ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND

CONTOUR SOIL SAMPLING OF THE

HORN MINERAL CLAIM

Liard Mining Division, British Columbia
NTS 104G/9
Latitude: 57° 43'N
Longitude: 130° 17'W

for

ASCOT RESOURCES LTD.
and
DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION
Vancouver, B.C.

by

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March 9, 1990

Keewatin Engineering Inc.

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SUMMARY

The Horn claim is located on the west side of the Klastline Plateau in the Stikine region of northern B.C. The claim was optioned from Tenajon Resources Corp. in 1989 as a precious metal target. Exploration work in 1989 was limited to examination of known showings and minimal stream silt geochemistry, prospecting, mapping, contour soil sampling and rock geochemistry sampling.

This work identified discontinuous but good grade Pb-Zn-Ag veining and stockworks in the northwest portion of the property that are similar to those known elsewhere on the claim. The banded veins are associated with Upper Cretaceous(?) felsite to rhyolite. Alkalic, porphyry copper style mineralization with elevated gold values was identified in the southeast corner of the claim.

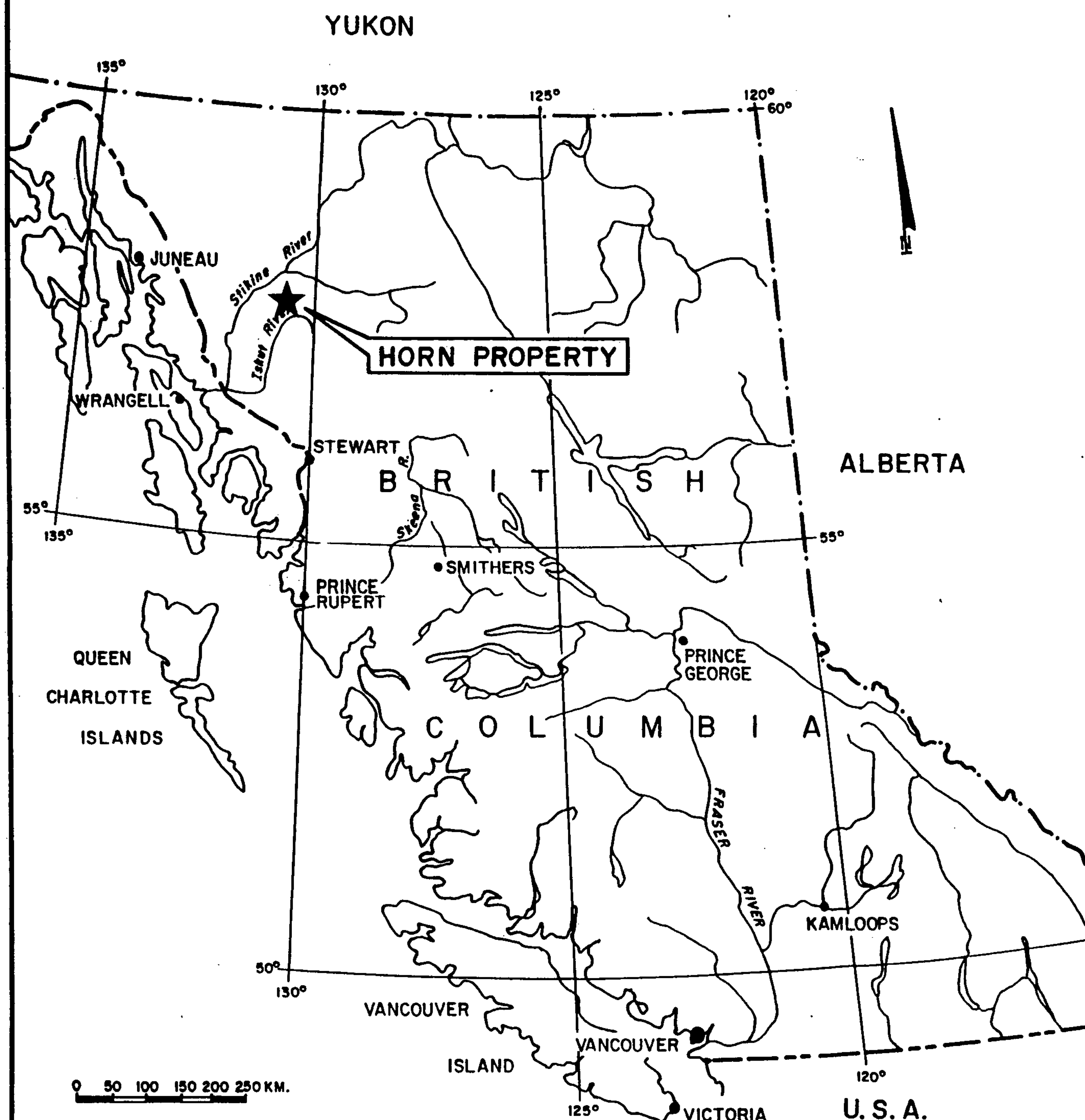
The 1989 results indicate the potential for two types of ore deposits on the property including bulk tonnage Pb-Zn-Ag and alkalic porphyry Cu-Au. Follow-up prospecting, geological mapping and soil sampling is required to identify targets for trenching and drilling.

INTRODUCTION

The Horn claim is located on the Klastline Plateau within the Stikine area of northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). It was originally staked to cover silver, copper, lead and zinc mineralization occurring in Upper Triassic conglomerates. In 1989, the property was optioned from Tenajon Resources Corp. by Ascot Resources Ltd. and Dryden Resource Corporation. Exploration work was contracted to Keewatin Engineering Inc. of Vancouver, B.C. who were already carrying out a systematic evaluation of the Klastline Plateau for both Ascot and Dryden. Exploration work on the Horn claim was carried out from a camp established on the southern end of the Klastline Plateau. Camp servicing and daily moves were provided by a Hughes 500 helicopter which was permanently stationed in camp.

Field work in 1989 was confined to a cursory examination of some of the known showings and limited contour soil sampling along with geological mapping and prospecting of areas not covered by previous surveys. During the course of this property work, 7 stream silt, 96 soil and 24 rock samples were collected and fire assayed for Au and Ag and geochemically analyzed for Cu-Pb-Zn. Contour soil lines were mapped and prospected at 1:4,000. Ground control was provided by 1:60,000 scale airphotos (approximately), topochain, compass and altimeter. A metric base map at 1:4,000 scale was obtained from Tenajon Silver Corporation.

Field work was carried out by Mike Brown and Colin Adams (soil samplers), Jim Roberts and Bob Charles (prospectors, soil samplers) and Adam Travis, Marty Bobyn and David Mehner (geologists).



PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Figure 1

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

Location and Access

The Horn claim is located in the Stikine region of northwestern British Columbia approximately 196 km north of Stewart, 11 km west of the north end of Kinaskan Lake and 23 km southwest of Iskut Village. The claim is centred at about 57° 43' North latitude and 130° 17' West longitude on NTS map sheet 104G/9W (Figure 2).

Access is via helicopter from Iskut Village or from Tatogga Lake Lodge, situated 16 km south of Iskut. Both locations are on the Stewart-Cassiar Highway. The proposed B.C. Rail extension line to Dease Lake is about 32 km east of Kinaskan Lake.

Topography

The Horn claim covers the headwaters of west-southwest flowing Dedeia Creek. Topography on the north side of the creek is very rugged with steep southerly facing slopes containing numerous bluffs and steep talus covered slides. The south side of the creek is more moderate with alpine grasses covering much of the slope and the Dedeia Creek valley.

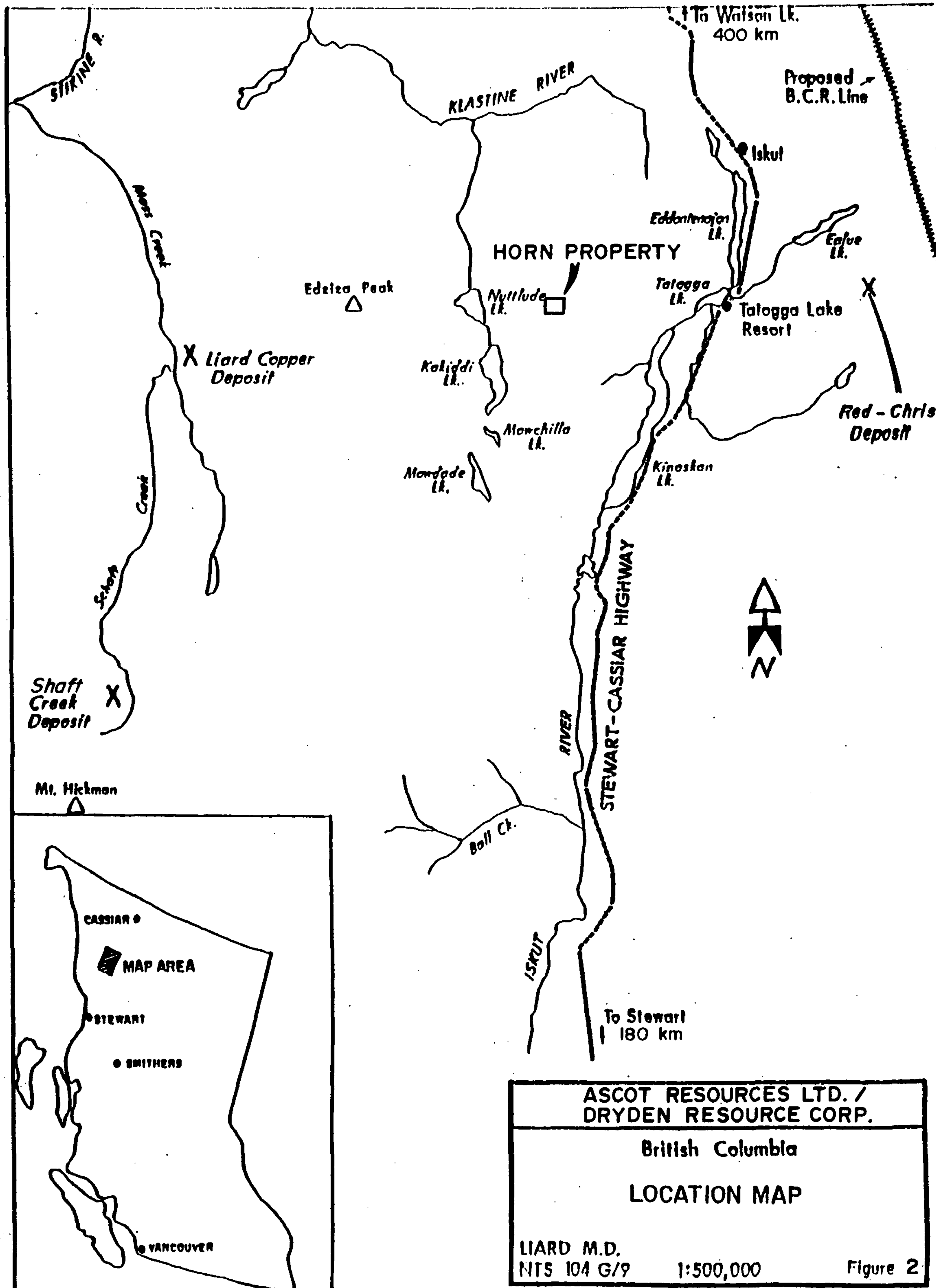
Elevations vary from 1,920 metres above sea level (6,300 ft. ASL) on top of the Klastline Plateau in the north central part of the property to about 1,290 metres above sea level (4,232 feet A.S.L.) along Dedeia Creek at the western edge of the property (Plate 1).

Most of the property is above tree line with what vegetation there is being confined to alpine flowers and grasses, sub-alpine scrub and slide alder in Dedeia Creek valley near the extreme western edge of the property.

Precipitation on the property is moderate averaging about 100 cm per year. Thick accumulations of snow are common during winter. It is seldom possible to begin surface geological work before July and difficult to continue past September.

Property and Ownership

The Horn claim is located in the Liard Mining Division (Figure 3) and is owned by Tenajon Resources Corporation with offices at #1450 - 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2T6.



