology and Mineral Deposits

Gold-silver mineralization on the Elk Property is hosted by mesothermal pyritiferous quartz veins and pyritiferous altered granite and volcanics. The mineralized features generally trend northeasterly and are thought to be Late Cretaceous or Tertiary in age. To date, mineralization has been located in eight areas of the Elk property: Siwash North, South Showing, Discovery Showing, Lake Zone, End Zone, Great Wall Zone, Elusive Creek, Gold Creek West, WD Zone and the Bullion Creek area.

Infrastructure

All major services and labour can be found in Merritt or Westbank, towns accessible by four lane highway to the east and west of the property. There is good road access throughout most of the property by logging roads and a major highway (97C) crosses the northern claims. Single phase power is available at the highway 2km north of the mine site. Cell phone and radio phone communications are available from the mine site.

Planned Work Program - Fiscal 2010, Ending December 31, 2010

The Company is currently developing plans for a program of exploration on the property. It is contemplated that newly identified areas of interest will be tested by surface drilling. Total proposed drill footage is not yet determined, but if approved, the drill program will likely cost approximately \$800,000. Underground exploration and drilling is also being discussed. Cost estimates have not been received but this could cost approximately \$5,000,000. These programs would be contingent on permitting and possibly the availability of financing. LGGC has recommended that Almaden contract the services of an engineering firm to produce an economic analysis of the project to explore the potential for either or both open pit and underground extraction methods. Almaden plans to proceed with this recommendation in 2010 and is in discussions with several engineering firms.

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY INTEREST IN MEXICO

The Caballo Blanco Prospect - Mexico

The Caballo Blanco Prospect is without known reserves and all current work by the Company on the prospect is exploratory in nature.

Option to Acquire Interest

In 1996, the Company signed an option to purchase agreement with two private Mexican individuals for the approximately 40,000 acre property. Under the terms of the agreement, to earn a 60% in the property, the Company had to issue a total of 200,000 shares and pay U.S.\$500,000 plus value added tax over four and a half years. To earn the remaining 40% interest, the Company had to pay an additional U.S.\$500,000 plus value added tax within a year of earning its 60% interest, plus a 2.5% NSR from any production. The Company could have reduced this NSR to 1.5% for a fixed payment of U.S.\$2,000,000 plus value added tax payable equally over 10 years.

The agreement was amended in January 2003. To earn a 100% interest, the Company must issue a total of 200,000 shares of its stock and pay U.S.\$668,500 plus value added tax by March 6, 2007 (amended) which issue and payment have been made. The underlying owner would also receive a NSR of 2.5% to 1% ("sliding scale NSR") based on the rate of production. The Company can purchase 50% of this NSR for a fixed payment of U.S.\$750,000 plus value added tax.

In Fiscal 2003, the Company entered into an agreement with Comaplex Minerals Corp. ("Comaplex"). To earn a 60% interest, Comaplex was obligated to keep the property in good standing and incur exploration expenditures totalling U.S.\$2,000,000 by January 16, 2007. During Fiscal 2006, Comaplex completed the earn-in requirements. In Fiscal 2007, the Company acquired Comaplex's 60% option interest for U.S.\$1,250,000 and made the final payment of U.S.\$210,000 plus value added tax to the underlying owner, now holding a 100% interest in the property subject to the sliding scale NSR.

Also in April 2007, the Company entered into an option agreement with Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. ("CGH"). To earn a 70% interest, CGH agreed to keep the property in good standing, issue 1,000,000 million shares of CGH to the Company (received), make a US\$500,000 payment (received), incur exploration expenditures totalling U.S.\$12,000,000 and fund all costs required for the completion of a bankable feasibility study. The Company would be entitled to participate in whatever terms CGH may have negotiated for production financing.

In February 2010, the Company agreed to terms with NGEx Resources Inc. ("NGEx"; formerly Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.) and Goldgroup Resources Inc. ("Goldgroup"). NGEx and Goldgroup concluded an arrangement whereby Goldgroup could take over NGEx's (not yet exercised) option agreement to acquire a 70% interest in the prospect from Almaden. Under the terms of the agreement, a portion of the property will be separated from that agreement to form the now named "El Cobre" project, to be owned 60% by Almaden and 40% by Goldgroup. This arrangement is subject to Goldgroup earning its 70% interest in the prospect. Goldgroup has agreed to pay a NSR to NGEx of 1.5% on Goldgroup's portion of both the El Cobre and Caballo Blanco projects. Both Almaden and Goldgroup will hold a working interest in the El Cobre Project. Almaden will be the operator of exploration programs.

Expenditures to Date

During Fiscal 2009, the Company incurred \$17,062 in exploration costs which were not recovered. As at December 31, 2009, the Company had deferred costs of \$71,015 on this prospect.

Location and Access

The Caballo Blanco project, consisting of mineral concessions, currently comprising about 8,200 hectares, is located in the state of Veracruz about 75 kilometres northwest along the Pan American highway in eastern Mexico from the city of Veracruz.

Infrastructure

The prospective areas of the prospect are all located within 10 kilometres of a paved highway and Mexico's only nuclear power plant. Veracruz, located 75 kilometres south of the prospect, is a large and well serviced city.

History and Recent Work

The area was staked in 1993 as a new discovery. The Company carried out limited exploration on the property in 1995 with mixed results, and subsequently provided the owner with funding to continue prospecting under a "grubstake" agreement. Further mineralization was found and an option agreement was negotiated. Since 1996, the Company's efforts have focussed on three distinct areas of alteration and mineralisation known as the Central Grid Zone, Highway Zone and Northern Zone respectively. Most of the work to date has been carried out on the Central Grid and Highway zones. Geological mapping, sampling, geochemical surveys, magnetic and induced polarization (IP) geophysical surveys were carried out, mostly in 1997. A 2,390 metre reverse circulation drill program was carried out by the Company in 1998 on the Central Grid Zone. This drilling intersected both porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization and high-grade gold-silver mineralization in veins apparently spatially peripheral to the porphyry system. In the Highway Zone, soil geochemistry, geologic mapping, and induced polarisation geophysical surveys identified a large altered area containing evidence of a high sulphidation epithermal system. The Northern Zone is a large area of argillic alteration, within which preliminary prospecting and geochemical surveys have identified areas

of elevated gold-copper-arsenic in silicified rock. Highly anomalous values have been found in stream silt samples and boulders in streams, and this area is thought to represent a large unexplored high-sulphidation gold system. In 1999, 2000, and early 2001, the Company carried out limited geological, geochemical, and IP surveys. Late in 2000, the Company purchased exploration data and surrounding claims from Lucero Resources Corp. The Company also purchased a small net smelter return royalty on these claims for \$1,000 Canadian dollars from Lucero's successor in early 2003.

In Fiscal 2001, the Company's subsidiary, Minera Gavilan, S.A. de C.V., signed an agreement with Noranda Exploracion Mexico S.A de C.V. ("Noranda"), a subsidiary of Noranda Inc., which was terminated in Fiscal 2002. Noranda carried out geological mapping, some regional geochemical surveying and diamond drilling. Starting in March 2002, Noranda completed 1789 metres of drilling in seven holes, four in the Central Grid area, and three into the Highway Zone area, aimed at porphyry copper targets. At the Company's expense, two short holes were drilled to test a gold target in the Central Grid part of the property.

Later in Fiscal 2003, Comaplex optioned the property from the Company. Work during 2003 at the Highway and Northern zones consisted of sampling, geologic mapping and induced polarization (IP) geophysics and was complimented by analysis of alteration mineralogy with a PIMA portable infrared spectrometer.

Comaplex started building roads for drilling in mid 2004 but experienced difficulty with construction on the Northern Zone. In November 2004, Comaplex started a 3000 metre drill program to test the Central Grid, Highway and Northern zones of the prospect, the centres of which are located roughly 7 kilometers apart. Drilling was carried out by Comaplex in both 2005 and 2006.

In 2007, the Company conducted a program of geological mapping, geochemical surveys, induced polarization (IP), geophysical surveys and alteration studies. CGH subsequently conducted further geological, geochemical and geophysical survey work as well as road building. Late in 2007, CGH started a diamond drill program which continued until mid 2008. A second phase of drilling with a total of 10,000 metres planned started in late November 2008. Only 3,605.55 meters were drilled in 14 drill holes. In-fill drilling in the La Paila Target encountered predominantly massive to micro-vuggy silica with few intervals of the well developed hydrothermal breccias noted in previous drilling. Gold grades encountered are generally low with the best interval occurring in hole 08CBN-029 where 36.58 meters grade 1.13 g/t gold and 3.7 g/t silver. Other significant values include hole 08CBN-033 where 131.11 meters grade 0.59 g/t gold and 1.4 g/t silver including a 27.4 meter interval grading 1.01 g/t gold and 2.7 g/t silver. Based on 2007-2008 and the 2008-2009 drilling, the best gold grades appear related to north trending structures which probably acted as conduits for fluids creating the hydrothermal breccias and depositing gold. Initial metallurgical bottle roll testing on La Paila target material yielded gold recoveries of 55% or less. More test work is necessary to optimize recoveries. A reconnaissance hole drilled 385 meters north and 105 to 110 meters vertically above anomalous gold values obtained from rock samples in Cerro La Cruz intersected massive, crackle brecciated, largely opaline silica with no gold values. These rocks are believed to represent the cooler, upper most portions of the hydrothermal system. Two holes drilled into the Bandera Sur resistivity anomaly encountered similar massive to weak micro-vuggy, largely opaline silica with no gold values. In Bandera Norte, a single reconnaissance hole drilled at the far east end of the 1200 meter long resistivity anomaly intersected hydrothermal breccias with weakly anomalous gold grading 0.02 g/t Au and 0.3 g/t Ag over 35.05 meters.

In the Pedrero copper-gold target, a single step-out hole collared 250 meters east of 08CBCN-019 returned 137.16 meters grading 0.105% copper and 0.10 g/t gold. The hole continues to demonstrate the presence of a large, underlying copper-gold porphyry system that may extend to Porvenir West and ultimately Porvenir.

Geology and Mineralization

The property occurs in a caldera setting in flat lying volcanic rocks of Miocene age, along the northeastern edge of the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt. It is a new discovery, first identified by sampling in acid sulphate altered quartz stockwork veining, in a road cut for the main coastal highway which yielded anomalous gold values. The property covers three large hydrothermal alteration zones called the Central Grid, the Highway Zone, and the Northern Zone. The Central Grid area is the most deeply eroded and demonstrates porphyry Cu-Au, and low sulfidation Au-Ag style mineralization. The centres of the Highway and Northern zones are located roughly 7 kilometers apart. Geologic and alteration mapping in these areas has identified extensive zones of acid-sulphate alteration including quartz alunite and residual or vuggy silica alteration zones. These zones of alteration, developed in flat lying volcanic rocks, are interpreted to represent high sulphidation gold-silver epithermal systems. Mineralogical evidence is interpreted to indicate that minimal erosion has taken place and the hydrothermal systems are mainly preserved.

Exploration Results

A geochemical soil survey on a grid that covers roughly 3 kilometers by 3 kilometers in the Central Grid area of the property outlined a number of coincident gold-copper anomalies associated with what appears to be two styles of mineralization within a very large alteration zone. In one area, two creeks contain float rock of porphyry style quartz stockwork veining associated with copper-gold mineralization and K-silicate alteration. A geochemical soil survey outlined a copper anomaly roughly 700 meters by 500 meters, with coincident anomalous gold values. The other style of mineralization, gold-silver-copper-lead quartz stockwork and quartz barite veins, is found in several areas.

Geological mapping found that the anomalous gold values are closely associated with areas of widespread k-silicate alteration and copper staining. The geochemical grid was extended northwards to cover possible extensions to the known highly anomalous values.

35

An induced polarization and ground magnetic geophysical program over the Central Grid area identified a very broad zone of elevated chargeability enveloping several intense chargeability highs. These chargeability highs are linear in orientation, and are over one km long. Profiles indicate these anomalies extend from surface to significant depths. These linear highs relate spatially to the presence of outcrop and float of quartz-barite-sulfide veining and associated gold soil geochemistry.

A 2,390 meter reverse circulation drill program started in April and was completed in May 1998.

Holes CB-1 and CB-2 were drilled in the porphyry-copper-gold style target.

Hole CB-1 (located at 5100E and 3400N, drilling east at -60°, 167.6m deep) intersected a mineralized feldspar porphyry cut by quartz stockwork veining. Chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite occur as coatings on fractures and in disseminated form. Bornite is sparsely disseminated. Anomalous results are: from 3m to 167.6m (164.6m) of 0.15% Cu and 0.223 grams/tonne Au, including from 3m to 110m (107m) of 0.18% Cu and 0.254 grams/tonne Au.

82

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Hole CB-2 (located at 5295E and 3400N, drilling west at -50°, 193.5m deep) was similar to hole CB-1 but sections of the porphyry are more highly clay altered with quartz stockwork veining containing pyrite chalcopyrite, minor galena and sphalerite. Anomalous results are: from 26m to 193.5m (167.5m) of 0.09% Cu and 0.159 grams/tonne Au, including 96m to 108.2m (12.2m) of 0.13% Cu and 0.322 grams/tonne Au; from 153.9m to 193.5m (39.6m) of 0.15% Cu and 0.394 grams/tonne Au; and the last sample 192m to 193.5m (1.5m) of 0.23% Cu and 0.720 grams/tonne Au.

IP geophysical and soil geochemical anomalies were targeted with the drilling over a roughly 1 by 2.2 kilometer area. The water table was consistently intersected at shallow depths. The water flow encountered in many holes limited the practical depth of drilling with the drilling system employed.

An involved quality control program was employed for the project and included the insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates into the sample stream. Samples were submitted blind to Bondar Clegg/ITS labs of North Vancouver for analysis. Industry standard methods of analysis were employed.

Hole CB-3 was collared into a ground magnetic high at 5545 meters east on line 3295N. The hole, drilling west at -50°, passed through 10.7 metres of overburden before intersecting andesite which continued to 153.9 metres, the end of the hole. The andesite is highly altered to hydrothermal magnetite, epidote, chlorite and pyrite. Magnetite and epidote occur as veins and clots throughout the andesite. This style of alteration is similar to magnetite-epidote skarning developed in volcanics adjacent to porphyry Cu-Au deposits elsewhere. Several gold values over 1.52 meter sample widths were elevated with a high of 0.774 grams/tonne Au. This hole was drilled across the assumed dip of the skarned zone and did not penetrate through to an expected andesite/intrusive contact.

Hole CB-4 (collared at 5600 East on line 3524N; drilling east at -50°) passed through 16.8 metres of overburden before penetrating the same andesite to the end of the hole. The andesite is skarned as in hole CB-3, however at depth in the hole silicification, clay alteration and pyrite associated with quartz-sulfide veining were intersected. Several zones contained anomalous assay results.

Results in Hole CB-4 included 39.62 meters from 96.01m to 135.63 meters that averaged 0.25g/t gold and about 1.0 g/t Ag with 0.15% Cu and 0.10% Pb and 0.18% Zn. This interval included a higher grade section from 96.01 meters to 108.20 meters totaling 12.19 meters averaging 3.8 g/t Au, 23 (g/t) Ag, 0.37% Cu, 0.19% Pb and 0.34% Zn. This section relates to strong veining and included a high of 19.9 g/t Au and 26 g/t Ag over 1.52 meters from 102.1 to 103.63 meters. A further zone of mineralization and veining was intersected from 123.4 to 126.5 meters over 3.10 meters of 1.7 g/t Au, 14 g/t Ag, and 0.11% Cu, 0.21% Pb and 0.35% Zn.