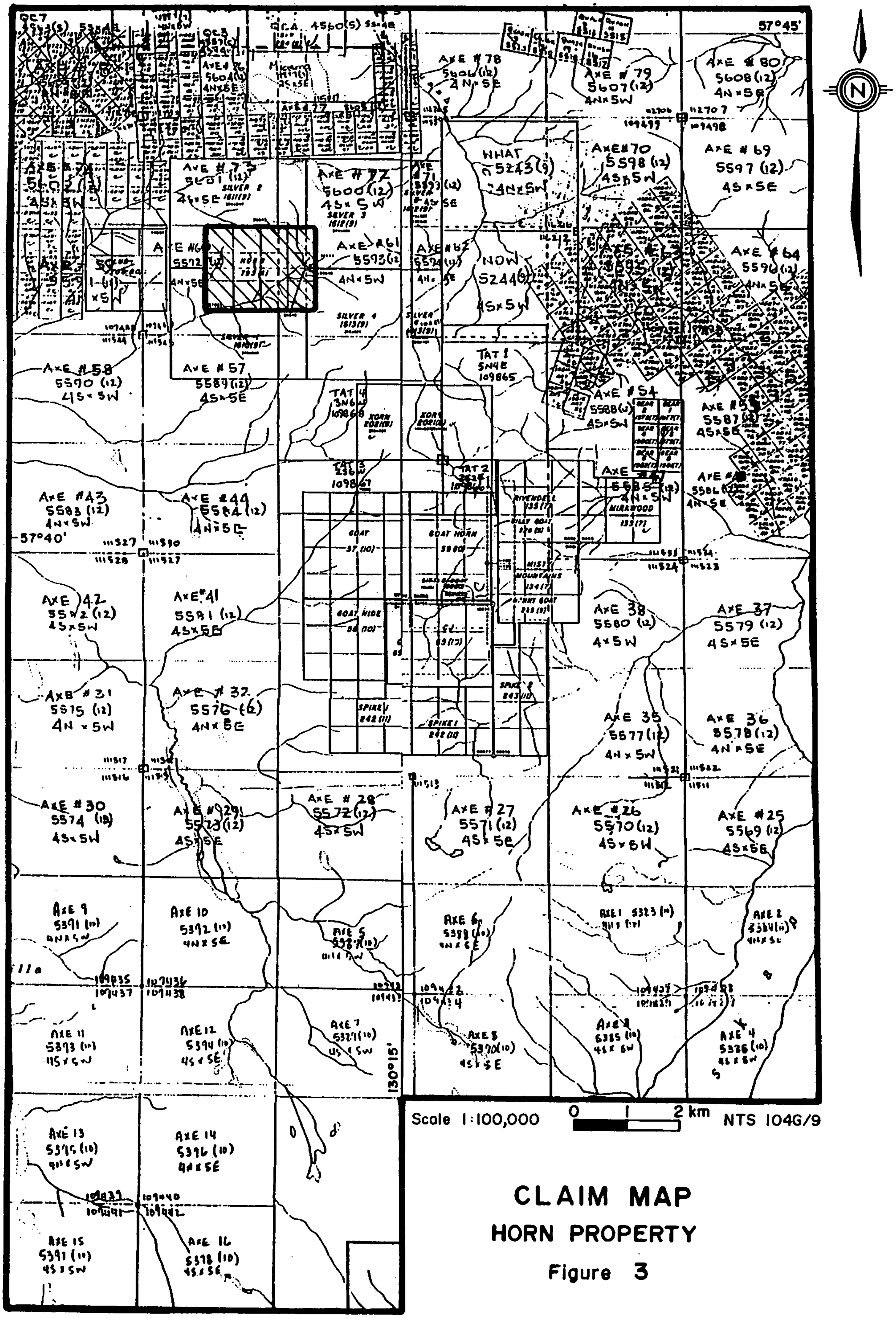
ASCOT RESOURCES LTD. / DRYDEN RESOURCE CORP.

British Columbia

LOCATION MAP

LIARD M.D.
NTS 104 G/9 1:500,000 Figure 2

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.



CLAIM MAP

HORN PROPERTY

Figure 3

Keewatin Engineering Inc.

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Date Recorded	Due Date
Horn	793	12	June 6, 1979	June 6, 1990

The claim was optioned in 1989 by Ascot Resources Ltd. and Dryden Resource Corporation both with offices at 800 - 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1E5.

Previous Work

Silver, lead, zinc and copper mineralization was first discovered in the Dedeia Creek area in 1964 by A. John and A.H. Grant who were prospecting for Conwest Explorations Ltd. (Noel, 1980). Later that year, the 48 unit SF property was staked to cover the mineralization. In 1965, Conwest carried out a program of trenching, rock sampling and geological mapping. This work identified a number of barite rich shear and fracture zones within red volcanic conglomerate containing significant silver values, the best which measured 45 metres long x 4.2 metres wide grading 11.04 oz/ton Ag (Phendler, 1980). Overall, the extensive trenching program in 1965 showed silver values to be erratically distributed over an area 100 metres x 40 metres. Three diamond drill holes totalling 1,069 feet tested part of this zone and intersected a few narrow intervals (0.50 to 1.50 metres) in the 3 to 10 oz/ton Ag range. The holes also returned low silver values over greater widths (26.8 metres of 1.43 oz/ton Ag) but these results along with the narrow intersections were considered disappointing and the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1979, N. Wychopen staked the Horn claim for Don McLeod who then sold it in 1980 to ERL Resources Ltd. who have since changed their name to Tenajon Resources Corporation. In 1980 a soil geochemistry survey and detailed prospecting extended the zone of known mineralization at least 300 metres to the east. A number of silver bearing veins were discovered during this program including a barite-chalcopyrite-galena vein grading 73.03 oz/ton Ag over 2 metres (Noel, 1980). In addition, a number of anomalous Au values up to 990 ppb were obtained from soil samples taken near the eastern edge of the property. In 1981 (Thompson and Hogarth, 1981) further prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling and 7 diamond drill holes totalling 712.0 metres (2,336 feet) were completed on the property. Results from the drilling were generally low and erratic although intersections up to 13.5 oz/ton Ag and 0.680 oz/ton Au each over 1 metre intervals were obtained. Additional anomalous Au values in rocks up to 1,460 ppb were obtained from the eastern edge of the property. The claim has been idle since 1981 although regional stream geochemistry was carried out over the map area by the GSC in 1987.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Axe property is located on the northwest portion of the Klastline Plateau within the Intermontane-Tectono-Stratigraphic Belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 4). The claims lie within the northeast half of the Stikine Arch near the contact with the unmetamorphosed sediments of the Bowser Basin.

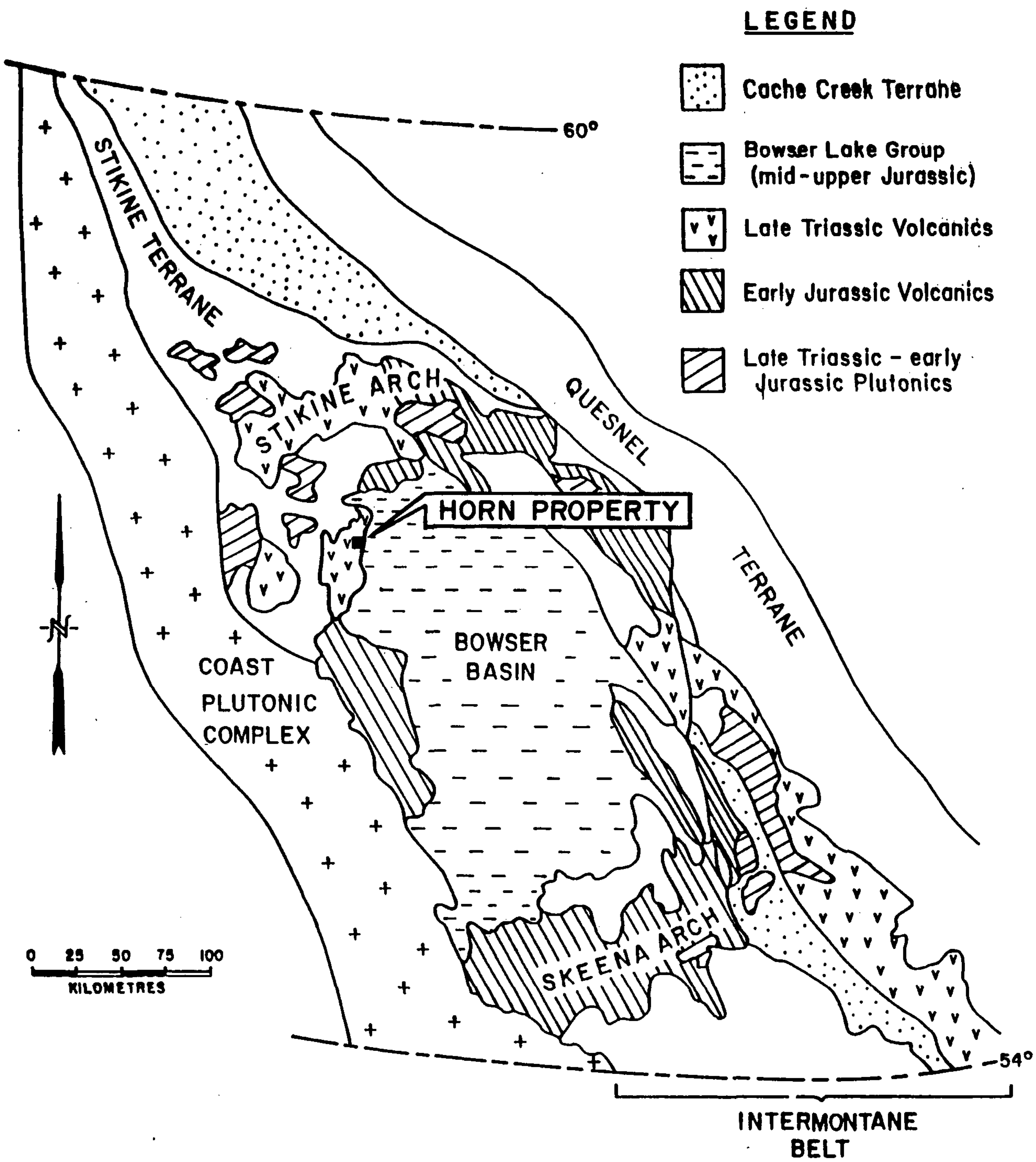
The northern half of the Klastline Plateau has been mapped (Figure 5) as Upper Triassic augite-andesite flows, pyroclastics and derived volcaniclastics ranging from conglomerates to siltstones (Souther, 1971). Minor limestone and chert occur within the stratigraphy. Related coeval intrusives cut all rock types. A regional fault trending northeasterly passes through the centre of Kakiddi Lake and intersects the Iskut Valley fault zone at the north end of Kinaskan Lake. To the south of the fault, Souther (1971) mapped the rocks as a downthrown sequence of Middle Jurassic basalt pillow lavas, fragmentals and proximal volcaniclastic rocks intruded by coeval plutons. Subsequent K-Ar and Rb-Sr age dating (Schmitt, 1977) has yielded intrusive ages of 185 to 195 million years for the intrusive rocks south of the fault, suggesting the volcanic rocks are similar in age to the Upper Triassic stratigraphy north of the fault.

South of the volcanic units are chert pebble conglomerate, grit, greywacke and siltstone of the Middle and Upper Jurassic Bowser Group.

Intruding Upper Triassic volcanics are massive and flow banded rhyolite, orbicular rhyolite and massive felsite of Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary age. Capping the southern portion of the Plateau are Upper Tertiary basalt and olivine basalt flows, often exhibiting excellent columnar jointing.

Property Geology

Mapping on the Horn claim was confined to flagged contour lines established during the course of soil geochemistry sampling. Ground control was limited to 1:60,000 scale (approximate) airphotos, topochain, compass and altimeter. Outcrops and interpretation are plotted at 1:4,000 scale on Plate 1.

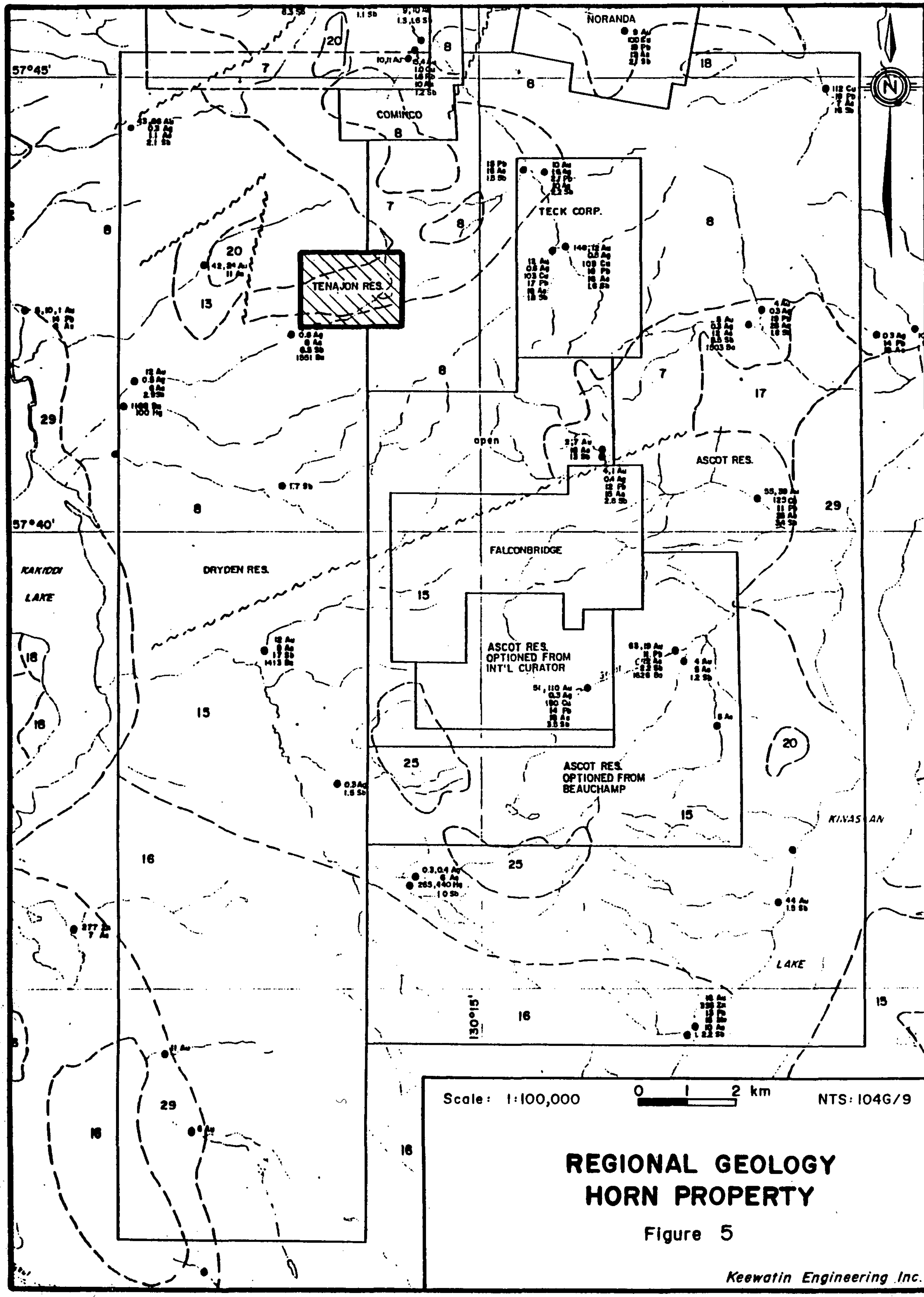


REGIONAL GEOLOGY
BOWSER BASIN
NW BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Outline of terrane boundaries and major rock groups of the Jurassic and Triassic – modified from Thomson, 1985).

Figure 4

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.



Scale: 1:100,000   0 1 2 km   NTS: 104G/9

REGIONAL GEOLOGY HORN PROPERTY

Figure 5

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LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

29 Fluviatile gravel; sand, silt; glacial outwash, till, alpine moraine and colluvium

28 Hot-spring deposit, tufa , aragonite

27 Olivine basalt, related pyroclastic rocks and loose tephra; younger than some of 29

TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY

UPPER TERTIARY AND PLEISTOCENE

26 Rhyolite and dacite flows, lava domes, pyroclastic rocks and related subvolcanic intrusions; minor basalt

25 Basalt, olivine basalt, dacite, related pyroclastic rocks and subvolcanic intrusions; minor rhyolite; in part younger than some 26

CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY

UPPER CRETACEOUS AND LOWER TERTIARY

SLOKO GROUP

24 Light green, purple and white rhyolite, trachyte and dacite flows, pyroclastic rocks and derived sediments

22 23
22. Biotite leucogranite, subvolcanic stocks, dykes and sills
23. Porphyritic biotite andesite, lava domes, flows and (?) sills

SUSTUT GROUP

21 Chert-pebble conglomerate, granite-boulder conglomerate, quartzose sandstone, arkose, siltstone, carbonaceous shale and minor coal

20 Felsite, quartz-feldspar porphyry, pyritiferous felsite, orbicular rhyolite; in part equivalent to 22

19 Medium-to coarse-grained, pink biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite

JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS

POST-UPPER TRIASSIC PRE-TERTIARY

18 Hornblende diorite

17 Granodiorite, quartz diorite; minor diorite, leucogranite and migmatite

JURASSIC

MIDDLE (?) AND UPPER JURASSIC

BOWSER GROUP

16 Chert-pebble conglomerate, grit, greywacke, subgreywacke, siltstone and shale; may include some 13

MIDDLE JURASSIC

15 Basalt, pillow lava, tuff-breccia, derived volcaniclastic rocks and related subvolcanic intrusions

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

14 Shale, minor siltstone, siliceous and calcareous siltstone, greywacke and ironstone

MESOZOIC

LOWER JURASSIC

13 Conglomerate, polymictic conglomerate; granite-boulder conglomerate, grit, greywacke, siltstone; basaltic and andesitic volcanic rocks, peperites, pillow-breccia and derived volcaniclastic rocks

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC

POST-UPPER TRIASSIC PRE-LOWER JURASSIC

12 Syenite, orthoclase porphyry, monzonite, pyroxenite

HICKMAN BATHOLITH

10 11
10. Hornblende granodiorite, minor hornblende-quartz diorite 11. Hornblende, quartz diorite, hornblende-pyroxene diorite, amphibolite and pyroxene-bearing amphibolite

TRIASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC

9 Undifferentiated volcanic and sedimentary rocks (units 5 to 8 inclusive)

8 Augite-andesite flows, pyroclastic rocks, derived volcaniclastic rocks and related subvolcanic intrusions; minor greywacke, siltstone and polymictic conglomerate

7 Siltstone, thin-bedded siliceous siltstone, ribbon chert, calcareous and dolomictic siltstone, greywacke, volcanic conglomerate, and minor limestone

6 Limestone, fetid argillaceous limestone, calcareous shale and reefoid limestone; may be in part younger than some 7 and 8

5 Greywacke, siltstone, shale; minor conglomerate, tuff and volcanic sandstone

MIDDLE TRIASSIC

4 Shale, concretionary black shale; minor calcareous shale and siltstone

PALEOZOIC

PERMIAN

MIDDLE AND UPPER PERMIAN

3 Limestone, thick-bedded mainly bioclastic limestone; minor siltstone, chert and tuff

PERMIAN AND OLDER

2 Phyllite, argillaceous quartzite, quartz-sericite schist, chlorite schist, greenstone, minor chert, schistose tuff and limestone

MISSISSIPPIAN

1 Limestone, crinoidal limestone, ferruginous limestone; maroon tuff, chert and phyllite

B Amphibolite, amphibolite gneiss; age unknown probably pre-Upper Jurassic

A Ultramafic rocks; peridotite, dunite, serpentinite; age unknown, probably pre-Lower Jurassic

From G.S.C. Paper 71-44 by J. G. Souther.

Lithology

The area north of Dedeia Creek is mainly underlain by a massive sequence of red to green pebble and boulder conglomerates often containing limestone rock fragments with minor lithic greywacke and siltstone. Underlying this intermixed sequence are distinct beds of massive, red, pebble to boulder andesite conglomerate interlayered with well-bedded siltstones, greywacke and minor pebble conglomerate.

Upper Cretaceous massive felsite to flow banded rhyolite dykes and sills intrude the entire sequence. A plug of similar material is situated in the northwest portion of the property. A diorite plug, probably Upper Triassic in age cuts similar age andesite flows and black siltstones in the southeast corner of the property.

Alteration

Low grade regional metamorphism has altered all rocks. Colloform and vuggy veins with calcite, quartz and barite occur adjacent to the felsite/rhyolite units. Orange colour anomalies from oxidized pyrite characterize much of the felsic plug area. The Upper Triassic conglomerates to greywackes are typically red after oxidized hematite(?). Sections of the same stratigraphy are green, possibly due to more reducing hydrothermal fluids.

Mineralization

Up to 5% disseminated pyrite occurs in the felsite/rhyolite unit. Irregular, discordant veins and lenses of banded, colloform sphalerite-galena occur in shears and local stockworks in clastic rocks. This style of mineralization is associated with calcite-barite gangue and is invariably adjacent to felsite/rhyolite intrusive contacts. Locally, 3% chalcopyrite, 5-10% galena and 10% sphalerite with ≤1% pyrite occur with the calcite/barite veins. Grabs contain up to 23% Zn and 10% Pb.

Veinlet and fracture chalcopyrite (≤1%) occurs in diorite float with ≤2% pyrite near the southeast corner of the property.

GEOCHEMISTRY

During August to October, 1989, systematic stream silt sampling was carried out over 360 sq. km of the Klastline Plateau and surrounding region. This program which included the Horn claim resulted in the collection and analysis of 689 silt samples. In addition to this sampling, soil and rock samples were collected from selected sites throughout the property.

All silt, soil and rock samples were sent to Terramin Research Labs Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta and fire assayed for gold and silver and geochemically analyzed for Cu, Pb and Zn. Their analytical procedures include:

Sample Preparation

Silt and Soil: Dry and sieve through 80 mesh nylon screen (maximum particle size 200 microns).

Rocks: Crushed to approximately 1/8" in a jaw crusher, riffled to obtain a representative sample and pulverized to 150 mesh (100 micron particle size.

Analysis:

1) Gold and silver values are determined by fusing approximately one assay ton of prepared sample with a litharge flux charge to obtain a lead button. The button is cupelled down to a precious metal prill which is then dissolved in aqua region. The resulting solution is analyzed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry to determine Au and Ag amounts.

2) Copper, lead and zinc are determined by digesting a portion of prepared sample in hot nitric/perchloric acid mixture or hot aqua regia (nitric/hydrochloric acids). Element amounts are determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

Stream Silt Sampling

Seven stream silt samples were collected from the Horn claim. The results are listed below and sample locations and results are plotted on Plates 2 to 6.

1989 Silt Samples

Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm
DA-04	42	6	127	0.12	12
DA-05	60	5	139	0.12	14
DC-01	26	106	280	1.64	4
DC-02	67	4	95	0.13	62
TM-01	69	5	97	0.09	10
TM-02	24	80	182	2.50	6
TK-01	96	13	166	0.38	88

To facilitate evaluation of stream silt geochemistry results and identify anomalous drainages for follow-up work, statistical analysis of all 689 silt samples taken from the Klastline Plateau was carried out and histograms (Plate 7) prepared. The results for the samples collected from the Horn claim can then be compared with those from the rest of the Plateau to provide a more meaningful interpretation.

The statistical results from the 689 silt samples are as follows:

Copper:	115 ppm ≥ 85% of samples
	140 ppm ≥ 90% of samples
	240 ppm ≥ 95% of samples
Lead:	20 ppm ≥ 85% of samples
	30 ppm ≥ 90% of samples
	45 ppm ≥ 95% of samples
Zinc:	225 ppm ≥ 85% of samples
	275 ppm ≥ 90% of samples
	380 ppm ≥ 95% of samples
Silver:	0.50 ppm ≥ 85% of samples
	0.75 ppm ≥ 90% of samples
	0.95 ppm ≥ 95% of samples
Gold:	20 ppb ≥ 85% of samples
	60 ppb ≥ 90% of samples
	120 ppb ≥ 95% of samples

Results from the Horn claim when compared to samples from elsewhere on the Plateau show anomalous values for Pb-Zn-Ag and Au. A summary of results follows:

Copper: Range 24 ppm - 96 ppm; values are low and not anomalous (Plate 2).

Lead: Range 4 ppm - 106 ppm; two values exceed the 90 percentile level of 30 ppm. Both samples (DC-01 and TM-02) come from Dedeia Creek, downstream of known showings and earlier diamond drilling (Plate 3).

Zinc: Range 95 ppm - 280 ppm; sample DC-01 with 280 ppm Zn exceeds the 90 percentile of 275 ppm. The anomalous value comes from Dedeia Creek downstream of known showings (Plate 4).