Holes CB-5 and CB-6 were drilled further south on line 2000 N at 5760 E and 5600 E respectively. CB-5 was drilled to the west at -50° and CB-6 was drilled east at -50°. Both holes collared in similarly altered andesite

but at shallow depths penetrated a highly silicified, clay altered and pyritized feldspar porphyry. The porphyry is cross-cut by narrow, dark quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlets.

Intersections in CB-5 included a 13.72 meters zone of veining, from 21.33 meters to 35.05 meters of 1.8 g/t Au, 31 g/t Ag and 0.10% Cu. A second zone was intersected 48.77 meters from 54.86 to 103.63 meters averaging 0.241 g/t Au and 0.06% Cu. Included in this section is a 19.81 meter zone from 83.82 to 103.63 meters averaging 0.446 g/t Au and 0.11% Cu.

36

CB-6 intersected similar porphyry style mineralization over 67.05 meters from 35.05 meters to 102.1 meters averaging 0.188 g/t Au and 0.05% Cu. This includes a 13.72 meter section from 35.05 to 48.77 meters averaging 0.361 g/t Au and 0.09% Cu. The results from holes CB-5 and CB-6 indicate that porphyry Au-Cu mineralization exists over 1.4 kilometres to the south of the previously released holes, CB-1 and CB-2. The mineralization is associated with the highly altered feldspar porphyry, an entirely different intrusive rock from that intersected in CB-1 and CB-2.

The remaining holes returned lower but still anomalous gold and copper values.

Fluid inclusion work on drill cuttings from the reverse circulation drilling program in the main grid, identified three stages of quartz with several types of inclusions. The early and late stages of quartz and the inclusion characteristics are diagnostic of a classic copper-gold-porphyry system. The intermediate banded quartz is common only in the shallow porphyry systems of the Maricunga Au belt.

Geological mapping, line cutting and geochemical soil sampling on the Highway Zone extended the gold in soils anomaly to cover an area 2 kilometres long, and up to 400 metres wide. Geological mapping and prospecting of this area has found extensive vuggy silica in float and some outcrops in an area of widespread deep weathering and overburden.

On the Northern Zone, the Company conducted further geochemical stream silt sampling to find the source of anomalous gold values in drainages that contained float with multigram gold values in vuggy silica and breccia. The stream silt sampling and follow up geological mapping and prospecting isolated an area of extensive large angular boulders of vuggy silica and subcrop with anomalous gold values.

85

In order to test the Central Grid and Highway Zone porphyry targets, Noranda drilled 1,789 meters in seven holes. Four were drilled in the Central Grid looking for the extension of the outcropping copper bearing porphyry and three holes were drilled into the previously undrilled Highway Zone. The report summary states "Despite pervasive K-spar flooding potassic alteration associated with the porphyry in the Central Grid and the huge argillic alteration zone that occurs at the Highway Zone, significant copper mineralization was not found." Noranda stated the presence of an important gold deposit in the Central Grid area had not been ruled out but possibilities for an open pittable copper porphyry were reduced. On the Highway Zone, very low values of copper were found but drilling did intersect short intervals of elevated gold. Hole CB-02-07, Noranda's last hole, which was drilled in an area of extensive argillic alteration associated with elevated gold in soil geochemistry had several interesting gold intersections. These included stockwork veining from 51.35 to 84 meters depth within which a 6 meter section averaged 1.42 g/t gold. A sample from 192 to 195 meters depth within a zone of argillic alteration averaged 2.5 g/t gold and the final sample of the hole from 212.0 to 212.5 meters depth returned a gold value of 4.98 g/t gold. The hole was lost at this point due to poor drilling conditions.

Two further holes were attempted at the Company's expense at the end of Noranda's program, under the supervision of an independent consultant. These were located near reverse circulation Hole CB98-04, from Almaden's 1998 program, which intersected 12.2 meters of 3.8 grams of gold per tonne. Hole CB-02-08 was drilled east at -50°, parallel to and about thirty metres south of hole 98-4. It intersected fault gouge in the area where the vein was expected. Hole CB-02-09 was located ninety meters north of CB 98-04 and also aimed east at -50°. This hole intersected a mineralized vein zone from 57.3 to 60.0 meters, and from 69.0 meters to 73.0 meters the recovered material contained fragments of quartz vein material that is mineralized with chalcopyrite, galena, and pyrite. The hole was abandoned in bad ground at 73.0 meters, which is a few metres before the expected location of the zone found in hole CB 98-04.

Comaplex's 2003 program on the Highway zone outlined several prominent areas of alteration and mineralisation. A significant resistivity and chargeability anomaly has resulted from this work over a roughly 5 by 3 kilometer area of acid sulphate alteration characterised by hypogene alunite and vuggy silica.

At the Northern zone, sampling, geologic mapping and PIMA portable infrared spectrometer analyses have defined a roughly 6 by 5 kilometer area of acid sulphate alteration and vuggy silica, including many breccia bodies. Past sampling in these areas by Almaden has returned anomalous gold values, the highest being 11 g/t. The alteration in the Northern zone is very similar to that in the Highway zone, however up until this program very little work had been carried out in this area. Initial sampling by Comaplex returned anomalous gold values from outcrop, the highest being 1 g/t. Outcrop in this area includes breccia bodies containing clasts of vuggy silica. An IP section over the zone outlined a large high resistivity feature.

A drill program that was to have commenced earlier in 2004 was delayed due to additional permitting requirements, shortage of drilling equipment, difficulties in road building and the summer rainy season. Drilling on a portion of the southern Highway zone commenced in November 2004 and shut down for the Christmas season. This work consisted of four holes, three in the Highway Zone (CB-04-02, 03 and 04) and one in the Central Grid area (CB-04-01). To date the drilling on the Highway zone has not tested the principle targets of interest as the holes were drilled to the south of the main vuggy silica bodies, generally found to be the most prospective for gold in high sulphidation systems, in an area of clay dominated alteration. These three holes intersected anomalous gold values in clay altered and silicified volcanics including an interval of 0.22 g/t gold over 16 meters in hole CB-04-03.

Hole CB-04-01 was drilled in the Central Grid area of the property near where two reverse circulation drill holes drilled by Almaden in 1998 intersected porphyry copper-gold mineralization. Hole CB-04-01 was located roughly equidistant from these two holes and intersected a K-silicate and quartz-sulphide veined monzonite body from surface to the end of the hole at 298 meters. The entire length of this hole averaged 0.38 g/t gold and 0.16% copper including two higher grade intervals; 56 meters of 0.84 g/t gold and 0.34% copper from 70 to 128 meters depth and 24 meters from 172 to 194 meters averaging 0.89 g/t gold and 0.28% copper (includes a 10 meter interval averaging 1.7 g/t gold and 0.49% copper). The alteration associated with these intervals (K-silicate alteration including quartz-K-feldspar and chalcopyrite veining and hydrothermal biotite overprinted by quartz-pyrite-chlorite-sericite alteration and veining) is typical of a porphyry copper setting.

Diamond drilling by Comaplex continued in late May 2005. A total of 3 holes totaling 523 meters were drilled from the same setup on the top of Cerro la Cruz in the Northern Zone. A total of 1,500 meters was planned for the program, but further drilling was not possible at the time due to the intensity of the rainy season. In addition Comaplex has reported the drilling was extraordinarily slow and logistically difficult due to the extremely hard and broken nature of the rock. The Northern zone is an area where sampling, geologic mapping and PIMA analyses have defined a large, roughly 6 by 5 kilometer zone of alteration, which includes several areas of massive silicification and vuggy silica, one of which is the Cerro la Cruz area. These areas of massive silicification and vuggy silica are recognized worldwide to be the prospective parts of high-sulphidation gold systems. The Cerro la Cruz area of massive silicification and vuggy silica was the target of drilling in the Northern zone because past sampling on surface has identified significant gold grades in this area.

Due to drilling difficulties outlined above, two of the three holes had to be terminated before they reached their intended depths. All three holes encountered more massive silicification that seems to grade with depth into more brecciated and vuggy silica bodies. Hole CB05-1 was vertical and reached a depth of 136.5 meters. This hole encountered largely massive silica to 76 meters at which point more vuggy material was intersected. Hole CB05-2 was drilled to the east (110 Azimuth) and at a dip of -65. This hole also encountered massive and vuggy silica bodies but was lost at the shallow depth of 72 meters. This hole encountered increasing gold values to the end of the hole in both massive and vuggy silica. Hole CB05-03 was drilled at an azimuth of 342 and a dip of -50 and was the only hole completed to its intended depth which was 314 meters. A section of massive and vuggy silica was intersected from the collar to 200 meters where clay altered volcanic rock was encountered to the end of the hole. This entire section (from the top of the hole to 214 meters) averaged 0.7 g/t gold. Within this section a zone of strongly brecciated and vuggy silica was encountered, a 108 meter section of which (from 66 meters to 174 meters depth) averaged 1.14 g/t. This includes a 40 meter section from 74 to 114 meters depth which averaged 2.35 g/t gold.

More massive silica zones with lower gold values appear to cap vuggy and brecciated zones which carry the most significant gold values as evidenced by hole CB05-3. The intersection in this hole indicates the potential for both grade and size in an entirely untested high-sulphidation gold system. It should be emphasized that the Cerro la Cruz area represents one of several massive and vuggy silica zones within the Northern Zone. In addition the Highway zone, located seven kilometers south of the Northern zone, is also an area of high-sulphidation alteration containing zones of massive and vuggy silicification. In both the Highway and Northern zones areas of massive silicification are dominant which, in light of the results of the current drill program, may cap further zones of brecciated and vuggy silica like that encountered at Cerro la Cruz.

During 2006, Comaplex completed 743.8 meters of drilling in three holes (CB06-01, CB06-02 and CB06-03). All three holes were collared in the vicinity of the 2005 drilling, on the top of Cerro la Cruz of the Northern Zone. Two of the holes (CB06-01 and CB06-02) were drilled to test higher grade surface gold mineralization on the south-west and south-east ridges of the summit. Drillhole CB06-03 was collared approximately 100 meters north on the summit ridge of the Cerro La Cruz target and angled towards the highly anomalous gold mineralization in last year's hole CB05-03 (2.6 g/t gold over 32 meters). Hole CB06-01 intersected 92.65 meters averaging 1.0 grams per tonne from 116 meters depth to the end of the hole (206.65 meters) at which depth the hole was lost due to poor drilling conditions. This intersection included 28.65 meters from 178 meters depth to the end of the hole which averaged 1.8 grams per tonne gold, 18 meters from 178 to 196 meters that averaged 2.3 grams per tonne gold and 8 meters from 186.0 to 192.0 meters averaging 3.7 grams per tonne gold. Hole CB06-01 averaged 0.7 grams per tonne gold over its entire 206.65 meter length. Hole CB06-02 was completed to a depth of 301.14 meters and intersected highly anomalous, but sub 1 gram per tonne gold values which included a 222 meter interval from surface to 222 meters that averaged 0.25 grams per tonne gold. Intervals reported are drill intercepts, rather than calculated true widths.

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
CB06-01	0	206.65	206.65	0.7
Including	116.00	206.65	92.65	1.0
Including	178.00	206.65	28.65	1.8
Including	178.00	196.00	18.00	2.3
Including	186.00	192.00	8.00	3.7
CB06-02	0	222.00	222.00	0.2
CB06-03	0	230.00	230.00	0.8
Including	0	144.00	144.00	1.0
Including	0	76.00	76.00	1.7
Including	12.00	66.00	54.00	2.0
Including	36.00	62.00	26.00	2.5

The Company's 2007 work program found a new centre of porphyry style copper-gold mineralization in the Central grid area, about 3 kilometres northwest of the previously known mineralized area. Geological mapping also found alteration in an area between the Highway and Northern zones which may mean the two are connected or one large zone of alteration and mineralization. CGH conducted further surveys which provided more detail for selecting drill targets and prepared access roads to various areas for drilling.

On March 6, 2007 and April 14, 2008, the Company reported that it has received partial assay results from CGH from the first two diamond-drill holes completed. Hole 07CBN-002 is the first hole drilled by the CGH in the Cerro la Paila target area (formerly referred to as Cerro la Cruz) of the Northern Zone high-sulphidation gold system, which covers an area of some 20 square km. This hole was drilled at -50 degrees E from a collar in the Cerro la Cruz gold zone about 200 meters SW of the collars of past drill holes 05CB-03, 06CB-01 and 06CB-03.

Diamond drill hole 07CBN-001 was drilled about 3 ½ km. to the south west of Cerro la Paila in the Cerro Bandera part of the Northern Zone. This vertical hole was collared in a structurally disturbed zone and was lost in a strong fault at 109.12 meters.

Assay results for 07CBN-001, 002 and 003 are listed below.

Drill Hole	Az/Angle	Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t		
07CBN-001 including and	-90°	109.12	31.39-42.06	10.67	0.005	22.8		
			39.01-42.06	3.05	0.005	51.7		
			106.07-109.12	3.05	0.009	40.7		
07CBN-002 and including and including and including	090°/-50°	293.5		29.57-38.71	9.14	0.10	28.3	
				38.71-255.12	216.41	0.60	3.1	
				38.71-104.24	65.53	0.76	3.9	
				85.95-99.27	13.32	1.03	4.1	
			230.73-255.12	24.39	1.01	9.5		
08CBN-003 including	090°/-80	246.89		72.54-154.84	82.30	1.08	2.8	
				107.59-124.36	16.77	2.63	3.1	

Hole 07CBN-003 is also in the Cerro la Paila target area (formerly referred to as Cerro la Cruz) within the Northern Zone high-sulphidation gold system.

Core holes 08CBN-004 and 08CBN-005 were drilled into the Cerro la Paila gold target.

Complete assay results for 08CBN-004 and 005 are listed below.

Drill Hole	Az/Angle	Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
07CBN-004 including	080°/-80°	203.61	77.11-171.60	94.49	2.09	1.4
			128.93-168.55	39.62	3.93	2.3
08CBN-005 including including	090°/-80°	273.71	81.69-212.75	131.06	0.53	1.4
			84.73-138.07	53.34	0.79	2.3
			113.69-138.07	24.38	1.08	2.0

Significant assay results for 07CBN-006 to 011, also in the Cerro la Paila gold target, are listed in the table below:

Drill Hole	Az/Angle	Depth (m)	Interval (m)**	Width (m)**	Au g/t	Ag g/t
08CBN-006	090°/-50°	173.20	38.00-48.77	10.77	0.03	425.7
08CBN-007	090°/-70	187.45	No significant intersections			
08CBN-008* including	090°/-50°	213.66	54.86-213.66	158.80	0.85	2.3
			54.86-135.64	80.78	1.23	3.5

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including			54.86-74.68	19.82	2.26	3.3
and			193.55-213.66	20.11	0.90	1.0
08CBN-009*	090°/-50°	135.03	84.73-135.03	50.30	0.66	5.9
including			118.26-135.03	16.77	1.35	7.1
08CBN-010*	090°/-70°	22.25	No significant	intersections		
08CBN-011*	270°/-60°	189.89	99.97-189.89	89.92	1.11	1.4
including			101.49-116.73	15.24	2.07	1.8
and including			144.17-177.70	33.53	1.45	1.9

Notes: * Hole lost above planned target depth. **Intervals are core lengths and true widths may be less than reported here.