Silver: Range 0.09 ppm - 2.50 ppm; two samples (the same as for lead) exceed the 90 percentile of 0.75 ppm (Plate 5).

Gold: Range 4 ppb - 88 ppb; samples DC-02 and TK-02 exceed the 90 percentile of 60 ppb. Both anomalous samples come from north flowing drainages at the south end of the property. Sample DC-02 with 62 ppb Au is draining stratigraphy entirely south of the property (Plate 6).

Limited silt sampling on the Horn claim shows anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag values come from the north side of Dedeia Creek where known galena-sphalerite veins and stockworks associated with felsite/rhyolite plugs, dykes and sills occur. Anomalous gold values come from the south side of the property where mineralization appears to be of the porphyry Cu-Au style associated with a diorite plug.

Soil Sampling

Eight contour soil lines were flagged and sampled at 50 to 100 metre intervals over portions of the property not previously covered by soil surveys including the southeast, central and northwest corners of the claim. A ninth contour line in an area with visible galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite was sampled at 20 metre intervals. The location and results of the 96 samples taken are plotted on Plates 2 to 6 and listed in Appendix B. Histograms showing element distribution are on Plate 8.

All samples were taken with aid of a mattock. Where possible, samples were collected from the B soil horizon. In most cases, soil development was poor to non-existent. In these instances, samples of decomposed sand and silt sized "C" horizon material were taken. It is believed this fine grained material is either in situ or in the case of steep slopes has migrated downslope a limited distance.

A summary of the results follows:

Copper: Range 9 ppm - 172 ppm; the 90 percentile (taken as anomalous) is 85 ppm and 95 percentile is 95 ppm. Two, one sample anomalies (TJS 9 and 11 @ 85 and 93 ppm) occur on the lowest contour line on the north side of Dedeia Creek. The remaining anomalous values all cluster in the southeast corner of the property where a diorite to monzonite plug intrudes Upper Triassic siltstones and andesite flows (Plate 2).

Lead: Range 5 ppm - 1,010 ppm; the 90 percentile is 85 ppm and 95 percentile is 180 ppm. Four anomalous areas all occur north of Dedeia Creek and all occur in close proximity to felsite or rhyolite plugs or dykes/sills (Plate 3).

Zinc: Range 53 ppm to 2,000 ppm; the 90 percentile is 290 ppm and 95 percentile is 590 ppm. Five separate anomalous areas were found and each is either underlain by, or in close proximity to, felsite or rhyolite plugs or dykes/sills. As with lead, all anomalous samples come from the north side of Dedeia Creek (Plate 4).

Silver: Range 0.07 ppm to 8.90 ppm; the 90 percentile is 1.10 and 95 percentile is 3.0 ppm. There are 5 anomalous areas, four of which are the same as those for lead. The fifth anomalous silver area is along the northern property boundary. As with lead and zinc, all anomalous silver samples come from the north side of Dedeia Creek (Plate 5).

Gold: Range 2 ppb - 148 ppb; the 90 percentile is 15 ppb and 95 percentile is 30 ppb. Two single sample anomalies (TBS-01 and TJS-12 @ 16 ppb and 22 ppb) occur on the lower slopes of the property along the north side of Dedeia Creek. The remaining anomalous samples are all located in the southeast corner of the property where a diorite to monzonite plug intrudes Upper Triassic siltstones and volcanics (Plate 6).

Contour soil sampling was an effective method of quickly assessing a large portion of previously untested stratigraphy on the Horn claim. It identified three targets with anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag values north of Dedeia Creek where galena-sphalerite veins are known to ocur in barite rich shears and stockworks associated with felsite/rhyolite intrusive. South of Dedeia Creek, soil sampling has identified coincident Cu-Au anomalies associated with a diorite stock.

Rock Sampling

In conjunction with geological mapping and prospecting along the flagged contour soil lines, 24 rock samples were collected and analyzed. The results are given in Appendix C and plotted on Plates 2 to 6. Sample descriptions are given in Appendix D. A summary of results follows:

Copper: Range 4 ppm - 21,000 ppm. Grab samples show relatively high values with 14 of 24 samples having >1,500 ppm Cu. Sample TMR-3 from a piece of float found in the southeast corner of the property returned 13,600 ppm Cu. This was obtained in an area where a diorite to monzonite plug was identified. Anomalous silt and soil samples in the same area suggest the presence of porphyry copper (chalcopyrite) style mineralization which possibly extends off the property to the southeast.

The remaining samples come from either felsite/rhyolite rocks containing fracture malachite and chalcopyrite mineralization or from sheared rocks adjacent to felsite/rhyolite dykes or sills. The copper mineralization seems quite local and is often found with calcite ± barite veins.

Lead: Range 4 ppm - 16,000 ppm. A float sample (TMR-12) taken along Dedeia Creek, downstream of known showings returned 4,400 ppm Pb. The remaining anomalous rock chip samples including seven with values over 1,000 ppm come from two separate areas: one near the west-central part of the property where the underlying lithology is a felsite-rhyolite plug and the other area is near the northern property boundary where the rocks are strongly fractured and sheared. Barite fracture filling is common and a felsite-rhyolite dyke/sill is very close. In both locations galena mineralization occurs in erratic, discontinuous veins or stockworks generally less than a metre wide with individual veins in the order of 1 - 3cm.

Zinc: Range 11 ppm - 14,300 ppm. Seven samples yielded ≥ 175 ppm Zn. Sample TMR-02 came from the southeast corner of the property while samples with 178 ppm Zn are from the west central area where mineralization consists of irregular veins in a felsite/rhyolite plug. The remaining high values are from samples close to a felsite/rhyolite dyke/sill near the northern property boundary. These vein/fracture mineralized samples are also anomalous in copper and lead.

Silver: Range 0.09 ppm - 159.0 ppm. Values are relatively high with 12 of 24 samples grading over 5.0 ppm. Anomalous values as for elevated Pb-Zn and Cu values occur in the west central part of the property and near the northern property boundary in close associated with felsite/rhyolite intrusives.

Gold: Range 4 ppb - 316 ppb. Gold values are relatively low with only four samples (TMR-8, 9, 11, 16) grading >100 ppb. The anomalous samples were taken in the north-central part of the property where elevated Cu-Pb-Zn and Ag values were also obtained. The samples containing >100 ppb Au are anomalous in Cu and Ag. Samples TMR-11 and 16 are also anomalous in Pb while TMR-11 is anomalous in zinc as well.

CONCLUSIONS

Elevated Ag-Pb and Zn values occur in discontinuous and erratic veins and fracture fillings occurring in red and green andesitic volcanic conglomerate closely associated with felsite/rhyolite dykes, sills or plugs. The mineralization is usually accompanied by barite and calcite with minor quartz. Minimal contour soil sampling, prospecting and mapping have identified three new target areas north of Dedeia Creek having elevated Pb-Zn-Ag values with local Cu. Each of the targets has potential for a small, high grade vein deposit or a lower grade, bulk tonnage deposit.

Elevated Cu and Au values in the southeast corner of the property indicate potential for porphyry Cu-Au mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

David T. Mehner, M.Sc., FGAC

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APPENDIX A

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Horn Claim

Salaries (work performed				
Colin Adams, Sampler (Sept. 30, Oct. 1)	2.0	days @ $225/day	$ 450.00	
Mike Brown, Sampler (Sept. 30)	1.0	days @ $225/day	225.00	
Marty Bobyn, Geologist (Sept. 26, 30, Oct. 1)	2.5	days @ $275/day	687.50	
Adam Travis, Geologist (Sept. 30)	1.0	days @ $275/day	275.00	
David Mehner, Project Geologist (Sept. 26)	1.0	days @ $350/day	350.00	
Anne Serra (Cook/1st Aid) (Sept. 30)	1.0	days @ $250/day	250.00	$ 2,237.50
Accommodation and Food	8.5	days @ $75/man day		637.50
Transportation				
Hughes 500 helicopter (Northern Mountain Helicopters)	1.76	hours @ $600/hour		1,053.76*
Geochemistry				
7 silt samples analyzed for Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au @ $12.40 each (sample prep = $1.00; Cu-Pb-Zn geochem = $3.60 ea.; Au + Ag fire assay = $7.80 ea.)			$ 86.80	
96 soil samples analyzed for Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au @ $12.40 each (sample prep = $1.00; analysis as for silts)			1,190.40	
24 rock samples analyzed for Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au @ $14.90 each (sample prep = $3.50; analysis as for silts)			357.60	1,634.80*
Report Preparation				
D. Mehner (March 8, 20, 21)	3.0	days @ $350/day	$1,050.00	
Drafting	6.0	hours @ $30/hour	180.00	
Word Processing	2.0	hours @ $30/hour	60.00	
Blueprints, photocopies, binding			140.00	1,430.00
		Sub-Total:		**$ 6,993.56**
10% handling fee on 3rd party invoices by Keewatin Engineering Inc. (denoted by *)				282.86
		TOTAL EXPENDITURES:		**$ 7,276.42**

APPENDIX B

Contour Soil Geochemistry Results

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 89-320

Project: TENAJON Property

	Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
Soil						
89-TBS	1	16	1.60	36	210	590
	2	4	0.60	18	83	250
	3	10	0.35	31	35	115
	4	14	0.18	58	22	95
	5	2	0.32	30	27	133
			0.00			
	6	8	0.50	29	35	189
	7	12	0.16	56	14	82
	8	6	0.26	39	25	171
	9	4	0.16	68	14	180
	11	4	0.22	67	15	139
			0.00			
	12	4	0.20	68	15	164
	13	6	0.14	70	16	146
	14	4	0.13	58	12	133
	15	2	0.15	37	14	167
	16	4	0.19	31	15	147
			0.00			
	17	4	0.32	28	20	109
	18	12	1.10	18	84	290
TCS	1	4	4.00	22	530	2000
	2	2	8.90	37	450	1910
	3	2	0.12	17	13	104
			0.00			
	4	6	0.20	22	12	76
	5	4	0.50	51	71	280
	6	4	0.71	26	35	87
	7	6	0.59	36	75	183
	8	4	1.52	37	131	940
			0.00			
	9	6	0.68	27	88	590
	10	4	0.63	32	47	220
	11	4	0.85	21	34	280
	12	10	3.00	16	119	76
	13	4	8.80	24	143	53
89-TCS	14	8	0.47	9	69	350
	15	10	1.29	35	41	122
	16	6	0.31	26	21	94
	17	4	0.11	18	19	85
	18	10	0.26	26	25	132
	19	4	0.39	24	28	95
	20	4	0.25	40	34	85
	21	8	0.19	28	31	103
	22	2	0.13	21	17	93
	23	8	0.15	30	28	111

Job#: 89-320

Project: TENAJON Property

	Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
Soil						
TCS	24	4	0.35	55	48	198
	25	8	0.26	25	26	160
	26	6	0.88	34	122	650
	27	2	0.15	23	23	113
	28	4	0.18	32	31	128
	29	6	0.16	19	26	108
	30	6	0.19	24	42	107
	31	6	0.26	23	48	146
	32	2	0.50	35	36	93
	33	8	0.32	23	44	99
	34	8	0.49	64	48	119
	35	4	0.22	21	32	84
	36	4	0.15	14	23	75
	37	4	7.70	24	1010	290
TJS	1	8	1.16	18	183	390
	2	6	0.35	19	38	139
	3	10	0.38	21	46	178
	4	4	0.46	21	44	240
	5	2	0.17	37	21	129
	6	4	0.34	20	49	168
	7	2	0.42	31	36	230
	8	2	0.23	24	26	169
	9	4	0.24	93	18	132
	10	2	0.13	56	7	108
	11	4	0.18	85	14	138
	12	22	0.13	64	15	141
	13	4	0.10	46	11	159
	14	4	0.16	71	15	162
	15	2	0.10	34	17	186
	16	2	0.16	48	17	177
89-TJS	17	2	0.16	42	20	132
TKS	1	34	0.15	69	7	136
	2	4	0.09	87	7	113
	3	2	0.08	103	8	159
	4	8	0.19	37	10	135
	5	2	0.20	81	5	108
	6	10	0.32	88	10	137
	7	10	0.16	67	8	139
	8	148	0.16	59	5	110
	9	142	0.25	125	7	123

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 89-320

Project: TENAJON Property

	Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
Soil						
TKS	10	2	0.13	58	7	102
	11	18	0.27	91	7	121
	12	14	0.10	63	5	119
	13	140	0.21	43	10	164
	14	6	0.39	39	9	117
	15	8	0.76	141	19	260
	16	32	0.17	85	22	164
	17	4	0.09	31	6	140
	18	4	0.11	42	6	132
	19	4	0.12	28	10	131
	20	4	0.14	38	15	129
	21	20	0.07	41	6	117
	22	2	0.10	88	6	121
	23	4	0.12	32	9	135
	24	12	0.11	92	7	147
	25	6	0.07	172	6	114

APPENDIX C

Rock Geochemistry Results

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 89-320

Project: TENAJON Property

	Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
Rock						
89-TAR	1	4	0.84	3	39	68
	2	8	0.80	11	52	85
	3	6	1.95	12	71	93
	4	10	0.09	17	10	11
TMR	1	6	0.50	100	23	178
	2	14	0.58	106	6	33
	3	22	3.40	13600	4	135
	4	8	3.60	1510	8	59
	5	4	14.7	32	930	14300
	6	6	22.0	127	1640	680
	7	96	0.53	22	7	30
	8	316	6.60	9900	28	87
	9	222	4.30	6900	20	84
	10	6	2.20	5100	31	310
	11	224	17.3	17700	2400	510
	12	4	73.0	3700	16000	2600
	13	12	24.0	1940	1640	74
	14	12	24.0	4400	830	118
	15	8	35.0	3300	5600	115
	16	104	159.0	21000	3800	143
	17	22	7.90	13500	34	43
	18	30	6.50	8100	24	95
TB-	01	6	30.00	4900	1250	2900
DA-	10	8	2.30	15	4400	25

SAMPLERS:

TAR = Adam Travis
TMR = Marty Bobyn
TBR = Bob Charles
DAR = Adam Travis.