40

A number of the holes, including 08CBN-012, 013, 014 and 016, were lost in mineralized vuggy silica breccias prior to being completed to their planned depths. Holes 08CBN-014 and 016 were drilled through significant intervals of unmineralized andesite before encountering silica breccias with anomalous gold values and then being lost. The last few samples in each hole had the highest gold grades in the hole. Significant assay results for 07CBN-012 to 017 are listed in the table below.

Drill Hole	Az/Angle	Depth (m)	Interval (m)**	Width (m)**	Au g/t	Ag g/t
08CBN-012*	090°/-50°	227.08	166.12-227.08	60.96	0.99	1.1
including			210.31-227.08	16.77***	3.15	2.9
08CBN-013*	090°/-50	118.26	43.59-118.26	74.67	0.30	2.4
including			89.31-118.26	28.95	0.54	3.9
08CBN-014*	270°/-70°	103.63	99.06-103.63	4.57	0.25	0.5
08CBN-015	090°/-80°	157.89	124.35-150.27	25.92	0.87	1.4
including			136.55-147.21	10.66	1.41	1.3
08CBN016*	120°/-60°	201.17	195.07-201.17	6.10***	0.42	215.0
08CBN-017	090°/-85°	227.99	67.97-131.98	64.01	1.02	1.2
including			105.80-122.53	16.73	2.10	1.7

Notes: * Hole lost above planned target depth. **Intervals are core lengths and true widths may be less than reported here. *** Intervals had very poor core recovery and grades are unreliable.

Significant assay results for 07CBN-018 & 020 in Cerro la Paila.

95

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Drill Hole	Az/Angle	Depth (m)	Interval (m)*	Width (m)*	Au g/t	Ag g/t
08CBN-018	090°/-50°	179.83	71.63-126.49	54.86	1.31	1.4
including			91.44-105.16	13.72	3.21	3.5
08CBN-020	090°/-70	199.64	97.54-199.64	102.1	0.19	0.5
including			135.64-169.16	33.52	0.31	0.8

Significant assay results for 07CBCN-019,021, 022 & 024 in Pedrero.

Drill Hole	Az/Angle	Depth (m)	Interval (m)*	Width (m)*	Au g/t	Cu %
08CBCN-019	180°/-50°	187.45	146.30-187.45	41.15	0.42	0.27
08CBCN-021	180°/-50	108.20	No significant	results		
08CBCN-022	180°/-50°	304.19	132.89-281.33	148.44	0.21	0.17
08CBCN-024	180°/-50°	210.00	56.38-89.91	33.53	0.46	0.02

Significant assay results for 07CBCN-023,025-028 in Porvenir.

Drill Hole	Az/Angle	Depth (m)	Interval (m)*	Width (m)*	Au g/t	Cu %
08CBCN-023	180°/-50°	295.13	12.19-131.06	118.87	0.15	0.12
08CBCN-025	180°/-75°	318.51	117.35-163.06	45.71	0.25	0.14
08CBCN-026	180°/-50°	349.91	94.48-204.21	109.73	0.27	0.17
08CBCN-027	360°/-60°	272.80	91.44-115.82	24.38	0.16	0.18
08CBCN-028	180°/-75°	403.86	39.62-403.86	364.24	0.17	0.12

*Intervals are core lengths and true widths may be less than reported here.

CGH reported on September 23, 2008 that the initial phase of drilling in the Northern Zone had been completed. Nineteen holes totaling 3,464 metres were drilled. At Cerro la Paila, gold-bearing silica breccias have now been traced by surface sampling and diamond drilling over a north-south distance of 750 metres and up to about 350 metres in an east-west direction. The gold-bearing breccias are up to 150 metres thick; however on many sections the drill holes were abandoned in mineralized silica breccias.

On the Central Grid 2,467 metres were drilled in nine holes to test two targets, Pedrero and Porvenir, which are gold-rich porphyry targets defined by coincident magnetic, I.P. and geochemical anomalies. Pedrero and Porvenir are separated by almost three kilometres and are part of a very large sulphide system as defined by I.P. surveys. Broad intervals of copper-gold mineralization are associated with intensely altered monzodiorite intrusions.

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In a November 27, 2008 news release, the Company announced that further diamond drilling had commenced. The planned program is up to 10,000 meters in two phases, with the initial phase being 5,000 meters.

In a February 5, 2009 news release, the Company reported that it had received additional assay results from the Cerro la Paila gold target from operating partner CGH.

Drill Hole	Az/Angle	Depth (m)	Interval (m)*	Width (m)*	Au g/t	Ag g/t
08CBN-029	082°/-75°	268.22	100.58-137.16	36.58	1.13	3.7
including			112.77-134.11	21.34	1.33	5.2
08CBN-030	077°/-71°	332.46	99.05-114.29	15.24	0.28	21.5
and			147.82-178.30	30.48	0.38	0.7
08CBN-031	088°/-57°	334.98	114.91-180.44	65.53	0.38	2.0
08CBN-032	090°/-75°	256.03	152.4-249.94	97.54	0.43	1.2
including			152.4-176.78	24.38	0.63	1.0
and including			234.70-248.41	13.71	0.82	1.0
08CBN-033	088°/-57°	246.89	86.86-219.46	132.60	0.58	1.4
including			114.3-131.06	16.76	1.43	1.6
and including			188.98-204.22	15.24	1.41	3.0

*Intervals are core lengths and true widths may be

less than reported here.

Planned Work Program - Fiscal 2010, Ending December 31, 2010

The Company has no planned 2010 exploration program on the Caballo Blanco prospect with all work being conducted by Goldgroup which is working to earn an interest in the prospect. The Company plans a 2010 exploration program on the El Cobre prospect to include geophysics and drilling with an estimated budget of \$150,000 of which the Company is responsible as to 60%.

The ATW Prospect - Canada

This diamond exploration prospect is without known reserves and all current work by the Company on the prospect is exploratory in nature.

Option to Acquire Interest

In Fiscal 1992, these claims were acquired directly by staking and additional claims were acquired from Michael Magrum by ATW Resources Ltd. ("ATW"). The Company owned a 40% share interest in ATW along with Williams Creek Explorations Limited-40% share interest and Troymin Resources Ltd.-20% share interest (now Santoy

Resources Ltd.). ATW acts as trustee and these companies are the beneficiaries of a declaration of trust for their respective interest in the prospect. In 1993 the property was optioned to Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. ("KCEI"). KCEI's interest reverted back to ATW in 2001. ATW then completed a joint venture agreement with Aberex Minerals Ltd.-15% property interest and SouthernEra Resources Limited-10% property interest. A 2% gross overriding royalty on diamonds produced from TR 107 (a portion of the ATW property) is payable to KCEI. An option granted to KCEI under an agreement made as of November 30, 2001, by the Company, together with all other shareholders of ATW, to acquire a 40% share interest in ATW lapsed unexercised.

In January 2005, the Company and Williams Creek acquired Santoy's 20% share interest in ATW and now each owns a 50% share interest in ATW. In 2008 ATW acquired the 10% interest owned by SouthernEra through the elimination of debt of \$32,086. Williams Creek failed to contribute to the 2008 program and was diluted to a 34.4% interest in the prospect. Harry Winston Diamond Corporation (formerly Aberex Minerals Ltd.) also did not contribute and was diluted to a 6.8% interest in the project. Williams Creek failed to contribute its share interest to the 2009 program and was diluted further to a 30.0% interest in the prospect. Harry Winston Diamond Corporation also did not contribute and was diluted further to a 5.2% interest in the project. The Company's net interest is now 64.8%

Expenditure to Date

During Fiscal 2009, the Company incurred \$399,103 in exploration costs, primarily on a diamond drill program. Several claims were surveyed and brought to lease and a further bathymetric survey carried out. As at December 31, 2009, the Company had deferred costs of \$894,314 on this prospect.

Location and Access

The ATW property is located roughly equidistant between the Diavik and Snap Lake diamond deposits, on MacKay Lake, Lac de Gras area, Northwest Territories. A winter road to the Diavik and Diamet diamond mines passes through the property.

History and Recent Work

Government geological surveys, widely spaced airborne magnetic surveys and regional mineral exploration programs were carried out in the property area before 1992.

In the summer of 1992, ATW conducted a limited summer till sampling program for diamond indicator minerals, and contracted an airborne magnetic - electromagnetic (EM) survey of the western half of the property. After optioning the property, KCEI conducted several phases of prospecting, till sampling using sonic and reverse circulation drills, ground geophysical surveys, a small helicopter borne magnetic survey, and limited diamond drilling in two programs that totalled 671 metres. This work identified a kilometres long train of diamond indicator minerals in glacial till that was followed east under MacKay Lake. Their work also found one kimberlite body, TR107, which contains no diamond indicator minerals, and therefore cannot be the source of the indicator mineral train being followed.

Subsequent to the return of the property by KCEI, the joint venture group conducted an airborne magnetic EM survey in 2001 over the five by five kilometre projected source area of the diamond mineral indicator train. This was followed up by ground geophysics which confirmed the presence of four anomalies found by the airborne survey.

These four targets were diamond drilled in the spring of 2002, but no kimberlite was found.

In early 2003, a sonic drill program of 77 holes was completed to further trace the indicator mineral train previously found and to narrow down the possible source area.

During December 2003, surface Magnetometer and HLEM surveys were carried out on the northeast end of MacKay Lake to determine the source of an indicator mineral trend defined by the sonic drill program. Surface gravity, bathymetry and further HLEM survey were carried out over the same area to help outline the indicator mineral source during February of 2004. The gravity and bathymetry surveys grid were extended in April 2004. All the geophysical work carried out in 2003 and 2004 was done by Aurora Geosciences of Yellowknife, NT. The data from the geophysical surveys was reviewed and interpreted by Martin St. Pierre in December of 2004 and nine low to moderate priority drill targets were defined.

A bathymetry (water depth) survey was carried out in mid-2005 over the projected source area of the indicator mineral train as defined by the 2003 sonic drill program.

In early 2006, a planned 77 hole sonic drill program was cut short due to adverse weather and the early closure of the winter ice road required for prospect access. Eight holes were completed during the program and no significant results reported.

In 2008, ATW completed a 38 sonic drill program to obtain more till samples in an attempt to narrow the area of search for the source of the indicator mineral train. This program collected many Kimberlitic Indicator Minerals (KIMs). Subsequent analysis was encouraging.

On March 5, 2009, the YKDFN ("Yellowknife Dene First Nation") and ATW entered into a forward-looking relationship by signing an Exploration Agreement. In addition to formalizing KYDFN support for ATW's exploration activities, this agreement provides for mutual ongoing communications prioritization of First Nation business and employment opportunities, and YKDFN participation in on-site archaeological studies and environmental monitoring. Understanding that the complex regulatory framework and the ambiguous nature of consultation in the NWT are discouraging exploration investment, YKDFN and the other Akaitcho Dene first Nations finalized the development of an Exploration Agreement with formal ratification in November 2008. This agreement was designed in collaboration with mineral exploration companies to ensure that projects can proceed with efficiency, clarity and certainty. Containing explicit provisions defining the respective roles and responsibilities of both the First Nation and the company, an Exploration Agreement is a mechanism to dispose of consultation obligations and potentially streamline the regulatory process for any company wishing to explore in Akaitcho Territory.

After review of all geophysical data, targets were selected for a 2009 drill program. Nine diamond drill holes were completed but none intersected kimberlite. During the summer of 2009, further bathymetric surveys were completed and new drill target were selected for a diamond drill program to be conducted early in 2010.

Geology and Mineralization

The property area is within the Slave Structural Province. This terrain was formed in the late Archean with late diastrophism. The oldest known rocks appear to be remobilized granitoids, emplaced in a thick volcano-sedimentary sequence. All of these units were subsequently metamorphosed, deformed and also intruded by other mainly granitoid bodies.

The ATW claims overlay Yellowknife Supergroup rocks of the Slave Craton. These Archean rocks consist of, metasediments (greywacke, pelite, minor quartzite, conglomerate, iron formation, and metavolcanics). Some of these formations give magnetic and electromagnetic responses. Large granitoid bodies intrude these rocks. The Proterozoic MacKenzie dyke swarm dominates the airborne magnetics as long continuous magnetic high responses that traverse the property.

Exploration and Drilling Results

Exploration work by KCEI between 1993 and 1998 identified a long diamond indicator mineral train or anomaly in glacial till that extended southeasterly up glacial ice direction. Several geophysical targets were also identified from an airborne magnetometer-EM survey. In 1994, four geophysical targets were drilled, and one of these, TR-107 intersected a kimberlite body, that was not diamondiferous and did not contain diamond indicator minerals. In January 1998, KCEI informed the Company that the main exploration target on the property was the source of the prominent indicator mineral till anomaly. This anomaly contains indicator minerals (garnets and chromites) with chemistry from within the diamond inclusion field suggesting the source will be diamondiferous. This indicator mineral anomaly was been traced to the western edge of MacKay Lake. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out on the lake ice in early 1998 followed the till anomaly easterly back up the original direction of glacial ice movement towards the anticipated source location. Thirty-three holes for a total of 390 metres drilled at about 100 metre on three lines were completed to sample the till on the lake bottom. The easterly line has four holes 100 metres apart that had elevated counts pyrope garnets (>5) in the basal till, one of these had a very high count of olivines (>50) with elevated values in three holes. The work thus extended the indicator mineral train but no source area was delimited. In 1999, a sonic drill used to sample the till in a fence of holes across the ice movement direction and 13 holes for a total of 479 metres in a single line were drilled about five kilometres up ice direction from the last previous line of RC drill holes. These were essentially devoid of indicator minerals, and so it was concluded that the source area had been narrowed down to a five kilometre by five kilometre area, and that a potential source for the diamond indicator minerals should be looked for between these two lines of holes. Analyses were done at KCEI's Thunder Bay laboratory, an ISO Guide 25 facility.

ATW's 1992 airborne survey did not cover this area, so a contract was given in March 2001 to Fugro Airborne Surveys to carry out a survey of the area between these two lines of holes, and also over a small area in a bay of MacKay Lake further down ice on the mineral train where a small magnetic low was outlined on an old (1960s) government magnetic survey of the area. This work outlined two targets with pipe like characteristics and a long dike like structure that is not magnetic indicating it is not caused by a diabase dike. Surface geophysics confirmed the size and strength of the two pipe targets.

In early 2002, results of microprobe analyses performed on indicator minerals from sampling of the glacial dispersion train on the property were received by ATW from Kennecott Canada Inc. Mineral Services Canada Inc. (Mineral Services), a subsidiary of Mineral Services International, reviewed these microprobe results. The following is an excerpt from the summary of the report provided from Mineral Services:

"A prominent kimberlitic indicator dispersion has been traced up-ice in till samples over a distance of 20 km, and was found by drill sampling to continue in MacKay Lake sediments for a further 3 km, leading to geophysical target ATW-02. The available kimberlitic indicator mineral analyses from this, the MacKay Lake dispersion, comprises 74 olivines, 18 orthopyroxenes, 127 clinopyroxenes and 198 garnets, but no kimberlitic ilmenite or chromite. The compositional characteristics of this indicator assemblage show it to be derived from kimberlite source(s) that have entrained predominantly diamond-stable mantle peridotite along a cold cratonic geotherm similar to that defined by garnet peridotite xenoliths in the Diavik kimberlites. Various samples show this indicator assemblage contains from 16 to 20% G10 garnets, with moderate-Cr₂O₃ G10 garnets well represented. Based on available data, and assuming that these data are representative of the samples from which they are derived, the source kimberlite(s) are predicted to be at least moderately diamond-bearing. A more definitive assessment of their diamond potential cannot currently be made due to the fact that: eclogitic garnet compositions are not reported; the extent to which the available data are representative of the full indicator mineral population present in the tills and sediments or in specific source bodies is not known; and several critical kimberlite-specific mineralization factors have yet to be determined.

Kimberlitic garnet, orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene recovered from a composite core sample of the TR107 kimberlite reveal compositions quite unlike that seen in exploration samples on the rest of the MacKay Lake property. The TR107 kimberlite apparently sampled essentially only graphite-stable mantle peridotite on an elevated geothermal gradient. The kimberlite core sample is assigned zero diamond potential and it manifestly does not correlate with the intrinsically higher diamond potential of the vast majority of kimberlitic indicator minerals recovered from the property."

In April 2002 a program of drilling geophysical anomalies on the project was completed. No kimberlite was found. Three resistivity low anomalies were tested. Two were explained by graphitic conductors. No explanation was found for the third anomaly.

In early 2003, a till sampling program with seventy-seven holes were drilled to recover samples of basal till samples on several lines of hole between the last two lines of till sampling holes described above. This work narrowed down the anticipated source area to a one kilometre by one kilometre square. Both 2002 and 2003 drill programs were supervised by Almaden personnel.

During December 2003, surface Magnetometer and HLEM surveys were carried out on the northeast end of MacKay Lake to determine the source of an indicator mineral trend defined by the sonic drill program. Surface gravity, bathymetry and HLEM survey were carried out over the same area to help outline the indicator mineral source. The gravity and bathymetry surveys grid were extended in April 2004 for a total of 6.5 line km. All the geophysical work carried out in 2003 and 2004 was done by Aurora Geosciences of Yellowknife NT. The data from the geophysical surveys was reviewed and interpreted by Martin St. Pierre in December of 2004 and nine low to moderate priority targets were defined for drilling.

A bathymetry (water depth) survey was carried out in 2005 over the area defined as the source of the indicator minerals. The bathymetry survey was done by boat in August and September of 2005 at 50m line spacing for a total of 282 line kilometres. The data was then provided to Intrepid Geophysics for the reinterpretation of the gravity surveys with the goal of defining drill targets.

In early 2006, a planned 77 hole sonic drill program was cut short due to adverse weather and the early closure of the winter ice road required for prospect access. Eight holes were completed during the program and no significant results reported.

In 2008, ATW completed a sonic drill program to obtain more till samples in an attempt to narrow the area of search for the source of the indicator mineral train.

Drilling was done at 38 sites located on grid lines two hundred metres apart designed to bracket the possible source or sources of the indicator mineral plume. The program was supervised by APEX Geoscience Ltd (APEX). This program successfully cut the plume off to the east and traced KIMs to this area from the west. From the 38 drill sites, a total of 5,742 KIMs and possible KIMs were collected. This total is comprised of 1648 peridotitic garnets, 218 possible eclogitic garnets, 6 possible picroilmenites, 30 chromites, 74 chrome diopsides and 3766 olivines. Peridotitic garnets range from reddish to bright pink and unabraded grains are reported to be common in each sample that contains these garnets. From one to 200 grains were present in a single sample. Eclogitic garnets are present in amounts from 1 to 26 grains in a single concentrate and a few grains have kimberlite on their surface. Chrome diopsides are present in amounts from 1 to 9 grains and some have a patch of kimberlite on surface suggesting short transportation from source. Olivines are the most abundant KIM, with from 1 to 720 grains in samples that had any.

Samples were collected by APEX and sent in sealed containers to Vancouver Indicator Processors for heavy mineral separation. KIM picking was carried out by KIM Dynamics. For quality control purposes, 26% of all observed sample were observed twice by two different observers. Kris Raffle, P.Geo. of APEX a qualified person under the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 supervised the program.

Past electron microprobe analyses of KIMs from the Mackay Lake project found a significant proportion of high interest G10 garnets, however, in 2008 Mineral Services Canada Inc. (MSC) was retained to do a more comprehensive analysis of the KIMs in an attempt to refine the target areas for future exploration. In October 2008, ATW received results from a Mineral Composition and Surface Texture Study conducted by MSC on mineral grains recovered in 2003 and 2008. MSC's analysis suggests that there could be as many as five distinct kimberlite sources contributing minerals to the Mackay Lake indicator mineral train. The mineral abundance and composition and surface texture data further suggest that these sources may lie within the currently defined mineral train, which extends over an area of approximately 3.5 kilometres by 1.5 kilometres. Three of these sources show the potential to contain diamonds of peridotitic or eclogitic origin. The identification of rare eclogitic garnets with diamond association compositions in this work is encouraging as diamondiferous eclogite can be a significant contributor to the economic potential of kimberlites

In January 2009, ATW received the results of a comprehensive reinterpretation of past magnetic, electromagnetic/resistivity and gravity survey data. The reinterpretation was undertaken by Petra Geophysical Consulting Inc. (Petra) on data from previously completed geophysical surveys done in conjunction with the Spring 2008 sonic drilling. This work has identified a number of high-quality targets. A Spring 2009 exploration program included further ground geophysical surveys and diamond drill testing for at least seven of these targets. Further sonic overburden drilling may also be carried out if warranted.

In the summer of 2009 further bathymetric surveys were completed to provide further information about lake bottom conditions and till formation.

Planned Work Program - Fiscal 2010, Ending December 31, 2010

Early in 2010, a further diamond drill program was initiated to test some newly selected anomalous areas. Again, no kimberlites were intersected.

The Company will consider other means to find the source of the KIMs; this may include further, more closely spaced lines of sonic drill holes next winter and more analysis of previously obtained KIMS.

The Merit Prospect - Canada

The Merit Prospect is without known reserves and all current work by the Company on the prospect is exploratory in nature.

Option to Acquire Interest

The Merit claim group comprises about 1,906.6 hectares (~19 sq. km) and was acquired by staking during 2004 and 2005 and is 100% owned by the Company.

In Fiscal 2006, the Company entered into an agreement with Williams Creek Explorations Limited ("Williams Creek"). To earn a 60% interest in either the Merit and/or Brookmere prospects, Williams Creek had to incur exploration expenditures of \$4,000,000 and issue 1,000,000 shares to the Company by December 31, 2012. During 2008, Williams Creek conducted no work due to funding problems and at year end the prospect reverted to the Company.

Expenditures to Date

During Fiscal 2009, the Company incurred \$13,305 of costs on an IP survey. As at December 31, 2009, the Company has written down the carrying value of the prospect to \$1.

Location and Access

The prospect is readily accessible by road, 30 kilometres west of Merritt, British Columbia.

History and Recent Work

Pre-acquisition work to September 2004 consisted of prospecting and recon geochemical sampling, based on follow-up of earlier government (BC-RGS) and Company-generated regional gold stream sediment anomalies. Following initial claim staking, in September-October 2004, further similar work was carried out. All of the samples were tested for 36 elements, by Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, BC.

During 2005 the initial (legacy) claims were converted to electronic (BCGS) grid cell claims, and two additional new cell claims were acquired resulting in a land area expansion from about 1700 hectares to the current 1906.6 hectares on the Merit prospect. The 2005 exploration program comprised further prospecting and recon rock/soil geochemical sampling, a property wide grid soil geochemical survey, limited geological mapping and hand trenching in two mineralized areas - Sullivan Ridge and West Zone.

The rock sample results have identified numerous gold-silver bearing quartz (\pm calcite) float occurrences, and insitu quartz-carbonate alteration/mineralization along two major northerly (to NNE) - trending structures. Initial Sullivan Ridge grid soil sampling conducted in 2004 over an area of 800 metres by 200 metres on one segment of the main structure has outlined a multi-element anomaly. The main, property wide, grid soil sampling results from 2005 show other discrete areas of elevated gold \pm arsenic \pm antimony \pm mercury. The largest of these (2005) soil anomalies measures 3500 metres long by 300 to 900 metres wide, and is situated between and subparallel to the Sullivan Ridge and West Zone mineral trends.

During 2006, Williams Creek conducted a geological mapping and soil sampling program on the Merit prospect.

During 2007, Williams Creek applied for permits to build roads and drill on the Merit prospect. These permits were obtained too late for the work to be done in the 2007 field season.

During 2008, Williams Creek conducted no work due to funding problems and at year end the prospect reverted to the Company.

During 2009, a brief Induced Polarization survey over Sullivan's Ridge developed a significant resistivity target that corresponds well with the gold in soil anomaly and significant gold assays previously found in hand trenching.

Geology and Mineralization

The Merit prospect is underlain dominantly by the northwest trending belt of intermediate to mafic volcanics and minor sediments of the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. This assemblage dips gently to the northeast and is locally overlain by Tertiary (Eocene) mafic to felsic volcanics. Major structural features in the local area are north to northeast trending, steeply dipping normal faults. One such feature, situated adjacent to the eastern claim boundary, is a prominent structural break that extends northward for over 40 kilometres through to and beyond the Highland Valley porphyry copper producing district.

Within the claim area, all of the (float and bedrock) mineral occurrences found to date show characteristics of low sulphidation type epithermal veins and breccias.

The main or El Gordo structure has been traced intermittently along a strike length of 2,700 metres and is highlighted by two segments of exposed alteration and mineralization called Discovery Hill and Sullivan Ridge zones. Both of these zones are characterized by intense iron carbonate-hematitic silica and clay alteration containing elevated to strongly anomalous values of one or more of the epithermal suite trace elements arsenic, antimony, mercury, barium, plus copper and manganese. The more prominent Sullivan Ridge consists of a 10- to 50-metre wide zone that is readily traceable in outcrop and talus over a length of 750 metres. Locally abundant quartz vein and carbonate-quartz breccia occur within the alteration envelope. Grab and trench channel samples of this material from several sites along the zone have yielded anomalous gold and silver analyses. The better gold grades encountered to date are in the northern portion of the Sullivan Ridge Zone, and they occur in veins/breccia that strike northerly versus the NNE trend of the overall structure.

A second, parallel northerly trending structure has been identified 1.5 kilometres to the west of El Gordo. This structure is characterized by the West Zone quartz vein and rubble train which has been traced over a 350-metre strike length. Initial hand trenching across this zone at three closely spaced intervals has revealed a massive hematitic quartz vein having true widths of 1.5 to 2.5 metres. Eighteen continuous chip and grab samples of the vein and altered wallrock material have returned anomalous gold, silver, copper, arsenic, antimony, barium and mercury analyses.

The nature of the alteration and mineralization found to date at Discovery Hill, Sullivan's Ridge and West zones, including the presence of high mercury and barium values, suggests that these zones may represent the upper part of an epithermal system.

Planned Work Program - Fiscal 2010, Ending December 31, 2010

The Company's planned exploration program for Fiscal 2010 consists of further IP and drilling at a budgeted cost of \$150,000. The Company is seeking a joint venture partner for this project.

The San Carlos Prospect - Mexico

The San Carlos Prospect is without known reserves and all current work by the Company on the prospect is exploratory in nature. The San Carlos Prospect consists of the San Carlos and San Jose claims located in the State of Tamaulipas in Mexico

Option to Acquire Interest

The prospect is owned through the Company's subsidiary, Compania Minera Zapata, S.A. de C.V. The San Carlos claim was acquired directly by staking. The San Jose claim, initially held under option, was purchased outright in February 2001 for U.S.\$100,000 plus a 2% NSR. During Fiscal 2007, the Company acquired the NSR for U.S.\$20,000 and the issuance of a share purchase warrant for a term of three years exercisable at a price of \$3.00 per share, with an estimated fair value of \$13,000. The Company has a 100% interest in the prospect.

In March 2004, the Company entered into an agreement (the "Hawkeye Option") with Hawkeye Gold and Diamond Ltd. ("Hawkeye"). In April 2005, the Company signed a revised option agreement with Hawkeye on terms whereby Hawkeye could have earned a 51% interest in the project by paying C\$45,475 representing past obligations, issuing a total of 1,250,000 shares to Almaden by April 2008 and incurring exploration expenditures of U.S.\$2,000,000 by March 15, 2008 (amended). During Fiscal 2006, Hawkeye terminated its option.

Expenditures to Date

During Fiscal 2009, the Company incurred \$101,733 on exploration costs on the prospect, primarily on geology, an IP survey and the payment of Mexican mining taxes of \$50,053, all of which were written off to operations. As at December 31, 2009, the Company has written down the carrying value of the prospect to \$1.

Location, Access and Climate

The prospect is located in the state of Tamaulipas, which is in the north-eastern part of Mexico. The town of San Carlos is located roughly in the center of the San Carlos claim block. There is two phase power, telephone service, general supplies and a small hotel in this town.

San Carlos is connected by paved road, and is about 100 kilometres north of the capital of Tamaulipas, Ciudad Victoria. The town of Linares, Nuevo Leon is located approximately 80 kilometers northwest of San Carlos. Intermediate to San Carlos and Linares, and connected by an all season dirt road is the mining district of San Jose.

The climate is arid and hot. During the summer months temperatures can average greater than 35 degrees centigrade. The duration and timing of the summer rainy season varies considerably; however, rains generally are expected during the months of June, July and August.

The town of San Carlos is approximately a three and one half hour drive from Monterrey which is a major industrial city with a population of about three million people. Ciudad Victoria and Linares are both about a one and one half hour drive from San Carlos and have populations of over 100,000 people. All necessary supplies can be purchased at these towns and labour is abundant.

History and Recent Work

Accurate historic data is difficult to find, however, it appears that up until 1911 copper-gold mining did occur. At that time, the operator was an English company that built a narrow gauge rail line to the property and a small smelter on the property. There is no record of total production at that time. Several attempts were made to establish production on a small scale from these skarn zones as recently as 1950, records are incomplete but indicate 4,067 tons of direct shipping ore that averaged 4.02% copper (Cu) and 11.24 grams/ton gold (Au) was mined during this period. Fairfield was attracted to this area following a review by management of the geological literature on eastern Mexico. The literature indicated that the many of the igneous rocks are alkalic in composition. This is of interest because many large copper-gold deposits are associated with these types of rocks. The literature also described a skarn zone up to five hundred metres wide. The San Jose area was the site of an historic mining camp (Begonia and Santa Helena mines) that was active during the late 1800's and early 1900's. Production from this area was from a number of high-grade copper-gold skarn orebodies. The old workings are reported to be limited to less than 100 metres below surface. There has been only limited exploration, development, and production from that time until the present activity.

Fairfield acquired a large block of ground over the area and then negotiated terms to acquire the San Jose and Begonia claims. The San Jose Claim was subsequently purchased subject to a 2% royalty.

Property scale prospecting and stream sediment sampling were undertaken in May 1998 and February 1999 by Fairfield's personnel. An airborne magnetometer-electro-magnetic survey was carried out over most of the claim block in April 1999 by Terraquest Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario. In June 2000 a baseline was cut for geochemical surveying. Assaying and analysis was carried out by Acme Analytical Labs of Vancouver, Canada.

In Fiscal 2001, Aurcana carried out geological mapping, geochemical surveys, underground mapping and sampling in the Begonia and Santa Helena mine areas, and two phases of geophysical surveys. Targets outlined by this work were drilled in two phases in late 2002 and early in 2003. Further limited geochemical surveys to check a gold anomaly on the eastern edge of the previous grid was also carried out. No further work was carried out by Aurcana.