APPENDIX D

Rock Sample Descriptions

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample	Type	Description	Minearlization	Significant Result Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag (ppm) Au (ppb)
TMR-01	grab	angular leucocratic diorite boulders; from talus	≤1% diss. pyrite	
TMR-02	grab	andesite flow; 1-4 cm calcite veining	<1% diss. pyrite	
TMR-03	float	angular boulder in creek	tr. chalcopyrite and 1-2% malachite	13,600 Cu; 3.40 Ag
TMR-04	grab	siltstone with calcite vein to 6 cm	tr. chalcopyrite, 1-2% galena; sphalerite; malachite	1,510 Cu; 3.60 Ag
TMR-05	grab	rhyolite or felsite; yellow-red gossan; flow banded; sulphide vein in rhyolite	massive pyrite to 2 cm wide; diss. pyrite (≤2%) in rhyolite	930 Pb; 14,300 Zn; 14.7 Ag
TMR-06	grab	quartz vein - vuggy + blue-grey-grey with pyrite "knots" to 1cm in rhyolite	3% pyrite	1,640 Pb, 22.0 Ag
TMR-07	grab	gossan; banded rhyolite; pyrite veins discontinuous to 40 cm wide x 3.0m long; quartz rich	5-7% diss. + vein pyrite	96 ppb Au
TMR-08	grab	purple + green volc. conglomerate with gtz-calcite-barite veins to 0.5 cm; sheared	2-3% Cpy; trace malachite; <1% pyrite	9,900 Cu; 6.60 Ag; 316 Au
TMR-09	grab	as above	as above	6,900 Cu; 4.30 Ag; 222 Au
TMR-10	grab	as above; same o/c	as above	5,100 Cu; 2.20 Ag
TMR-11	grab	same o/c; felsite/rhyolite with with good mineralization parallel to dyke @ 120°-150°	5-7% fracture, chalcopyrite; trace pyrite	17,700 Cu; 2,400 Pb; 17.3 Ag; 224 Au
TMR-12	grab	calcite veined green, andesite tuff; mineralization in irregular calcite veins	5-10% galena, 1-2% Cpy, 1% ZnS fract. malachite	3,700 Cu; 16,000 Pb; 2,600 Zn; 73.0 Ag
TMR-13	grab	as above; vein mineralization	≤4% galena; 3-5% Cpy	1,940 Cu; 1,640 Pb; 24.0 Ag
TMR-14	grab	as above		4,400 Cu; 24.0 Ag

Sample	Type	Description	Minearlization	Significant Result Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag (ppm) Au (ppb)
TMR-15	grab	same o/c; pervasive carb. veins 1-5 mm	mal. stain; 1-2% galena; ≤1/2% Cpy	3,300 Cu; 5,600 Pb; 35.0 Ag
TMR-16	grab	as above	as above but 3-5% Cpy	21,000 Cu; 3,800 Pb; 159.0 Ag; 104 Au;
TMR-17	grab	felsite/rhyolite dyke (local sulphide concentration)	2-3% Cpy; 7% Py	13,500 Cu; 7.90 Ag
TMR-18	grab	volc. tuff-breccia; purple-red; hematite altered	1-2% diss. Cpy; blebs to 0.4 cm across	8,100 Cu; 6.50 Ag
TBR-01	grab	andesite conglomerate-limestone frags.	20-25% pyrite, ≤1% Cpy, 1-2% chalcocite?, 1% brown sphalerite	4,900 Cu; 1,250 Pb; 2,900 Zn; 30.0 Ag
DAR-10	float	rhyolite/felsite, gossanous; very siliceous	2% galena	4,400 Pb; 2.30 Ag
TAR-01	grab	felsite/rhyolite; flow banded; taken near fault	tr. pyrite	
TAR-02	grab	felsite/rhyolite; gossan; weathers yellow-green	5% pyrite (diss.)	
TAR-03	chip	chips over 8 inches; rhyolite dyke; looks relatively fresh; grey; waxy	≤2% diss. pyrite	
TAR-04	grab	calcite-barite vein to 8 inches; occurs in purple and green conglomerates, cut by felsic dyke; vein @ 315°	tr. malachite; <1% pyrite	

Samplers

MAR - Marty Bobyn
DAR - Adam Travis
TAR - Adam Travis
TBR - Bob Charles

APPENDIX E

Statement of Qualifications

APPENDIX E

Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, DAVID T. MEHNER, of #104, 2000 - 31st Street in the City of Vernon, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

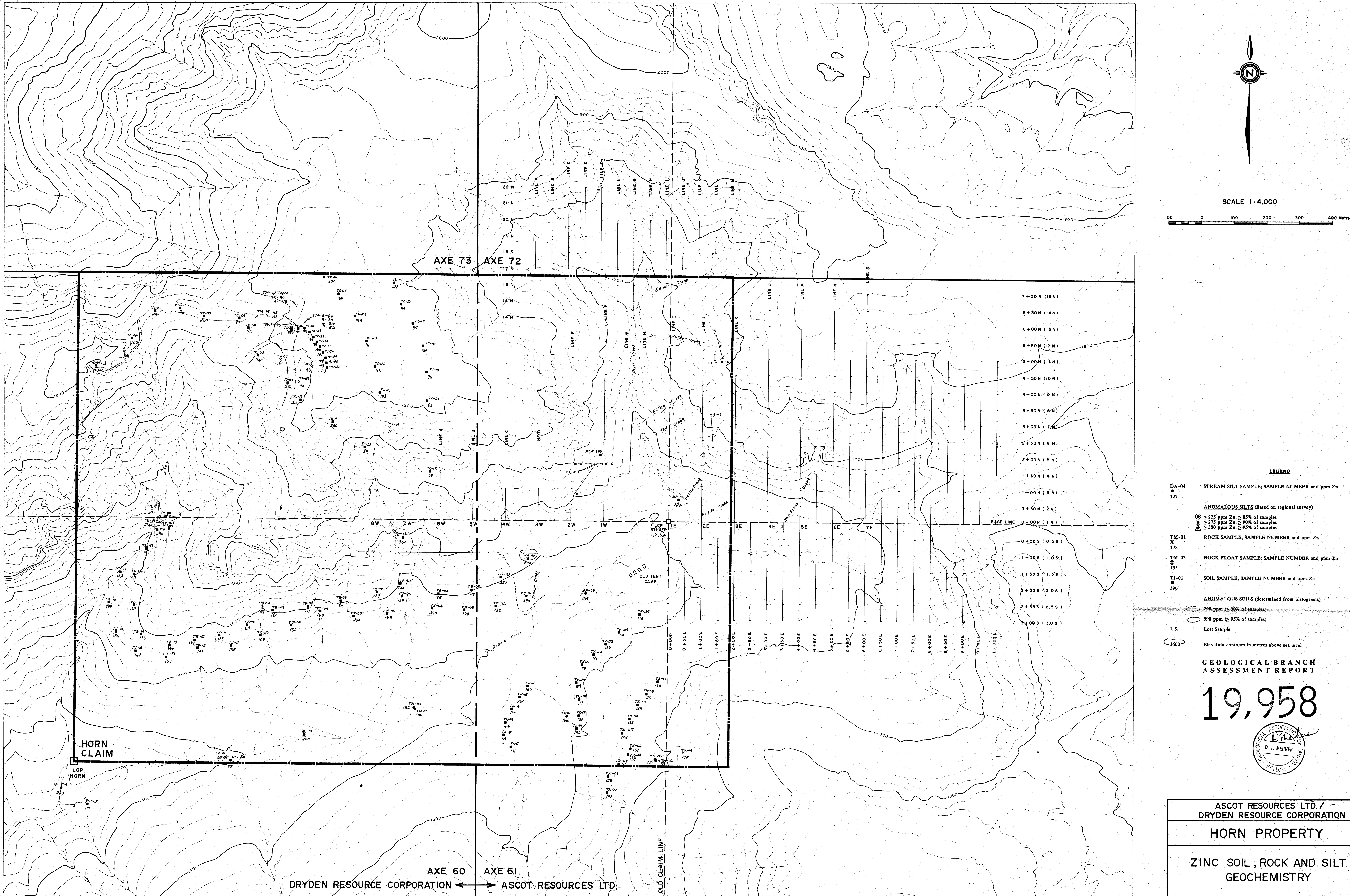
1. I am a Consulting Geologist with Keewatin Engineering Inc., with offices at 800 - 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1E5.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba, B.Sc. Honours, 1976, M.Sc. Geology, 1982.
3. I have practised my profession continuously since 1979.
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. During the period of August - October, 1989, I managed and carried out the exploration program on the Horn mineral claim near Kinaskan Lake on behalf of Ascot Resources Ltd. and Dryden Resource Corporation.
6. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the properties described herein, nor in the securities of Ascot Resources Ltd. or Dryden Resource Corporation in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 12 day of April A.D. 1990.