Hawkeye work

In 2004 Hawkeye carried out a geologic mapping, geochemical and geophysical survey and rock and soil sampling program over the area of anomalous soils identified by Aurcana. This work delineated several areas that are deemed anomalous with respect to gold, silver, lead and zinc responses in soil samples and elevated chargeability responses recorded in the induced polarization geophysical survey carried out. Hawkeye has informed that it commenced a drill program in December 2005 that was not completed before breaking for Christmas.

Hawkeye commenced a drill program in December 2005, which was completed in March 2006. In total, 950 metres were diamond drilled in six holes on the prospect. Drill sample assays were completed by Acme Laboratories of Vancouver and no significant results were reported.

On the basis of the drill results, Hawkeye terminated its option agreement with the Company. Hawkeye's geological testwork and drilling examined approximately 25% of the prospect. The Company carried out geophysical and geochemical soil surveys in 2008.

Geology and Mineralization

A trend of alkalic intrusive centers has been recognized in eastern Mexico. These rocks generally form distinct, isolated high relief areas and intrude deformed and thrust faulted, dominantly carbonate strata of the eastern extent of the Sierra Madre Oriental mountain range.

Extrusive and intrusive rocks in the San Carlos area are interpreted to represent the erosional remnant of a denuded shield volcano. The volcanic rocks have been recognized along the margins of a major intrusive complex, and the intrusives are thought to represent shallowly emplaced magmas. The San Jose area is cored by a strongly fractured quartz-microdiorite. To the south of the San Jose area both calc-alkaline and alkaline intrusives occur and have been cut by lamprophyre and phonolite dykes.

Several styles of mineralization are known in the San Carlos district. Manto and vein silver-lead-zinc orebodies hosted in limestone were exploited in the 18th century east of the San Jose district at San Nicolas. These orebodies were very important at that time and at one point the town of San Nicolas reportedly had a population of over 10,000. Several grab samples were taken from dump material and exposures in workings. Most of these showings are held by others but are proximal to the San Carlos claim group.

Mineralization in the San Jose district is closely related to intrusive rocks. Copper sulphides and gold are associated with calc-silicate minerals and magnetite (skarn) that have replaced the limestone country rock. Copper sulphides and gold are also associated with extensive K-silicate alteration and veining within the intrusive body, which was considered to present the potential for a porphyry style gold-copper deposit in the intrusive complex. The geologic setting of the San Carlos project bears many similarities to that of the Grasberg and Bingham Canyon porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposits where similar intrusive rocks intrude folded limestone strata forming porphyry, skarn mineralization and more distal lead zinc silver mineralization.

Exploration Results

Stream sediment sampling and prospecting along with examination of old workings in the Begonia and Santa Helena areas, when related to the known geology and airborne magnetic survey results, indicated several areas for follow-up with potential for porphyry and skarn related copper gold deposits. The San Jose area has evolved into the main area of interest and this is the focus for further work.

Aurcana Work

A preliminary prospecting and mapping program confirmed the presence of widespread porphyry style alteration, and copper-gold mineralization in the multi-phase intrusive complex. Aurcana's next program of work was carried out over the San Jose zone and consisted of 1,002 soil samples, ground magnetics and one line of induced polarisation (IP) geophysics, all carried out on a cut grid. The soil survey identified an approximately 1.5 km by 2.0 km area of coincident, elevated copper and molybdenum soil geochemistry, spatially associated with an area of altered and veined intrusive rocks. The copper and molybdenum anomaly remained open to the north and is flanked by elevated

Zn, Pb and Mn in soil. This zonation is typical of that seen in many Cu-Au-Mo porphyry systems world wide. The copper-molybdenum in soil anomaly had a high magnetic response in the ground magnetic geophysical data. In addition to the copper-molybdenum soil anomaly, several Au-Cu soil geochemical anomalies were identified. Of these anomalies, most are associated with known skarn bodies with past copper-gold production but several also constitute new discoveries as they are not spatially associated with known mineralization or past mining.

Detailed mapping and sampling by Aurcana of the La Begonia workings identified a skarn-breccia complex measuring approximately 50 metres by 250 metres. The highly porous and permeable nature of the breccia has permitted oxidation and supergene processes to take place. Within the heavily oxidized, sulphide poor skarn-breccia area, average assay values for continuous channel samples (2 m lengths) were taken. Underground mapping and sampling was also conducted on the Santa Elena Mine, approximately two km north of La Begonia, however access was limited to two stopes due to a high water level in the main access tunnel. While the geological setting at the Santa Elena Mine is similar to La Begonia, the Santa Elena Mine has a lower gold content. It appears that most of the past mining and development was from the oxide horizon. Mapping of the underground workings combined with surface observations identified what appears to be an important structural orientation in the southern portion of the San Jose area. It appears that the gold-copper bearing breccia bodies have formed along north-east trending zones which coincide with several trends identified from

results of a soil geochemical survey conducted in late 2001. The significance of this controlling structure and the coincident geochemical trends is the potential to discover additional high-grade breccia-skarn bodies on the property still held.

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The cut grid was extended approximately 1.0 km to the north and provided control to complete a soil geochemical survey. This work, combined with further induced polarization (IP) geophysical surveying and a ground magnetic survey identified a large copper-gold soil anomaly coincident with a chargeability high in the IP results.

In December 2002, Aurcana drilled two diamond drill holes totaling 440 metres to test the Begonia skarn zone. Due to rugged topography, the drill setup was 150 metres from the area of high grade underground sampling. Both holes were from the same setup and did not intersect any sulphide mineralization in the skarn zone in the western end of Begonia.

A second phase of diamond drilling started in February 2003 to test the approximately 1.5 km by 2.5 km area containing the IP anomaly and elevated copper and gold values in soils. Four holes totaling 765 metres were drilled. All holes targeted a depth of approximately 200 metres and all encountered geology indicative of a porphyry system however grades of copper, molybdenum and gold were low.

During its last phase of surface work, Aurcana further defined a gold in soils anomaly at the northeastern edge of the surveyed area. This anomalous area lies over the contact between intrusive rocks and limestone.

Hawkeye work

Hawkeye's work program designed to evaluate the potential for Carbonate Replacement Deposits (CRD) style and copper-gold skarn mineralization around the 9 km periphery of the Tertiary intrusion into the thick section of Cretaceous carbonates.

A total of 21 km of Induced Polarization survey was completed using a pole-dipole technique in a six to eight level array at 50 m slope chained intervals.

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The results obtained to date have identified six areas of interest underlain by significant Induced Polarization (IP) anomalies (chargeability highs and coincident resistivity highs and lows) and a combination of coincident anomalous soil and rock geochemical responses. The six targets are outlined in the north and eastern parts of the project area within the carbonate sequence at various distances peripheral to the main San Jose monzonite intrusion. Two of the targets are classified as Au-Cu (Gold-Copper) targets likely associated with proximal and contact skarn and/or fracture mineralization whereas the remaining four are believed to represent more distal carbonate replacement deposit (CRD) style mineralization.

The most widely anomalous element of significance for CRD style mineralization is zinc, forming an intermittent linear north trending band 3 km long and 1.3 km wide. Clusters of moderately anomalous response outline northwest trends up to 1 km long and 100 m wide. One of these anomalies is believed to coincide with the southeastern extension of the smithsonite silicification zone. Manganese and arsenic response are also largely coincident with zinc while silver and lead values are weakly elevated but do form small clusters that are coincident within the outer periphery of the grid.

Hawkeye informed the Company that its 2005/2006 drill program was designed to test for both CRD and skarn type mineralization. The drill program reported no significant results.

The Company's 2008 program consisted of soil sampling, IP geophysics and a limited sampling and mapping program. The soil sampling and geophysical grid was set up over an area of hydrothermal alteration within a stockwork veined intrusive body. A total of 554 soil samples were taken on a 200 meter by 50 meter grid and IP geophysics was conducted on the 200 meter spaced east west lines. This work identified a broad area of elevated copper and molybdenum in soil now called the main zone and a smaller area to the west, now known as the Lupe zone, of elevated gold, silver, copper, molybdenum in soil and chargeability responses. The Lupe zone is a new discovery and was not identified prior to this 2008 program. The sampling and geophysics conducted over the main zone outlined a 1.5 kilometer by 500 meter zone that remains open to the south, of highly elevated chargeability, magnetic response and copper, molybdenum and gold in values in soils. Argillic altered and quartz-sulphide veined intrusive rocks have been identified in this area. A grab sample taken of outcropping argillic altered and stockwork veined intrusive taken at the northern edge of the main zone returned 0.19% copper. The Lupe zone soil anomaly occurs on top and along the flanks of a ridge which is underlain by a discrete chargeability anomaly interpreted to reflect elevated sulphides. This anomaly is at least 200 meters across along the five lines on two hundred meter spacing.

Planned Work Program - Fiscal 2010, Ending December 31, 2010

The Company's planned exploration program for Fiscal 2010 consists of preliminary diamond drilling to test the Lupe zone and other targets with an estimated budget of \$100,000.

The Yago Prospect - Mexico

The Yago prospect is without known reserves and all current work by the Company on the prospect is exploratory in nature.

Option to Acquire Interest

From Fiscal 1997 to Fiscal 2004, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the prospect through staking and purchase agreements.

In February 2007, the Company entered into an agreement with Consolidated Spire Ventures Ltd. ("Spire"). To earn a 60% interest, Spire had to incur exploration expenditures of U.S.\$3,500,000 and issue 800,000 shares to the Company over five years. On March 24, 2009 Spire acknowledged they were in default in observing the terms of the agreement and quit claimed and released all interest in the prospect.

In 2009, the Company acquired a 100% interest in claims totalling 12,102 hectares in the Yago / Carretera project area for the sum of U.S.\$14,000 and subject to a NSR royalty capped at U.S.\$250,000. Almaden's holdings in the Yago / Carretera area now total 16,980 hectares.

Expenditures to Date

During Fiscal 2009, the Company incurred \$61,409 in acquisition and exploration costs on this prospect including the payment of Mexican mining taxes of \$21,223, all of which were written off to operations. As at December 31, 2009, the Company has written down the carrying value of the prospect to \$1.

Location and Access

The Yago prospect is located in the state of Nayarit, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico. The claims encompass the town of Yago, which is located by paved road approximately seven kilometers from Highway 15, which is the major thoroughfare from the United States to Mexico. Yago is located roughly 50 kilometers north of Tepic, the capital of Nayarit.

History and Recent Work

Southern Part:

The assembled claims cover a large alteration zone centered on a northwest trending extensional structure with numerous separate gold veins, many of which had had historic small scale mining operations from numerous old workings. It is believed that this was the first time in many years that all these claims had been assembled into a single property. The separate owners each controlled a part of the main area of interest in the southern part of the property which is a large stockwork zone of chalcedonic banded quartz veins where small scale mining was carried out. Wider veins within the stockwork zone were mined by underground open stopes accessed by adits and by glory holes mined out to surface.

In 1997, soil sampling and geological mapping were carried out on a grid over the southern area of interest. Numerous rock samples were also taken at this time. Encouraging results were followed up by expanding the grid and detailed in fill soil sampling in areas of interest.

In Fiscal 1998, the Company optioned the property to Santoy Resources Ltd. ("Santoy") who conducted a 975.2 metre drill program late in the year. Results did not meet their expectations and Santoy dropped their option in July 1999.

During November and December 1999 a program of mapping, sampling and road building was carried out on the project. Work was focussed on the Guadalupe-Tejona-Korina vein system in the southern portion of the project. Samples of ore from recent development and production blasts were also taken from the La Sarda area active operations, roughly seven kilometres north. The La Sarda Prospect had been in continuous production for about 5 years and mining during the option period was to be for the benefit of the current owner but restricted to 150 tonnes per day maximum and to material above the lowest level of workings on the La Sarda vein which is roughly 100 metres below the surface. Mining operations ceased in early 2000.

In March 2000, the Company and its predecessor ("Fairfield") entered into an agreement where Fairfield could earn 51% of the Company's interests and rights to the prospect. Fairfield drilled two holes on the southern part of the property with discouraging results, and completed the acquisition of the northern part of the property.

In 2002, the Company optioned the property to Ascot. The optionee carried out further sampling, geological mapping, induced polarization geophysical surveys and limited diamond drilling. Ascot dropped their option in 2003.

Northern Part:

In this area, the thrust of the Company's exploration effort was to find new, larger zones of high grade material at greater depths on both the La Sarda and parallel vein zones.

In December 1999 some mapping was carried out on the La Sarda vein. Because the mine and mill were operating without established reserves, production and grade were somewhat erratic. The La Sarda vein had provided most of the production over the previous four or five years. This vein was found by mapping to be just underneath the opaline silica horizon, further indication that only the top portion of this extensive system is exposed.

The La Sarda area active workings were inspected. Four major sub parallel vein systems have been recognized in this area, and three were being actively worked at that time. High grade ore was reported in the active faces of the La Cucaracha vein workings. A sample taken from muck from an ore face returned values of 20.2 grams/tonne Au and 151 grams/tonne silver.

Geology and Mineralization

The assembled claims cover a large alteration zone centered on a northwest trending extensional structure with numerous separate gold veins.

The country rocks in the area are Tertiary andesitic tuffs and flows that are observed to be flat-lying. The alteration zone is characterized by strataform silicification spatially associated with friable argillic alteration dominated by kaolinite with subordinate alunite and cristobalite.

This alteration zone is interpreted to represent the paleowater table of a shallowly-eroded epithermal system. Gold-bearing quartz veins with prominent crustiform, colloform banding and stockwork quartz veining, are exposed beneath the strataform alteration and are the target of the exploration efforts.

Infrastructure

A main railway line crosses the prospect and there are electric powerlines to the town of Yago. The prospect is approximately seven kilometers from Highway 15 and is traversed by numerous gravel roads.

Exploration Results

Southern Part:

In 1997, a 1 by 1 kilometer grid was cut over the area of intense quartz-adularia veining and float and a soil sampling program was carried out at 50 meter spacing on lines 100 metres apart. Several large multi-line gold-silver-antimony anomalies resulted that extended to the edge of the grid. A follow-up survey was carried out in which the grid was expanded to roughly 1.5 by 2 kilometers. Samples were taken intermediate to anomalous samples taken in the initial program to provide greater detail and to serve as a check on previous sampling.

Sampling was also carried out to define the extent of anomalies discovered in the first phase of sampling. The in fill sampling confirmed the results of the previous survey while the additional soil sampling provided better definition of the existing anomalies and resulted in new anomalies which still remain open. This anomaly lies in the central and south-west part of the grid in an area devoid of old workings and remains open in two directions. Veins mapped in this area strike roughly 10 degrees east of north. Emanating from the north-east part of this anomaly is a linear gold-silver-antimony soil anomaly trending approximately 40 degrees east of north. The trend coincides with the attitudes of veins measured in outcrop in the north-east portion of the grid. Several other multi-line gold in soil anomalies resulted from the soil sampling. Antimony and silver for the most part correlate well with gold geochemistry, defining similar trends throughout the grid.

At the time of soil sampling more than sixty rock samples were taken over the property. These samples were taken from exposures in historic workings and the associated dumps as well as the vein float prevalent over the property. Conventional Fire Assay and ICP techniques were employed on both rock and soil samples.