Respectfully submitted,

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D. T. MEHNER
FELLOW

David T. Mehner, M.Sc., FGAC



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,958

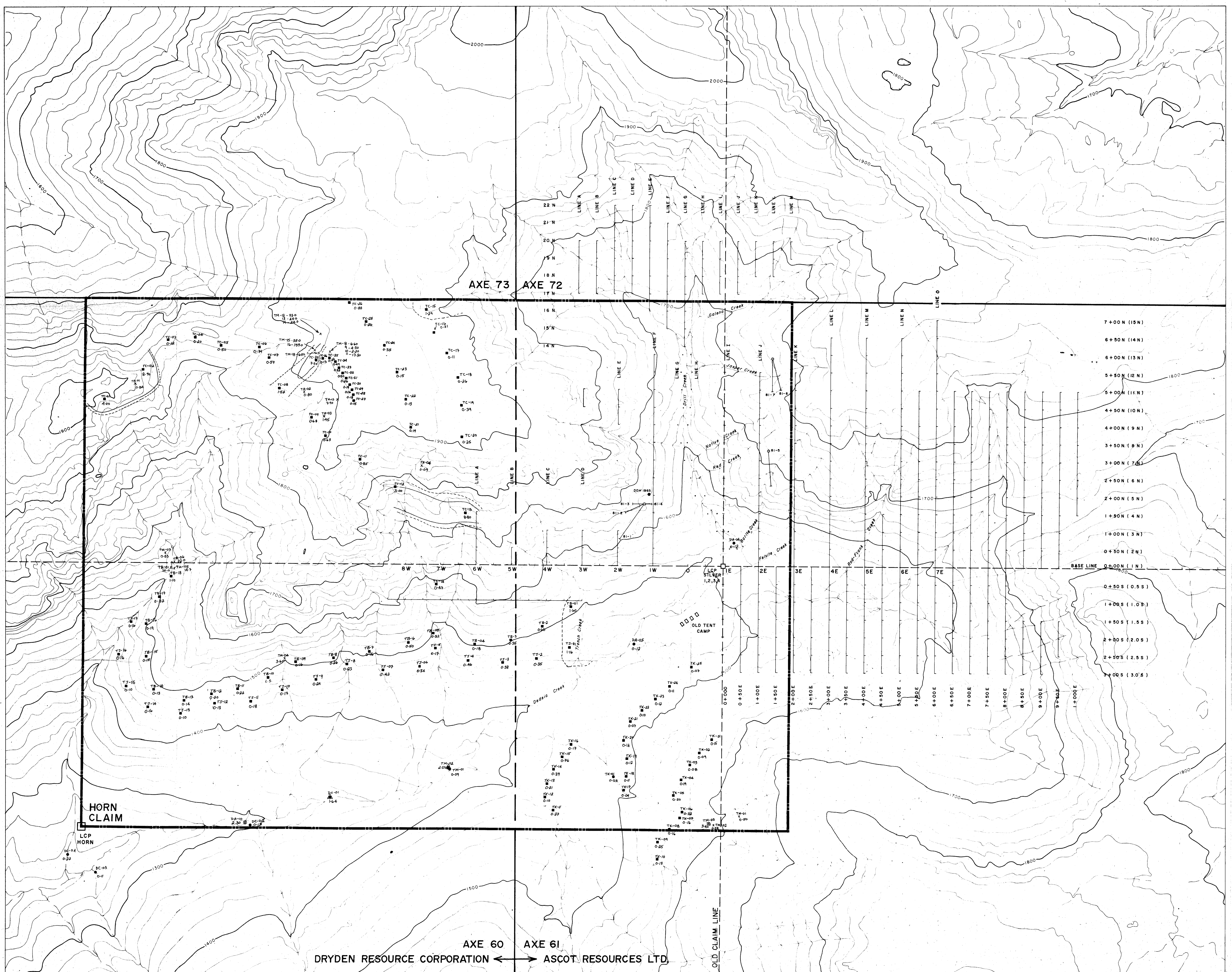
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA · D. T. MEHNER · FELLOW

ASCOT RESOURCES LTD. /
DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION

HORN PROPERTY

ZINC SOIL, ROCK AND SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

Scale : 1 : 4,000	NTS No. 104 G/9 W - 9E
Date : March 7, 1990	Figure No.
Survey By :	Drawn By : D.T. Mehner
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 4



SCALE 1 : 4,000

100 0 100 200 300 400 Metres

LEGEND

DA-04 ● 0.12	STREAM SILT SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppm Ag
	ANOMALOUS SILTS (Based on regional survey)
	≥ 0.50 ppm Ag; ≥ 85% of samples
	≥ 0.75 ppm Ag; ≥ 90% of samples
	≥ 0.95 ppm Ag; ≥ 95% of samples
TM-01 X 0.50	ROCK SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppm Ag
TM-03 ⊗ 3.40	ROCK FLOAT SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppm Ag
TJ-01 ■ 1.16	SOIL SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppm Ag
	ANOMALOUS SOILS (determined from histograms)
	1.10 ppm (≥ 90% of samples)
	3.0 ppm (≥ 95% of samples)
L.S.	Lost Sample
1600	Elevation contours in metres above sea level

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,958

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA · D. T. MEHNER · FELLOW ·

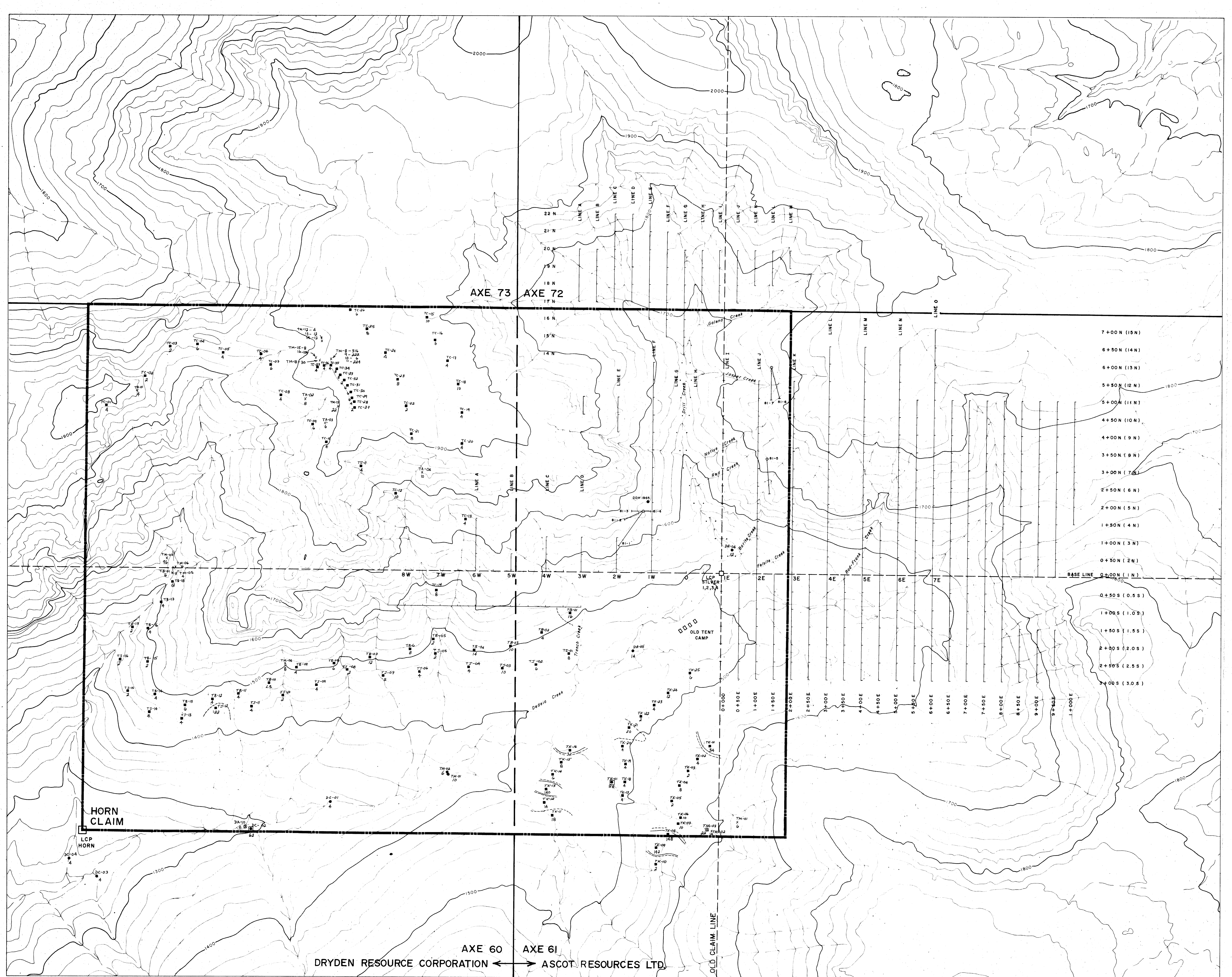
Ground Control by 1:60,000 Scale
Airphoto, Topochain, Compass, Altimeter

ASCOT RESOURCES LTD. /
DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION

HORN PROPERTY

SILVER SOIL, ROCK AND SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

Scale : 1 : 4,000	NTS No. 104 G/9 W - 9E
Date : March 3, 1990	Figure No.
Survey By :	Drawn By : D.T. Mehner
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 5



SCALE 1:4,000

100 0 100 200 300 400 Metres

LEGEND

DA-04 ● 12	STREAM SILT SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppb Au
	ANOMALOUS SILTS (Based on regional survey)
	≥ 20 ppb Au; ≥ 85% of samples
	≥ 60 ppb Au; ≥ 90% of samples
	≥ 120 ppb Au; ≥ 95% of samples
TM-01 X 6	ROCK SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppb Au
TM-03 ⊗ 22	ROCK FLOAT SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppb Au
TJ-01 ■ 8	SOIL SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppb Au
	ANOMALOUS SOILS (determined from histograms)
	15 ppb (≥ 90% of samples)
	30 ppb (≥ 95% of samples)
L.S.	Lost Sample
1600	Elevation contours in metres above sea level

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,958

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D. T. MEHNER
FELLOW

Ground Control by 1:60,000 Scale
Airphoto, Topochain, Compass, Altimeter

ASCOT RESOURCES LTD./
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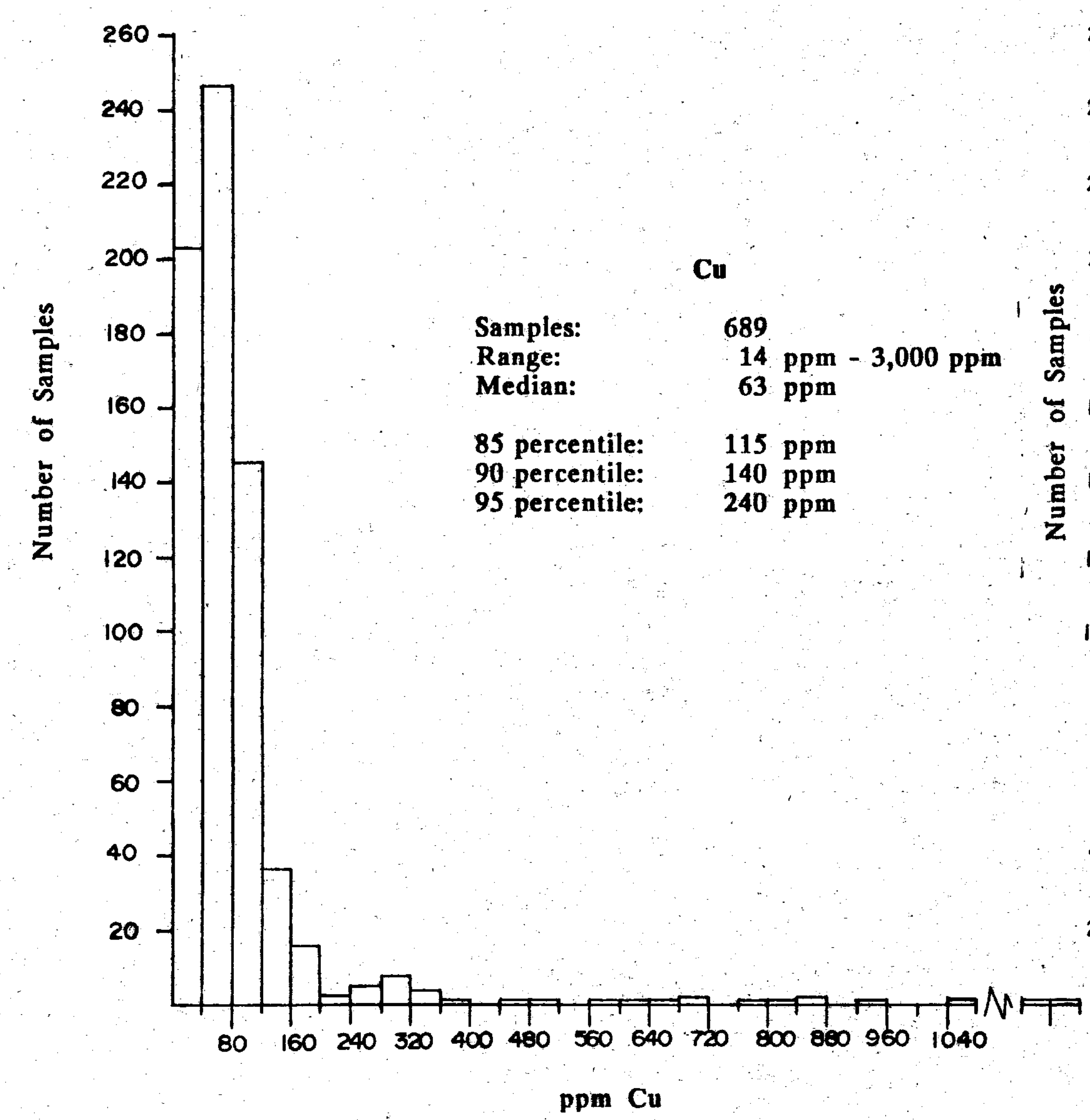
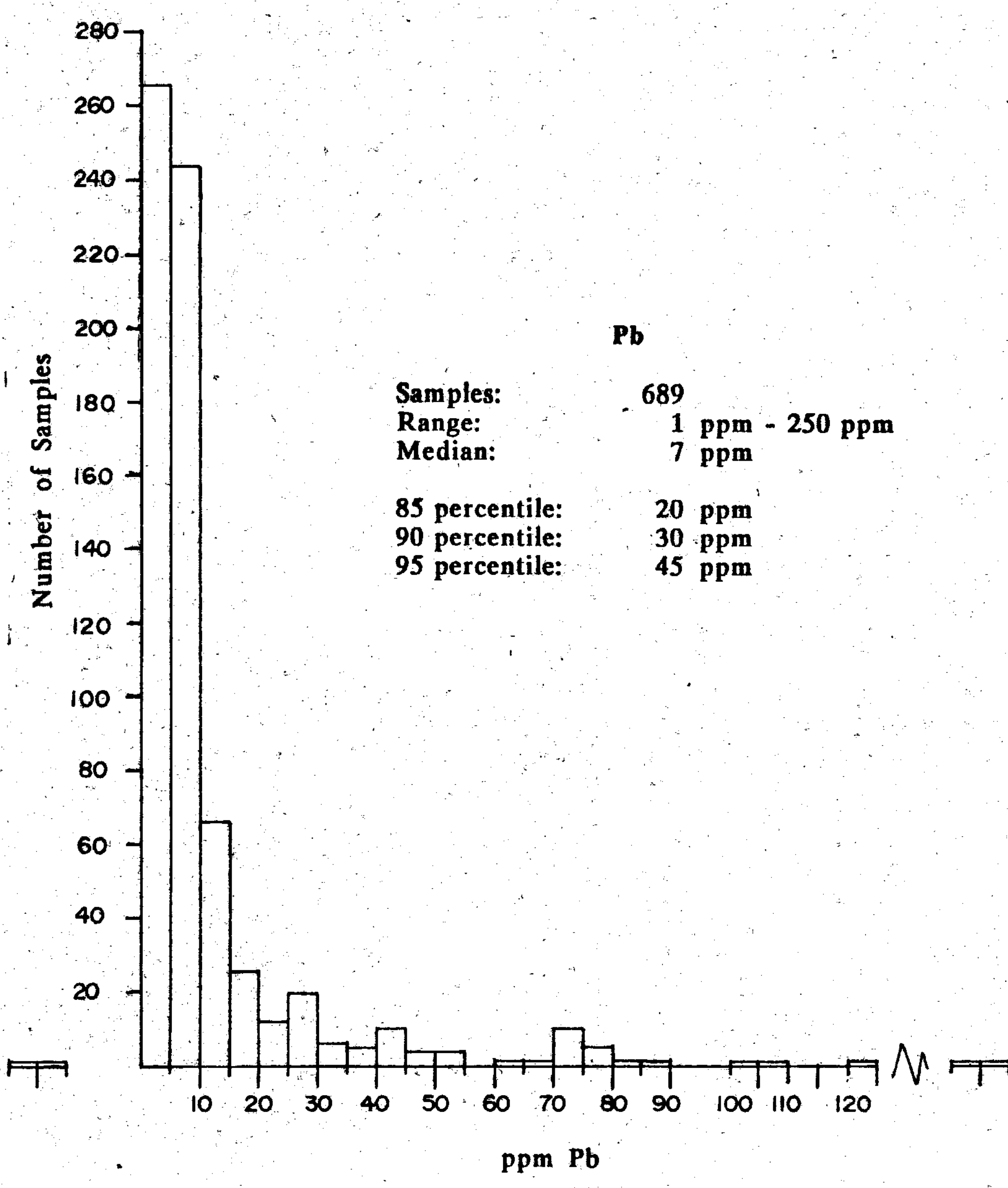
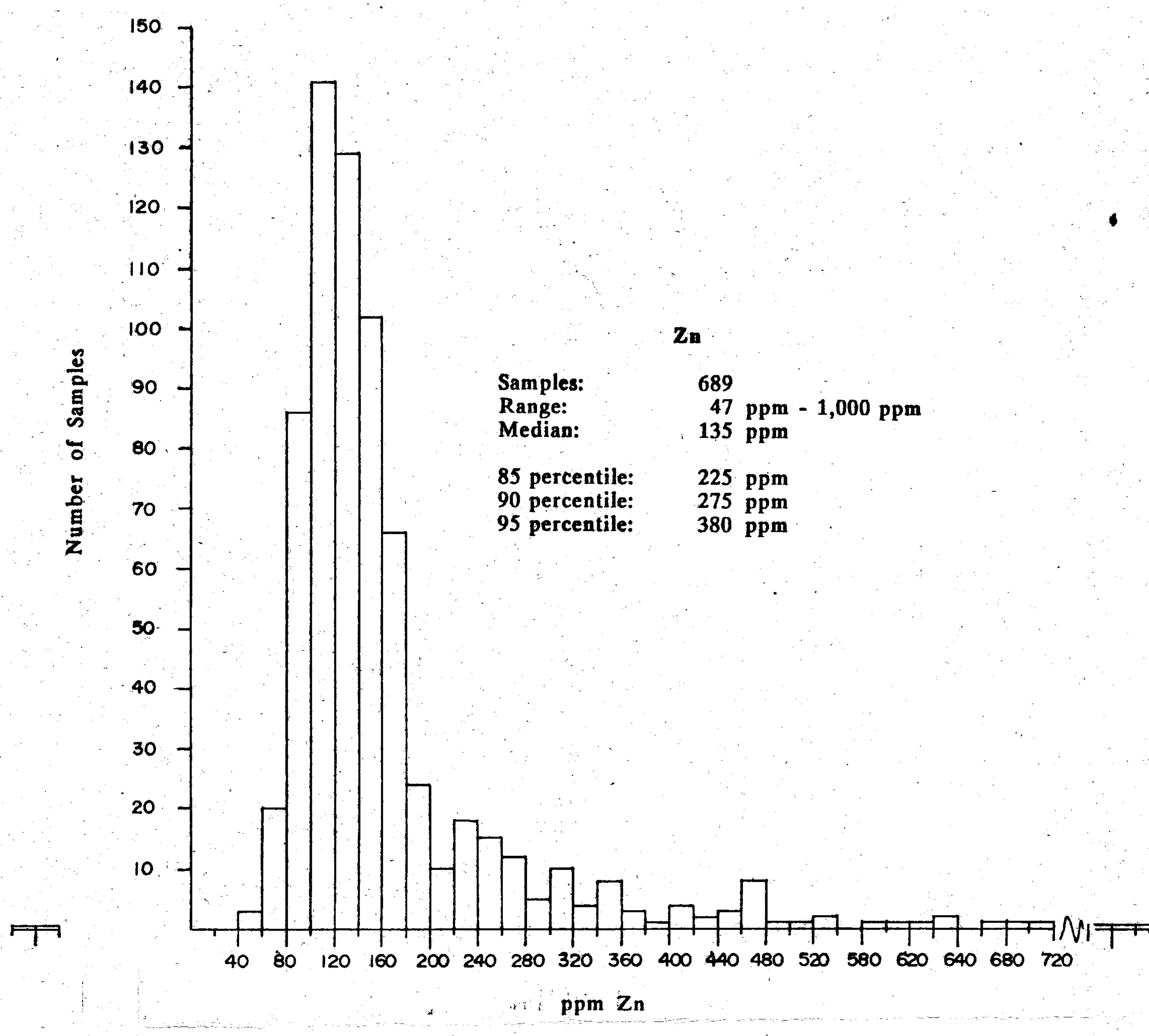
HORN PROPERTY