Several areas of intense banded quartz-adularia veining, stockwork veining and one area of hydrothermal brecciation and silicification were defined which are coincident with areas of anomalous soil geochemistry. The initial geologic data indicates that the veining represents high elevations within a shallowly eroded low-sulfidation epithermal system, of which the paleo-water table is preserved over much of the property. Exploration was designed to seek bonanza vein type mineralization.

Geologic work and road building in the southern Guadalupe-Tejona-Korina area was designed to provide access and investigate areas for future diamond drilling. During the course of this work several new veins and previously unknown historic workings were discovered. In the La Korina area (on the Sagitario claim), the lowest elevation workings, several shafts and adits were discovered in heavy undergrowth. The work completed has enabled the Company to select several sites for drilling in this area. Several banded quartz-adularia veins were discovered in the new road cuts within areas of high gold in soil geochemistry. In one area banded veining was discovered in an area of very high gold soil geochemistry along the La Guadalupe vein trend over 500 metres from known historic workings. These areas and the Korina area were not tested by past drilling and are relatively lower in elevation than the depth tested by past drilling.

This program of work resulted in the definition of several key drill hole locations in the southern Guadalupe-Tejona-Korina area. These locations would test the correct elevations for potential bonanza grades at depth along the strike and intersection of several banded quartz-adularia veins. Road building provided access for these holes. Drill holes were also been designed to test the La Sarda area vein systems to the north including the Cucaracha vein.

Numerous small scale old workings are present on the property.

Hydrothermal alteration mapping and fluid inclusion studies support the conclusion that the present erosion surface represents shallow depths beneath the paleo-water table of the hydrothermal system. The potential for high-grade gold-silver mineralization is expected to extend from surface to significant depths beneath the present surface.

In December 1998, seven (7) widely spaced holes totaling 975.2 metres were completed by Santoy to test epithermal vein targets at depth. Widespread quartz veining and stockwork systems were encountered at depth, many of which correlated well with surface zones.

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Widespread anomalous gold, silver and base metal values were obtained from the drilling with the most significant mineralized intervals as follows:

Hole No.	From - To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
98-01				
(Tejona Vein)	53.3 to 54.8	1.5	0.37	24.9
98-02	44.2 to 47.2	3.0	0.44	43.8
(Guadalupe Vein)	67.0 to 70.1	3.1	0.51	15.1
	121.9 to 126.4	4.5	0.54	16.7
98-03	38.1 to 54.8	16.7	0.15	22.6
(between Creek & Tejona) incl.	38.1 to 39.6	1.5	0.63	99.8
98-04	42.6 to 44.2	1.6	0.32	35.7
(La Morraya)				
98-05	198.1 to 201.1	3	1.8	0.9
98-06	32.0 to 36.5	4.5	0.13	9.4
(Creek Zone)				
98-07	No significant values			

In July 2000, Fairfield began a diamond drilling program on the southern part of the property. Progress was very poor. Drilling commenced with two holes on the Guadalupe vein that would be the most difficult to access if the rainy season were to start early. Hole one did not reach its objective and the core barrel was lost in the hole. Hole two was completed to the planned depth. The program was then terminated. Although the first hole did not reach its targeted vein, another vein was intersected. The projected vein in hole two was also intersected where expected. No significant assays were returned from these holes.

In 2002, Ascot completed a gradient array IP (induced polarization) geophysics survey on the La Sarda and Yago grids. The two large geophysical grids covered three of four principal veins in the La Sarda mine area, and the Guadalupe, La Tejona and La Korina vein systems in the Yago area to the south.

At La Sarda the three northeast-striking veins surveyed to date were mapped very effectively by gradient array IP and traced approximately 200 metres beyond their last known exposures. The data suggest that all three vein structures remain well defined over a strike length of 900 metres and are open for extension to the northeast. In the Yago area, south of La Sarda, the IP data appear more complex. On the west side of the grid geophysics traced the north-south striking Guadalupe vein over a distance of approximately 400 metres and defined a large area of very high resistivity corresponding to the La Tejona and La Korina vein structures.

A total of 1098.2 metres of diamond drilling was completed on the La Sarda vein by Ascot, one hole was lost before reaching the vein target, another hole had lost core through the section where the vein intersection was expected, and the remaining four had low grade values that nevertheless showed good vein width and continuity.

During 2007, Spire conducted a trenching and diamond drilling program in both the Northern and Southern areas of the prospect. Spire updated on the exploration work in their news release of August 17, 2007 which reported that phase 1 drilling was planned for 3,000m but a total of only 945m were drilled before the start of the rainy season in July. Highlights of the drilling program to that date were reported and include the following:

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
DDH-07-M01	137.5	138.6	1.45	1.01	2.1
DDH-07-M02	100.8	101.8	1	0.24	8.5
DDH-07-S01	34.6	37	2.4	0.73	152.09
DDH-07-S03	23.1	24	0.9	0.43	64.1
DDH-07-S04	36.6	37.5	0.9	1.29	49

Spire also announced that it completed a trenching program in the Sagitario area of the prospect along with the following highlights of that program:

Trench	Sample Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
TS1-1A	0.8	1.08	199
TS2-1	1.1	0.89	192
TS2-1	1.1	2.24	551
TS2-2	1.3	4.71	441
TS2-3	1.8	4.13	171
TS2-5	0.2	1.625	25.2

Due to market conditions, Spire was not able to fund any exploration in 2008.

In 2009, the Company conducted prospecting and geophysical surveys in the Gallo de Oro (also known as Carretera) area of the prospect where banded quartz veining thought to represent the upper reaches of another epithermal vein system several kilometres west of other veins on the prospect. Forty-five new rock-chip samples of quartz vein material at surface returned gold values from 0.005 to 18.85 g/t gold and less than detection to 871 g/t silver. Earlier in 2009 an IP and soil sampling survey was carried out which helped define the vein system for this surface sampling program. A total of 62 samples have now been taken from the Carretera zone, and these average 2 g/t gold, ranging from 0.005 to 104 g/t gold. The zone of quartz veining has now been expanded to strike length of over 2 kilometres.

Planned Work Program - Fiscal 2010, Ending December 31, 2010

The Company's planned exploration program for Fiscal 2010 consists of further rock sampling and geophysical surveys, at a budgeted costs of \$50,000, in order to better define targets for a drill program later in 2010.

The Tuligtic Prospect - Mexico

The Tuligtic (formerly "Santa Maria") prospect is without known reserves and all current work by the Company on the prospect is exploratory in nature.

Option to Acquire Interest

The prospect was acquired by staking and is owned 100% through the Company's subsidiary, Compania Minera Zapata, S.A. de C.V.

During Fiscal 2006, the Company entered into an agreement with Pinnacle Mines Ltd. ("Pinnacle"). To earn a 60% interest, Pinnacle had to incur exploration expenditures totalling U.S.\$6,000,000 and issue 1,000,000 shares to the

Company within six years. During Fiscal 2007, Pinnacle failed to meet the expenditure requirements of the agreement and the Company terminated the agreement.

On March 23, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Antofagasta Minerals, S.C. ("Antofagasta"). To earn a 60% interest, Antofagasta must incur exploration expenditures totalling U.S.\$7,000,000 and make cash payments of U.S.\$1,000,000 to the Company by March 23, 2014. Antofagasta has the right and option to acquire an additional 15% interest (for an aggregate 75% interest) by funding and delivering on or before March 23, 2016 a feasibility study.

On February 16, 2010, the Company announced that Antofagasta had terminated its option to earn an interest in the prospect.

Expenditures to Date

During Fiscal 2009, the Company incurred \$855,200 in costs on this prospect on behalf of Antofagasta, primarily on geological mapping and a drill program. The Company received US\$1,000,000 under the contract with Antofagasta for exploration. As at December 31, 2009, the Company had deferred costs of \$34,430 on this prospect.

Location and Access

The Tuligtic project is located twenty-one kilometres north of Puebla, Puebla State, Mexico and may be accessed by paved highway from Puebla. Several other paved and unpaved roads provide access to various parts of the prospect from this highway. The centre of the prospect is approximately latitude 19 degrees 42 minutes North and longitude 97 degrees 52 minutes west.

Infrastructure

All major services are found in Puebla, a major city located roughly one hundred kilometres to the south west of the prospect. Labour is available in local towns and villages. There is good road access throughout most of the area and major power lines also cross the prospect. A local power line network supplies electricity to villages within the area.

History and Recent Work

Several limited, superficial historic workings exist on the prospect, however their age is unknown. To the Company's knowledge, no recent work has been carried out on the prospect other than that done by the Company.

In January 2003, a program of geologic mapping, rock, stream silt sampling and induced polarization geophysics was carried out. This program focused on the exposed porphyry intrusive and related skarn bodies but also covered areas of epithermal alteration. Anomalous results were received from rock samples taken from both the porphyry style and epithermal alteration and mineralisation. These results warrant further work. One line of induced polarization geophysics was carried out on the prospect. This work identified a greater than two kilometer wide zone of elevated chargeability response which is coincident with the exposed altered and mineralised intrusive system.

In January and February 2005, a program of further induced polarization geophysics and soil sampling was conducted, further defining the porphyry copper target as an area of high chargeability and elevated copper and molybdenum in soil.

To date 198 chip and grab rock samples have been taken from surface exposures over the entire prospect, including both the porphyry copper-gold and epithermal gold-silver target areas.

In the first quarter of 2008, the Company conducted a program of alteration mapping and stream sediment sampling.

The 2009 drilling program consisted of 2,973.05 meters in seven holes and was operated by Almaden. Highlights of the drill program include 38 meters of 0.13% copper from 164 to 202 meters and 46 meters of 0.11 copper from 416 to 462 meters in hole DDH-01, 20 meters of 0.17% copper from 94 to 114 meters and 26 meters of 0.14% copper from 316 to 342 meters in hole DDH-02, 58 meters of 0.17% copper from 366 to 424 meters in hole DDH-03 (including 14 meters of 0.27% copper from 410 to 424 meters), 2 meters of 0.63% copper from 18 to 20 meters in hole DDH-04 and 20 meters of 0.11% copper from 276 to 296 meters and 8 meters of 0.13% copper in hole DDH-05. Molybdenum values were anomalous ranging up to 801 ppm (0.08%). Elevated gold values were also encountered

including 2 meters of 1.34 g/t from 178-180 meters in hole DDH-01.

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Geology and Mineralization

The project covers an area of intensely altered rocks roughly 5 by 5 kilometres in size. Within this area a field program carried out by the Company identified both a porphyry copper and an epithermal gold target. The copper porphyry target occurs within K-silicate altered intrusive rocks that intrude deformed limestone which is overlain by intensely altered volcanic rocks. Calc-silicate altered limestone occurs in proximity to the intrusive contacts and is associated with skarn-type copper mineralization. Multiple phases make up the intrusive body which has been altered and veined. Stockwork quartz pyrite veining dominates the alteration and is associated with minor copper mineralization. This alteration is observed to overprint earlier potassic alteration.

An induced polarisation geophysical survey was carried out on one line over the exposed stockwork veined intrusive. A further IP geophysical survey was carried out on eight lines, three kilometres in length, spaced 200 meters apart, and centred over the gullies which have cut through the unmineralised ash deposits and exposed the stockwork veined and copper-gold mineralised intrusive rocks. This survey indicated that the exposed mineralization represents a portion of a much larger intrusive hosted system characterised by an elevated chargeability response anomaly which is open in three directions and increasing in tenor with depth. Soil sampling has returned highly anomalous copper, molybdenum, silver and gold in soil samples over areas where the altered and mineralised intrusive rocks are exposed, and elevated chargeability responses have been recorded at surface. The volcanic rocks, which are exposed roughly one kilometer to the south of the outcropping intrusive are also extensively altered. The alteration is considered indicative of the upper parts of an epithermal system and includes replacement silicification and sinter, the precipitate or sediment that was deposited from a hot spring.

Quartz-calcite veins with textural evidence of boiling have been identified outcropping in limestone roughly 100 meters beneath the exposed sinter. Initial sampling of these veins and from float boulders of breccia containing quartz vein fragments have returned anomalous values in gold and silver. The sinter and overlying altered volcanic rocks are anomalous in Hg, As and Sb.

Planned Work Program - Fiscal 2010, Ending December 31, 2010

In Fiscal 2010, the Company will review the results of the 2009 program and plan further exploration on the prospect accordingly.

The Matehuapil Prospect - Mexico

The Matehuapil Prospect is without known reserves and all current work by the Company on the prospect is exploratory in nature.

Option to Acquire Interest

In Fiscal 2007, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Matehuapil claim, subject to a 1% NSR royalty payable to the Mexican government, through the successful bid of approximately \$500,000. An initial acquisition payment of \$117,572, representing 20% of the purchase price, was paid. The Company was required to put up two bonds ("mineral property deposit"), one in the amount of \$446,964 representing four pending instalment payments of 20% each to be paid in six month instalments from the issuance of title and one in the amount of \$138,929 to pay for the purchase of the NSR royalty. During 2008 the Company paid the remainder of the purchase price outright. The bond in the amount of \$446,964 was returned to the Company.

The Company subsequently entered into an agreement with Apex Silver Mines Limited ("Apex"). To earn a 60% interest, Apex must incur exploration expenditures totalling U.S.\$2,600,000 by December 1, 2013 and make cash payments of 3,312,000 Mexican Pesos by July 10, 2009. Apex reorganized under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code and emerged as Golden Minerals Company ("Golden Minerals").

Expenditures to Date

During Fiscal 2009, the Company incurred \$3,999 in exploration costs on the prospect. The Company also received \$109,958 from Apex pursuant to the option agreement. As at December 31, 2009, the Company had deferred costs of \$267,526 on this prospect.

Location and Access`

The Matehuapil prospect is located in Zacatecas State, Mexico, about 25 km east of Concepcion del Oro.

Infrastructure

There is road access throughout the prospect and single phase power to villages within the prospect boundary.

History and Recent Work

The prospect was held by the government mining agency which conducted surface work and limited geophysics. Apex has informed Almaden that it has conducted surface work on the prospect. Almaden is to receive technical data from Apex resulting from their work program of 2008 in an annual report.

Geology and Mineralization

Almaden has identified silver-lead-zinc mineralisation consisting of oxidized sulphides in a jasperoid developed within carbonate units on the northeastern portion of Matehuapil project area which borders the company's Santa Isabela project claims. This style of mineralization is interpreted to be associated with carbonate replacement sulphide deposits. The Matehuapil claim is centered on historic lead-zinc silver and copper-gold mines and carbonate replacement and skarn mineralization spatially associated with intrusive rocks.

Planned Work Program - Fiscal 2010, Ending December 31, 2010

The Company has no planned exploration program for Fiscal 2010 with all work being conducted by Golden Minerals which is working to earn an interest in the prospect.

The Caldera Prospect - Mexico

The Caldera Prospect is without known reserves and all current work by the Company on the prospect is exploratory in nature.

Option to Acquire Interest

During Fiscal 2007, the Company acquired the Caldera prospect by staking and has a 100% interest in the prospect. During 2008, additional staking was carried out to cover anomalous areas that were not within the original block stated.

Expenditures to Date

During Fiscal 2009, the Company incurred \$154,765 in exploration costs primarily on geological studies and the payment of \$50,053 in Mexican mining taxes. As at December 31, 2009, the Company had deferred costs of \$422,666 on this prospect.

Location and Access

The Caldera prospect is located in Puebla State, Mexico, near the town of Libres which is approximately 70 kilometers northeast of Puebla City by the all season paved road.

Infrastructure

There is no infrastructure in place on the prospect.

History and Recent Work

The prospect was discovered by the Company during Fiscal 2007 during a regional exploration program. There is no known history of mineral exploration or mining in the area.

During Fiscal 2009 the Company completed a work program consisting of alteration mapping, prospecting, soil and stream sediment sampling and induced polarization (IP) geophysics that was initiated in Fiscal 2008.

Geology and Mineralization

Hydrothermal alteration typical of high sulphidation epithermal gold-silver environments, including vuggy silica and extensive areas of acid-sulphate alteration, has been identified at the prospect to date over eight kilometres in a northwest-trending window beneath barren, post mineral volcanic rocks. The altered zone is defined by north-south to northwest trending zones of intense argillic and advanced argillic alteration and silicification, including vuggy residual silica. Silicified zones are commonly up to 20 meters wide and locally greater 50 meters wide. Locally, silicified zones are cored by cryptocrystalline alunite and are adjacent to parallel zones of pyrophyllite and dickite. Topaz occurs sporadically at the core of the silicified zones. Kaolinite+/-smectite forms a broad argillic envelope surrounding the silica and advanced argillic alteration.

Planned Work Program - Fiscal 2010, Ending December 31, 2010

The Company's planned exploration program for Fiscal 2010 consists of preliminary diamond drilling of targets identified in the Fiscal 2008/2009 field programs with an estimated budget of \$100,000.

The Bufa Prospect - Mexico

The Bufa Prospect (formerly "Guadalupe") is without known reserves and all current work by the Company on the prospect is exploratory in nature.

Option to Acquire Interest

During Fiscal 2003, the Company's subsidiary acquired 100% interest in the La Bufa claim by staking.

In Fiscal 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with Grid Capital Corporation ("Grid"). To earn an initial 50% interest, Grid was obliged to maintain the property in good standing, incur exploration expenditures totalling U.S.\$1,000,000 and issue 400,000 shares to the Company by June 30, 2007. Grid could have increased its interest to 60% by incurring an additional U.S.\$1,000,000 of exploration expenditures and issuing a further 100,000 shares to the Company by December 31, 2008. Grid abandoned its option in Fiscal 2005.

In Fiscal 2005, the Company entered into an agreement with Lincoln Gold Corp. ("Lincoln Gold"). To earn a 60% interest Lincoln Gold must incur exploration expenditures of U.S.\$3,000,000 and issue 450,000 shares to the Company over five and a half years. If production is achieved, Lincoln Gold must then issue an additional 100,000 shares to the Company. All shares issued will be Restricted Securities under the U.S. Securities Act 1933 and all certificates representing the shares will be endorsed with legends confirming their status as restricted securities.

In Fiscal 2007, the Company renegotiated the agreement with Lincoln Gold. To earn a 60% interest Lincoln Gold must now incur exploration expenditures of U.S.\$3,500,000 and issue 1,550,000 shares to the Company over four years.

In Fiscal 2009, Lincoln Mining Corporation (previously named LPT Capital Ltd.) ("Lincoln Mining") acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Lincoln Gold through a previous merger of 0843037 B.C. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Lincoln Mining, with Lincoln Gold to form the company Lincoln Mining Corporation.

In February 2010, the Company sold its interest in the Bufa prospect to Lincoln Mining Corporation, Minera Lincoln de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. and Lincoln Gold Corporation (the "Lincoln Entities") for a total of 6,000,000 common shares of Lincoln Mining which become free-trading after a four month hold on June 30, 2010. In addition, the Company retained a production royalty of 2% NSR.

Expenditures to Date

During Fiscal 2008, the Company incurred no costs on the prospect. As at December 31, 2008, the Company was carrying this prospect at \$1.

Location and Access

The Guadalupe project surrounds the town and mining camp of Guadalupe y Calvo in Chihuahua State, Mexico.

History and Recent Work

Gold was discovered at Guadalupe y Calvo on the ground surrounded by the La Bufa claim in October 1835. Production was sufficiently large that the Mexican government built a mint at Guadalupe y Calvo in 1844. L.J. Buchanan (1981) estimated historic production at 2,000,000 ounces gold and 28,000,000 ounces silver. Estimated production grade was 37 g/t gold and 870 g/t silver. This ground is currently being explored by another, unrelated company.

The La Bufa ground has some known vein outcrops with old historic workings.

In April 2004, Grid reported that an initial program of geological mapping and sampling traced a major vein structure, the La Bufa, over a 1.4 kilometre distance. The La Bufa vein is hosted in a window of lower volcanic group andesitic rocks, the same rocks that host the past-producing mines at Guadalupe y Calvo located one kilometre to the northwest.

A major vein structure, has been traced from the Guadalupe camp over a 1.4 kilometer distance onto the Bufa property. Grid has reported that the vein system consists of a series of NW-SE striking, banded and brecciated, low sulphidation epithermal quartz veins that vary in strike length from 200 to 700 meters with an aggregate length of all veins mapped of 3.9 kilometers. Over 1.6 kilometers of this vein strike length, widths vary from 30 centimetres to 7.8 meters in true thickness. To date 47 chip samples have been collected from 33 locations along this section of the vein system.

In 2006, Lincoln completed a soil survey on the prospect, in addition to aerial photography, which will be used to construct topographic base maps for geological use. The soil survey covered an area 1600m long and 500m wide. Eight separate gold in soil anomalies were detected through the soil sampling and follow up work is being planned. In 2008, Lincoln carried out a program of diamond drilling consisting of 12 holes totaling 4,500 meters.

Geology and Mineralization

The La Bufa vein is a banded, brecciated, low-sulphidation, epithermal quartz vein that is crosscut by a series of echelon veins varying in length from 30 centimetres to 7.8 metres true thickness. The veins are variably mineralized with pyrite, hematite and limonite.

Exploration Results

A drill program was carried out by Grid in December 2004. The program consisted of 666.15 metres in 5 holes, the longest of which was 241.9 metres (hole GUD04-01A). The holes were drilled in three locations along a roughly 137 metre strike length of the vein system. The first hole drilled (GUD04-01) encountered shallow historic workings and was stopped at 58.75 metres depth, however the last sample before the opening was encountered returned 1.55 g/t Au and 91.1 g/t Ag over 0.4 metres. Hole GUD04-01A was drilled at the same location and underneath this first hole. Holes GUD01-02 (120.5 metres deep), GUD01-03 (115 metres deep) and GUD01-04 (130 metres deep) were drilled 43, 92 and 137 meters respectively northwest along strike from the collar of holes GUD01-01 and 01A. The most important intersections from these holes are tabulated below:

Hole Number	From	To	Width	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
GUD04-01	58.35	58.75	0.40	1.55	91.1
GUD04-01A	63.0	63.46	0.46	3.23	195
GUD04-01A	76.49	78.15	1.66	1.56	69.8
Including	76.49	77.23	0.74	2.29	63.4
GUD04-02	70.96	73.20	2.24	0.41	21
Including	72.51	73.2	0.69	0.714	41.6
GUD04-02	84.80	86.70	1.90	0.25	20.7
Including	86.16	86.70	0.52	0.40	40.5
GUD04-03	64.38	66.00	1.62	9.00	447
Including	64.38	65.20	0.82	17.15	787
GUD04-03	68.91	70.52	1.61	8.70	503
GUD04-03	84.00	86.20	2.2	1.35	55.6
GUD04-03	95.40	96.90	1.50	5.96	52.4
Including	96.18	96.90	0.72	9.48	87.1
GUD04-04	73.18	73.70	0.52	2.87	363
GUD04-04	107.71	108.57	0.86	2.50	109
GUD04-04	121.63	122.45	0.82	1.765	80.8

The intersections represent brecciated quartz vein systems, of which there are clearly several parallel veins as indicated by hole GUD04-03 which intersected four zones of veining and brecciation all of which returned significant gold and silver values. Grid informed Almaden that there was not enough geologic information to accurately determine the true widths for the intersections.

During 2007, Lincoln conducted further geological studies and sampling.

In March 2008, Lincoln initiated a drill program. Highlights of the results received to date from the present Lincoln drill program are tabularized below:

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval * (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
LBDDH-008	147.8	149.34	1.55	0.402	6.6
LBDDH-010	19.79	21.34	1.55	0.985	25.8
	288.51	290.06	1.55	0.064	23.6
LBDDH-003	172.22	173.72	1.5	10.7	516
LBDDH-007	Five Zones		1.20 to 1.71	0.007 to 0.020	4.0 to 6.8
LBDDH-001	94.5	97	2.5	4.12	281

*At this time it is not known of whether the intervals in the table above represent true widths

The Logan Property - Canada

The Logan Property contains an inferred mineral resource of 13.08 million tonnes (14.42 million tons) grading 5.10% zinc and 23.7 gm/tonne (0.69oz/ton) silver, as recently re-estimated by HATCH Associates Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., an independent party to comply with the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) National Instrument 43-101 standards (Form 43-101F1) engaged by Yukon Zinc Corporation.

Interest

The Company owns a 40% carried interest in the property, acquired from its predecessor ("Fairfield") through amalgamation. The owner of the 60% joint venture interest is required to fund 100% of exploration expenditures until a production decision is made, at which time the Company may elect to pay its proportionate share of future expenditures after the production decision or convert its property interest into a 15% Net Profits Interest. In 2003, the 60% owner agreed to sell its joint venture interest to Expatriate Resources Ltd. ("Expatriate"). To simplify documentation, a new agreement was entered into at this time directly between the Company and Expatriate with all details of the previous agreement remaining the same. In late 2004 Expatriate was restructured into two successor corporate entities, resulting in a transfer of the 60% joint venture interest to one of the successors named Yukon Zinc Corporation.

Expenditures to Date

During Fiscal 2009 the Company incurred no costs on this prospect. As at December 31, 2009, the Company is carrying this property at \$1.

Location and Access

The Logan Property comprises 156 claims located 108 kilometres northwest of Watson Lake, Yukon at latitude 60 degrees 30 minutes North and longitude 130 degrees 27 minutes West. The claims are situated 38 kilometres north of the Alaska Highway and 258 kilometres east of Whitehorse. Principal access is by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. A 52 kilometre trail originating from Milepost 687 (Km 1105) on the Alaska Highway provides minimum winter access to the property for track-equipped machinery.

History and Recent Work

The initial 36 Logan claims were staked in July and October 1979 to cover showings of zinc-silver-copper-tin mineralization discovered during a reconnaissance prospecting and stream sediment sampling program undertaken by Regional Resources Ltd. (Fairfield's predecessor). Additional claims (Logan 37-106) were staked at various dates in 1984 and 1986. Property exploration programs including geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, detailed prospecting and hand trenching were carried out between 1979 and 1985.

In May 1986 the property was transferred to Fairfield and subsequent exploration programs during 1986 to 1988 included diamond drilling (103 holes totalling 16,439 metres of NQ core), excavator trenching (15 trenches totalling 2,412 linear metres), additional soil geochemistry, Induced Polarization geophysical surveys, as well as aerial photography, various ground control surveys, construction of a 700-metre long gravel airstrip, and reclamation work. Most of the drilling was conducted at 100-metre by 50-metre grid spacing.

All of the above work programs were performed or supervised by Cordilleran Engineering Ltd. of Vancouver, Canada. All project sample assays and analyses were performed by Bondar Clegg & Company Ltd. in North Vancouver. In late 1988 an initial mineral resource estimate for the Main Zone deposit was calculated by J.J. Hylands, P.Eng., and M.A. Stammers, FGAC, of Cordilleran Engineering Ltd. However, this estimate was not strictly defined according to Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) standard resource/reserve classifications.

In early 1989 preliminary metallurgical testing was undertaken on composite samples of drill core assembled from 16 selected intersections of the Main Zone deposit. This work was conducted by Lakefield Research under the direction of Strathcona Mineral Services Ltd. of Toronto, Canada. The results demonstrated that high zinc (93-97%) and silver (85-87%) recoveries are readily achievable from a concentrate grading 50-54% zinc.

The project was dormant from 1989 through 2002.

In early 2003 Expatriate purchased a 60% joint venture interest in the property from Energold Minerals Inc. (formerly Total Energold) and became the operator of the project. A baseline environmental survey was conducted in and around the property in advance of further exploration and/or engineering studies. Staking of the LOGAN 107 to 152 and STRIP 1 to 4 mineral claims was completed to cover areas of potential infrastructure. Core storage facilities at the old exploration camp were refurbished and core inventoried for future examination.

In November 2003, Expatriate commissioned Hatch Associates Ltd. ("Hatch") to complete a resource estimate and data compilation as part of an Independent Technical Report to NI 43-101 standards. Hatch completed this assignment with the assistance of Mr. Gary Giroux, P.Eng., while Hatch's Qualified Person for this assessment was Mr. Callum Grant, P.Eng. who visited and inspected the property in October 2003. The resource estimation portion of the report was released on March 24, 2004.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF INFERRED RESOURCES

This section uses the term "inferred resources". We advise U.S. investors that while this term is recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize it. "Inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies.

U.S. INVESTORS ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO ASSUME THAT PART OF ALL OF AN INFERRED RESOURCE EXISTS, OR IS ECONOMICALLY OR LEGALLY MINEABLE.

The published Inferred Resource of 13.08 MT grading 5.10% Zn and 23.7 g/t Ag uses a 3.5% zinc-equivalent cutoff that is based upon metal prices of U.S. 43 cents per pound zinc and U.S.\$5.50 per ounce silver, with recoveries of

94% and 64% respectively. The Hatch re-estimation of resources at Logan uses the block model method, with Kriging applied to the assay data from 58 drill holes completed in the Main Zone during 1986-88. The model relies wholly on this historical drill-hole information and does not include any new exploration data. The model is constrained by geologic boundaries to mineralization as interpreted on 23 cross-sections of the Main Zone over a 1.53 km (0.95 mile) strike length. No mineralized intercepts are included from the East or West Zones.

In Fiscal 2006 Yukon Zinc conducted an airborne gravity survey of the property.

Geology and Mineral Deposits

The property is dominantly underlain by granodiorite and pegmatites of the Cretaceous Marker Lake Batholith, which has intruded Lower Cambrian and possibly older metasedimentary rocks. Tertiary andesite dykes, quartz-feldspar monzonite-lalite porphyry dykes, quartz veins and breccia bodies are associated with an eight kilometre long east-northeast (ENE) trending mineralized structure. Within this structure, at least three mineral bodies have been identified and named as the Main, West and East Zones.

The Main Zone deposit has been defined by 58 drill intersections, to an average vertical depth of 185 metres (~600 feet). It is contained within a steeply dipping fault bounded tabular body 1100 metres long by 50 to 140 metres wide. Sphalerite with lesser pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, silver-bearing lead sulphosalts and cassiterite occur as fracture fillings, disseminations and coarse masses in quartz veins or breccia and silicified hostrock.

Infrastructure

With the exception of the airstrip and connecting network of drillsite access trails, there is no infrastructure in place on the property.

Planned Work Program - Fiscal 2010, Ending December 31, 2010

The Company has no planned exploration program for Fiscal 2010. Yukon Zinc Corporation maintains the property in good standing.

The Nicoamen River Prospect - Canada

The Nicoamen River Prospect is without known reserves and all current work by the Company on the prospect is exploratory in nature.

Option to Acquire Interest

The Nicoamen River claim group comprises about 1,945 hectares (19.5 sq. km) and was acquired by staking during 2004 and 2005 and is 100% owned by the Company.

In Fiscal 2006, the Company entered into an agreement with Tanqueray Resources Ltd. ("Tanqueray"). To earn a 60% interest, Tanqueray had to incur exploration expenditures of \$4,000,000 and issue 1,000,000 shares to the Company by December 31, 2012. During Fiscal 2007, Tanqueray relinquished its option on the property.

On December 10, 2007, the Company entered into an agreement with Zenith Industries Corp. ("Zenith"). To earn a 60% interest, Zenith had to incur exploration expenditures of \$4,000,000 by December 31, 2012 and issue 1,000,000 shares to the Company by December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2008, Zenith abandoned its interest in the prospect.

On July 29, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Fairmont Resources Inc. ("Fairmont"). To earn a 60% interest, Fairmont has to pay the Company \$25,000, incur exploration expenditures of \$2,000,000 and issue 300,000 common shares to the Company.

Expenditures to Date

During Fiscal 2009 the Company incurred \$4,901 in exploration costs on this prospect. In addition, the Company received \$10,000 from Fairmont pursuant to the option agreement. As at December 31, 2009, the Company is carrying the prospect at \$1.

Location and Access

The prospect is readily accessible by road, approximately 40 kilometres northeast of the village of Boston Bar on the Trans-Canada Highway in southern British Columbia.

History and Recent Work

Pre-acquisition work during July 2003 and August/October 2004 consisted of prospecting and recon geochemical sampling, based on follow-up of earlier government (BC-RGS) and Company-generated regional gold and arsenic stream sediment anomalies. These programs generated 16 rock, 47 silt, and 15 soil samples. In September 2005 a preliminary property evaluation program was conducted, comprising further prospecting and recon rock/silt geochemical sampling, minor hand trenching, grid and roadcut soil geochemical sampling.

The 2005 program generated an additional 20 rock, 7 silt, and 827 soil samples. All of the samples collected to date (2003-2005) have been tested for 36 elements, by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C.

The rock sample results have identified several gold bearing quartz float occurrences, and insitu gold-quartz vein mineralization along a major NNW - trending fault structure. The initial grid soil sampling has outlined a main multi-element geochemical anomaly measuring 800 metres by 2000 metres in the Discovery area.

Tanquerary reported to the Company that detailed soil geochemistry conducted in 2006 over sections of the previous soil grid identified five large gold in soil anomaly clusters that will require ground truthing, by prospecting, mapping and excavator trenching. Ground geophysics was also completed.

During 2007 the Company had an independent consultant review work done to date and make recommendations for further work.

During the 2009 field season, Fairmont conducted geological and geophysical surveys.

Geology and Mineralization

The dominant rock assemblage underlying the Nicoamen River prospect is the Cretaceous Spius Creek Formation, a basaltic andesite unit. This is the upper part of the Spences Bridge Group which is a broad northwest trending sequence of gently folded volcanics with lesser sediments, dipping shallowly to the northeast. The Spences Bridge Group unconformably overlies older plutonic rocks, mainly granodiorite to diorite of the Permian to Triassic Mount Lytton Complex occupying the southwestern claim area. The Spences Bridge Group is unconformably overlain locally by Eocene Kamloops Group intermediate and felsic volcanics.

The major structural features in the district are steeply dipping normal faults. The Nicoamen River Fault parallels the canyon of Nicoamen River which crosses the claim area from south to north. The Nicoamen West Fault is subparallel to the Nicoamen River Fault and lies along the west boundary of the claims.

In situ mineralization found to date consists of gold-bearing quartz veins in altered granodiorite at the Discovery Zone, and silica-rich pods or clasts in brecciated quartzofeldspathic rocks at the West Zone (located 2.35 km WNW of the Discovery Zone). The Discovery Zone occurrences have been exposed by a series of small hand trenches in the face of a 130-metre long roadcut in subcrop of variably silicified and/or argillically altered granodiorite. Local ankeritic (possible) and iron/manganese oxide alteration is also present. The occurrences are narrow (<1 - 10 cm) and chalcidony veins associated with local subparallel shears having a close spatial relation to the Nicoamen River Fault. Both steeply dipping and fairly flat-lying veins occur, with apparent poor continuity. The vein textures and trace element geochemistry are typical of low sulphidation style epithermal mineralization.

Roadcut soil samples collected in the vicinity of both the Discovery and West Zone showings are strongly anomalous in gold, arsenic, antimony and molybdenum. The larger (area) grid soil geochemical anomalies show generally good coincidence amongst these same elements, plus flanking or peripherally situated elevated levels of mercury.

Infrastructure

There is no infrastructure in place on the prospect.

Drilling Results

No drilling has been carried out on the prospect.

Planned Work Program - Fiscal 2010, Ending December 31, 2010

The Company has no planned exploration program for Fiscal 2010 with all work being conducted by Fairmont which is working to earn an interest in the prospect.

The Skoonka Creek Prospect - Canada

The Skoonka Creek (formerly "Sam") Prospect is without known reserves and all current work by the Company on the prospect is exploratory in nature.

Option to Acquire Interest

The Skoonka Creek prospect was staked by the Company during Fiscal 2003 to Fiscal 2005 and comprises approximately 10,190 hectares.

In Fiscal 2005, the Company executed an option agreement with Strongbow Exploration Inc. ("Strongbow"), whereby Strongbow could earn an initial 51% interest in the prospect by issuing to the Company 600,000 shares and completing exploration expenditures of \$2,000,000 prior to December 31, 2008. During Fiscal 2006, Strongbow completed earn-in requirements and a formal joint venture agreement was completed. Subsequent work programs reduced the Company's interest to approximately 32%.

Expenditures to Date

During Fiscal 2009, the Company recovered \$32,169 in \$27,602 in mandatory reclamation costs. As at December 31, 2009, the Company is carrying the prospect at \$1.

Location and Access

The prospect is readily accessible by road, 25 kilometres northeast from Lytton, British Columbia, on the Trans-Canada Highway.

History and Recent Work

Pre-acquisition work during 2003 consisted of prospecting and recon geochemical sampling based on follow-up of a government (BC-RGS) regional gold stream sediment anomaly. This program generated 22 rock, 41 silt, and 14 soil samples. The 2004 assessment work program included minor access road improvements, further prospecting and recon sampling (25 rocks, 8 silts), approximately 21 line-km of roadcut soil sampling (417 soils), and limited hand trenching at three sites (16 rock chip samples). All of the samples collected to date have been tested for 36 elements, by Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, BC.

The rock sampling identified variable grade gold and lesser silver mineralization in a number of widely scattered quartz float occurrences, and in two major insitu vein showings named Discovery and JJ.

The soil and stream sediment sampling outlined two broad areas of gold-arsenic-antimony ± mercury enrichment which include and encompass the Discovery and JJ mineral zones.

During 2005 Strongbow expended \$668,000 on exploration at Skoonka Creek which consisted of regional and detailed soil geochemical surveys, geological mapping, prospecting and recon rock/silt sampling, ground geophysical surveys, further hand trenching and initial core drilling on the JJ mineral structure and additional nearby geochemical/geophysical targets (Eleven NQ core holes totalling 1258.4 metres of drilling). The 2005 program generated 29 silt, 224 recon rock grab, 29 trench rock channel, 3588 grid soil, and 824 drill core samples. All of the samples were tested for 28 elements by geochemical (ICP or AA) analysis at Global Discovery Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. Samples that returned gold analyses of greater than 0.2 g/t (and greater than or equal to 0.1 g/t later in the season) were subsequently fire assayed for gold, and those with moderate or high gold grades were additionally subjected to metallic screen assays.

At the JJ Showing area, the 2005 hand trenching has exposed the quartz vein system over a 60-metre strike length. Detailed soil sampling has identified a broad gold and arsenic anomaly, coincident with mineralization. Detailed ground geophysical surveys revealed a linear magnetic low, corresponding to the alteration system surrounding the quartz veins. The drill program completed in October 2005 successfully extended the vein system at depth and along strike.

In the Discovery Showing area, the 2005 detailed grid soil sampling results define a 450-metre long northeast-southwest trending gold anomaly with numerous coincident anomalous rock samples.

The 2005 regional soil grid encompassing 16 square kilometres outlined several additional gold anomalies underlain by prospective andesite host rock. The largest of these, called the Blackburn Anomaly, is spatially related to the Discovery area and measures 1500 metres long by 800 metres wide.

During 2006, Strongbow conducted regional and detailed soil geochemical surveys, geological mapping, prospecting, ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling on the prospect. The program generated 1,500 rock and 4,500 soil geochemical samples. Work was carried out on a number of showings discussed below.

The JJ prospect has a strike length of 700 metres and drill tested epithermal gold mineralization to a depth of at least 250 metres. A ground geophysical survey was carried out.

The Discovery-Backburn Trend is a 3,000 metre long corridor containing a number of mineral showings (Discovery, Backburn, Deadwood, Ember and Zebra). It is located 3,000 metres northeast of the JJ prospect and contains a gold in soil anomaly, characterized by clay and silica altered andesitic fragmental rocks.

The Backburn showing is an area 1,100 metres by 300 metres containing anomalous gold values in soil. A ground geophysical survey was carried out on the Backburn showing. Rock chip and soil samples were collected in this area.

The Ember showing is a 97 metre long quartz vein and breccia system, located at the southern end of the Discovery-Backburn trend. A ground geophysical survey was carried out on the Ember showing. Rock chip and soil samples were collected in this area.

The Deadwood showing is a 200 metre long zone in which closely spaced quartz veins are found within andesitic volcanic rocks. Strongbow collected 105 rock grab and chip samples from this zone. A detailed ground magnetic survey was also completed. The Deadwood showing is located at the western end of the Discovery-Backburn Trend.

The Zebra showing is an 1,100 metre by 700 metre area in which elevated gold values have been detected in soil and bedrock samples.

No field work was reported by the operator in 2009.

Geology and Mineralization

The prospect area is underlain by a northwest-southeast trending shallowly dipping sequence of intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. Sill-like bodies of feldspar porphyry are also present, and felsic dyke (?) rubble has been noted in a few localities. The ages and relationships of these rocks to the main volcanic assemblage are presently unknown.

Major structural features in the local area are north-south oriented high angle normal faults. Two, east to ENE-trending, vague lineaments in the central property area are discernible from aerial photographs, topographic maps and limited field observations. These easterly striking features are roughly parallel with the main soil geochemical anomaly trends and mineral showings identified to date.

Quartz hosted gold and lesser silver mineralization have been identified in widely scattered float occurrences, and in two major vein showings. All of these occurrences exhibit compositions and classic textures typical of low sulphidation epithermal veins and breccias. The styles of mineralization include massive multiphase vein, multistage

breccia, stockwork veinlet, and pyritic silica-carbonate replacement of hostrock. Disseminated pyrite and specular hematite also occur in both quartz matrix and hostrock clasts at the Discovery Showing. Fluid inclusion studies of two vein rubble samples from the discovery area have reported formation temperatures in the range of <200°C to 210°C, indicating minimal erosion of the epithermal system at this site.

The (2003) Discovery Showing represents a large but low grade vein breccia zone having an estimated 4.2m true width over which the 2004 channel sampling returned gold analyses ranging from 0.34 g/t to 0.48 g/t, with negligible silver. This zone trends ENE and is subvertical.

The 2005 detailed soil sample grid in the Discovery Showing area defined a 450-metre long NE-SW trending gold anomaly with numerous coincident anomalous rock samples. This anomaly is spatially associated with a silicified and chloritized alteration zone within andesite flows, as well as a feldspar and hornblende-pyritic porphyry dyke. The 2005 regional soil grid identified additional gold anomalies underlain by prospective andesite flows, substantially farther out from but also spatially related to the Discovery area. The largest of these gold-in-soil anomalies, named the Blackburn Anomaly, covers an area of 1500m by 800m and is coincident with abundant float and subcrop occurrences of brecciated volcanic rocks that are variably oxidized with a quartz-carbonate-chlorite matrix.

The high grade JJ Showing discovered in 2004 is situated about three kilometers to the southwest of the Discovery Vein, on a subparallel ENE structural trend. It consists of a moderately to steeply dipping zone containing two closely spaced veins (Jan & Jodi Veins) and intensely clay altered andesite wallrock having an estimated combined 2m true width. The quartz veins are massive to colloform banded. Nine large-sized channel samples were collected on a staggered pattern across the zone. Weighted average gold assays across the veins and vein zones are as follows:

1. Three samples (R9-R11) across the Jan Vein:

19.28 g/t Au over 1.0m length (0.67m true width)

2. Three samples (R12-R14) across the Jodi Vein:

42.64 g/t Au over 0.93m length (0.62m true width)

3. Sample string R9H-R9-R9F and 0.5m-offset string R14, R14F:

22.77 g/t Au over 3.0m length (2.0m true width)

4. Sample string R9H-R9-R9F and 0.5m-offset sample R13:

28.33 g/t Au over 2.5m length (1.67m true width)

These channel samples were taken by or under the close supervision of a registered professional geologist and maintained under his control until delivered to an ISO9001:2000 certified assay analytical laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. Sample locations were marked in the field with flagging and weatherproof tags. A UTM grid location for every site was recorded by GPS unit using NAD 27 datum. Rock sample individual weights ranged from 2.5 to 10 kilograms. The laboratory runs standards and provides resamples at varying intervals for each shipment received. A resample consists of analyzing a second cut (subsample) from the sample pulp (or occasionally the reject portion), and is reported as a rerun (RE) or reject rerun (RRE) on the analysis certificate. At the high grade JJ showing initial gold and silver analyses were by Inductively coupled Plasma- Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) and were later checked by metallics fire assays, with good duplication of results in eight of nine samples, which is very good considering the nugget nature of high grade gold mineralization. These results were also checked by resampling by Strongbow Resources Ltd. Prior to their optioning the property from the Company. The level of quality control increases with the significance of the program, with drill core having more duplicates, blanks, standards and reruns than initial prospecting work.

Further hand trenching and channel sampling (by Strongbow) during 2005 intermittently exposed the JJ vein system over a 60-metre strike length and returned gold grades as follows: of 29 channel samples collected, 28 reported greater than 0.1 g/t including 20 samples greater than 1.0 g/t and 10 samples in excess of 12.0 g/t. The 2005 drill program successfully traced the JJ mineralization over a strike length of 350 metres, to vertical depths of 17.5 to 62 metres below surface, and indicated highly variable gold grades as listed in the Table under Drilling Results. In general, the JJ gold mineralization occurs as two types: (1) high-grade associated with dark grey to black (sulphide/sulphosalt?) layers in banded quartz veins, and (2) low-grade disseminated in argillic-chloritic-pyritic altered volcanic wall rocks.

Infrastructure

There is no infrastructure in place on the prospect.

Drilling Results

During October 2005, Strongbow completed an 11-hole diamond drill program generating 1258.4 meters of NQ2 core (core size - 50.5mm diameter) from the JJ Showing area. The main target for drilling was the coincident geochemical-geophysical anomaly that is interpreted to represent the host structure for high grade gold-quartz veins exposed intermittently by hand trenching along a 60-meter strike length. Seven holes (841m) tested this interpreted target over a strike length of approximately 350 meters. Each of these seven holes intersected alteration and quartz veining typical of low sulphidation epithermal systems. Anomalous assay results from the seven holes which targeted the JJ Showing are summarized in the Table below:

DDH	From	To	Interval ¹	Assay ²	Assay
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Ag)
SC-003	38.60	57.59	18.99	1.38	1.61
Including	48.70	49.70	1.00	16.6	