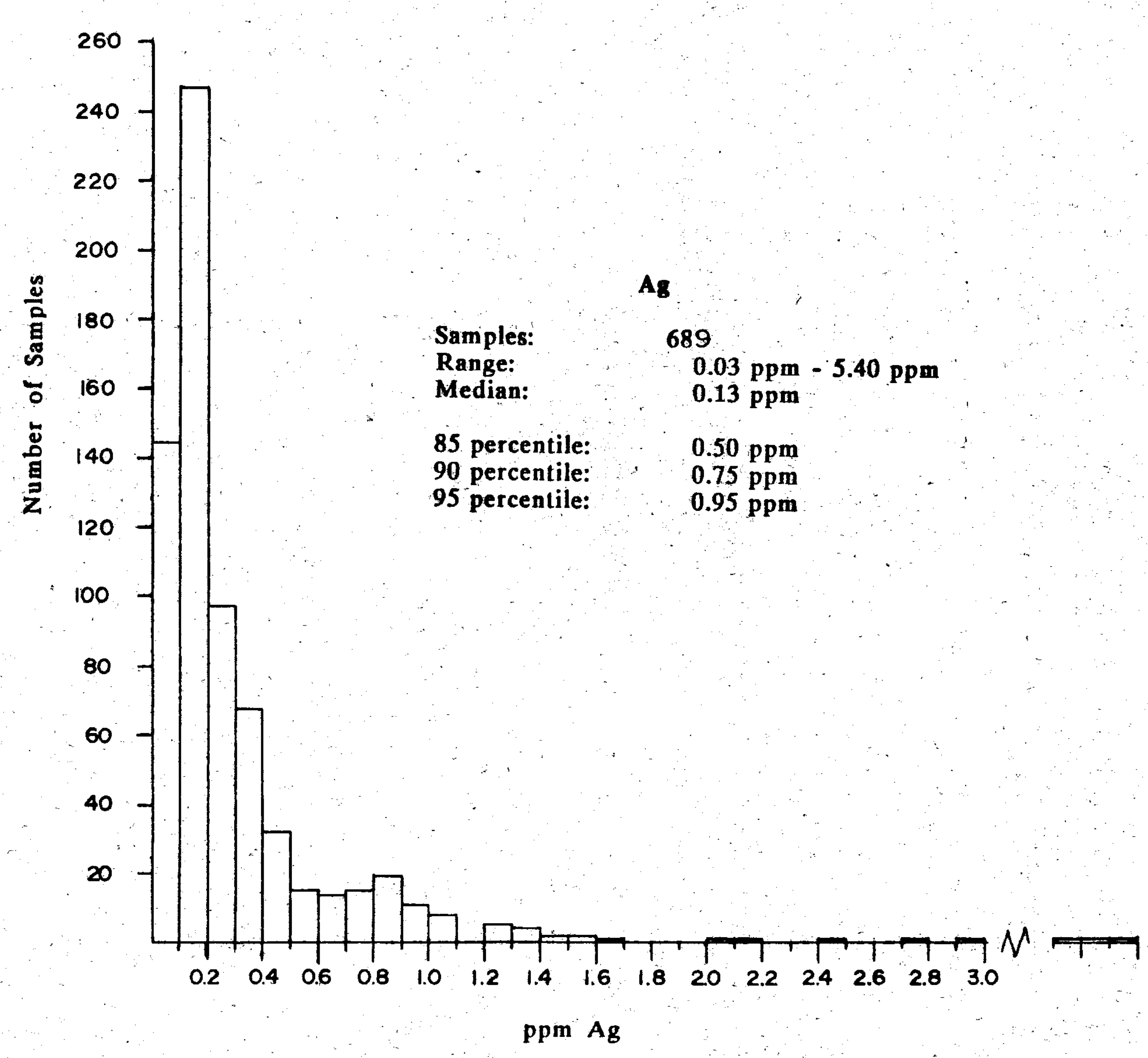
GOLD SOIL, ROCK AND SILT
GEOCHEMISTRY

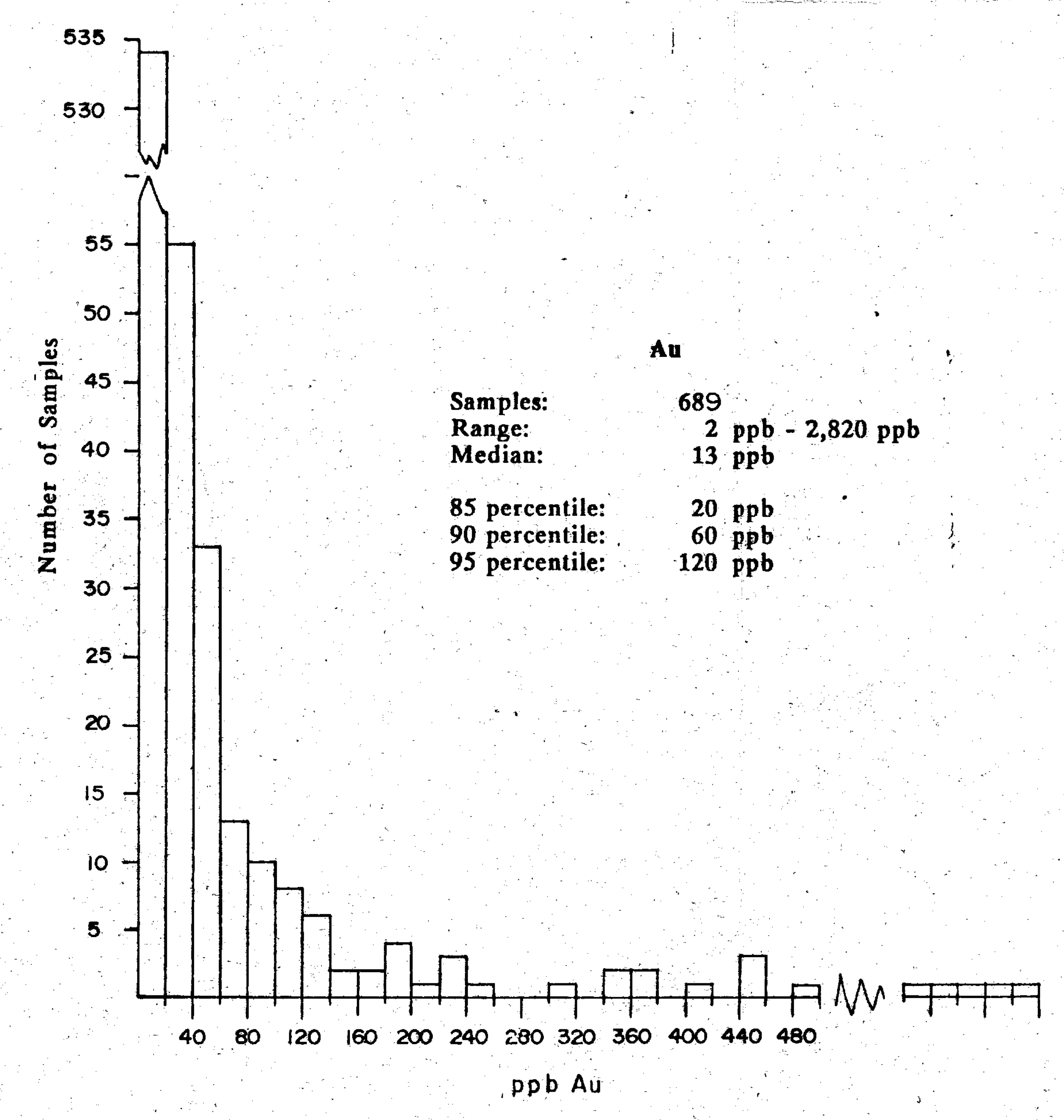
Scale: 1:4,000	NTS No. 104 G/9 W→9E
Date: March 3, 1990	Figure No.
Survey By:	Drawn By: D.T. Mehner
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 6









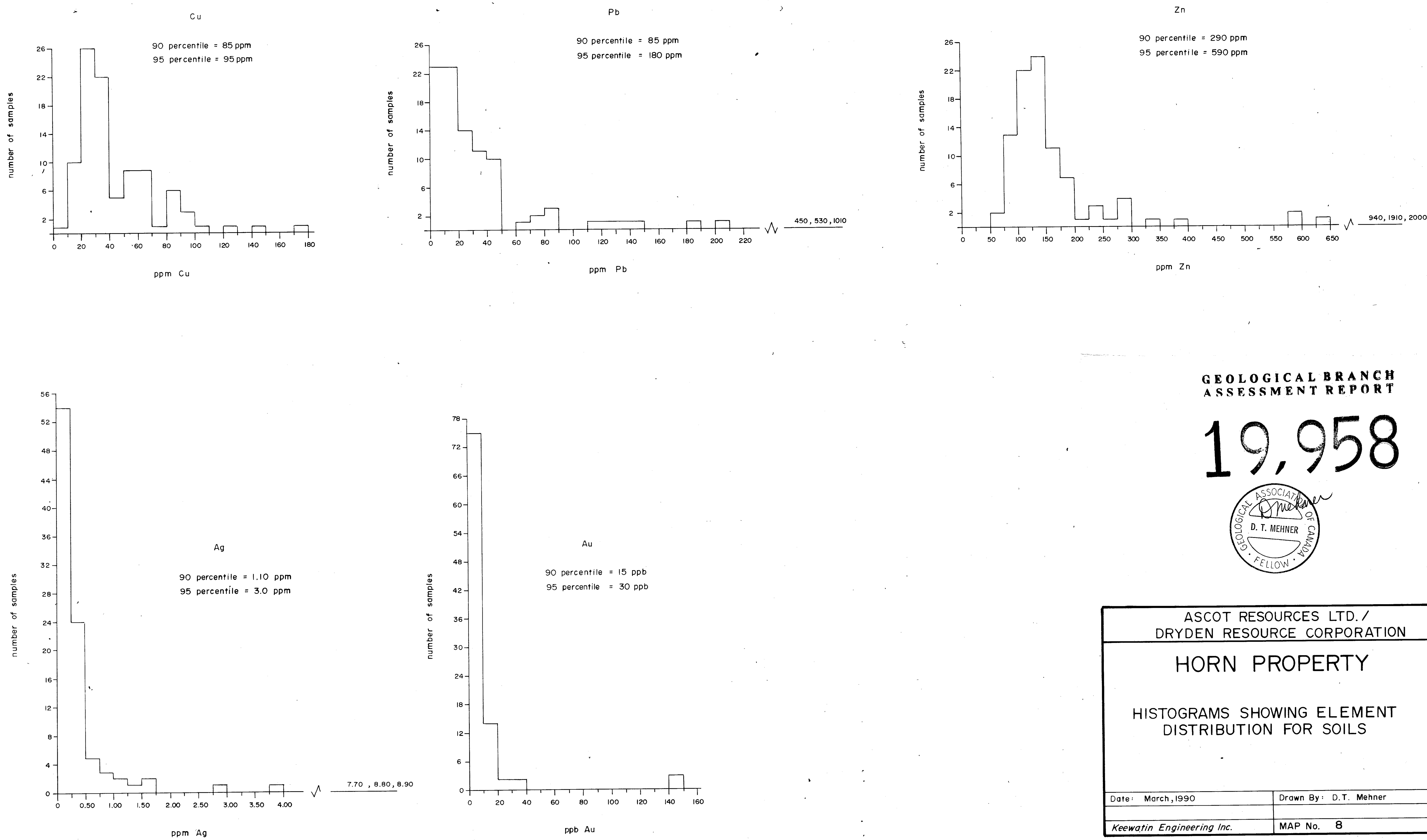


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,958

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D. T. MEHNER
FELLOW

ASCOT RESOURCES LTD. / DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION	
HORN PROPERTY KINASKAN LAKE HISTOGRAMS OF SILT GEOCHEM DATA FROM PROPERTIES	
DATE: NOV. 8, 1989	NTS: 104 G/9
PROJECT: GJ	DRAWN BY: DAVID MEHNER
SCALE:	
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.	MAP No. 7



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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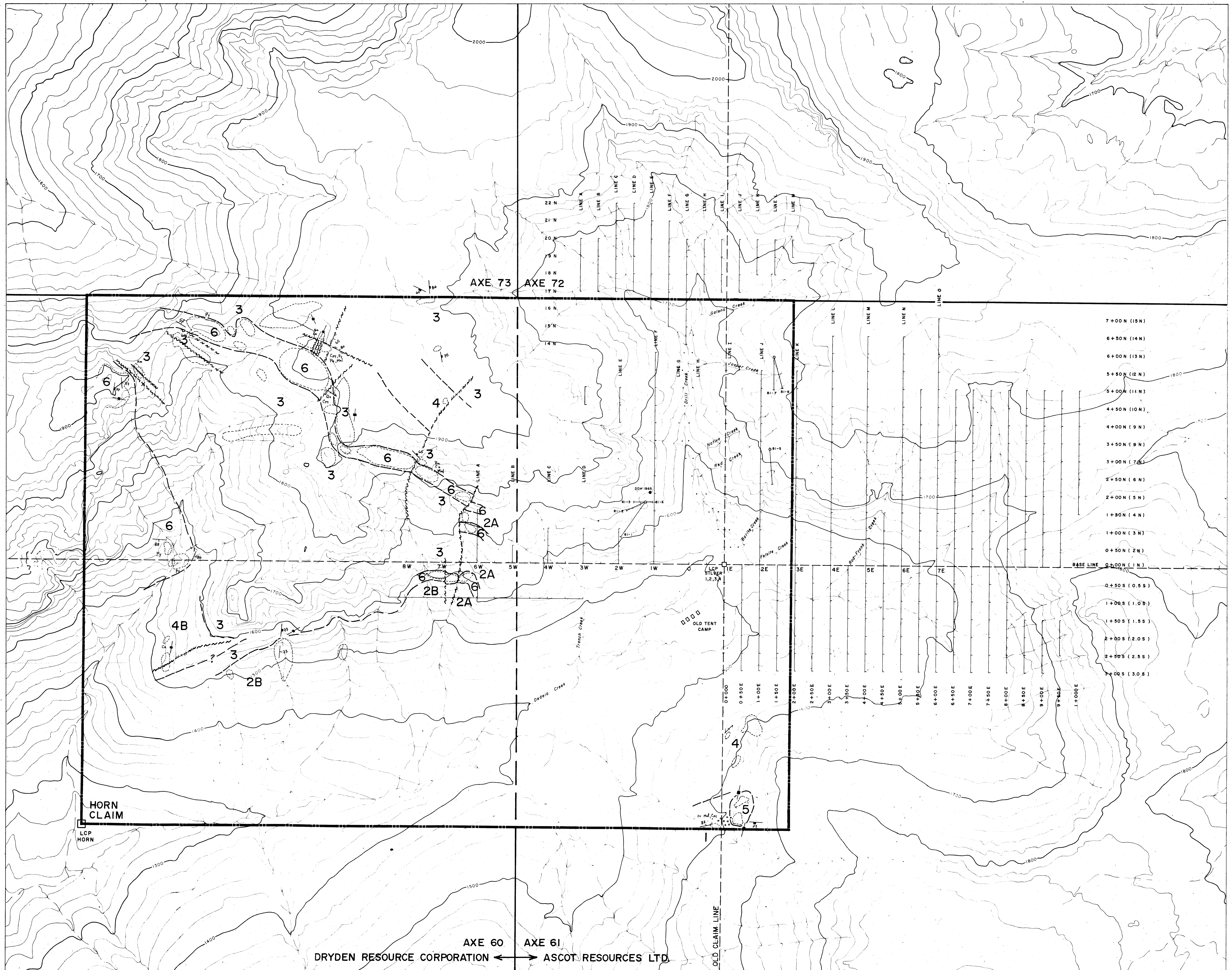
19,958

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D. T. MEHNER
FELLOW

ASCOT RESOURCES LTD. / DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION	
HORN PROPERTY	
HISTOGRAMS SHOWING ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION FOR SOILS	
Date: March, 1990	Drawn By: D.T. Mehner
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 8



SCALE 1 : 4,000

100 0 100 200 300 400 Metres

LEGEND

GEOLOGY

UPPER CRETACEOUS

6 FELSITE/RHYOLITE: Pale yellow, green and grey; massive and flow banded.

UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC

5 DIORITE TO MONZONITE

4 ANDESITE FLOWS: Purple to green; fine grained to porphyritic; includes minor interflow siltstones

3 RED and GREEN VOLCANICLASTICS: interbedded pebble and boulder conglomerates, lithic wackes and minor siltstones; limestone pebbles and boulders common; varies from red to green in colour.

2 RED VOLCANICLASTICS
- A. Massive pebble - boulder conglomerate
- B. Well bedded siltstone, greywacke and minor pebble conglomerates

1 Well bedded black to dark grey siltstone; minor andesite dykes/sills/flows

SYMBOLS

Outcrop

Geological contact (assumed)

Fault

Fault assumed

Strike and dip of fault or shear

Bedding

Joints/fractures

Mal = malachite
Cpy = chalcopyrite
Py = pyrite
Hm = hematite
Pb = galena
Ba = barite
Ca = calcite
Qv = quartz vein

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,958

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA · FELLOW · D. T. MEHNER

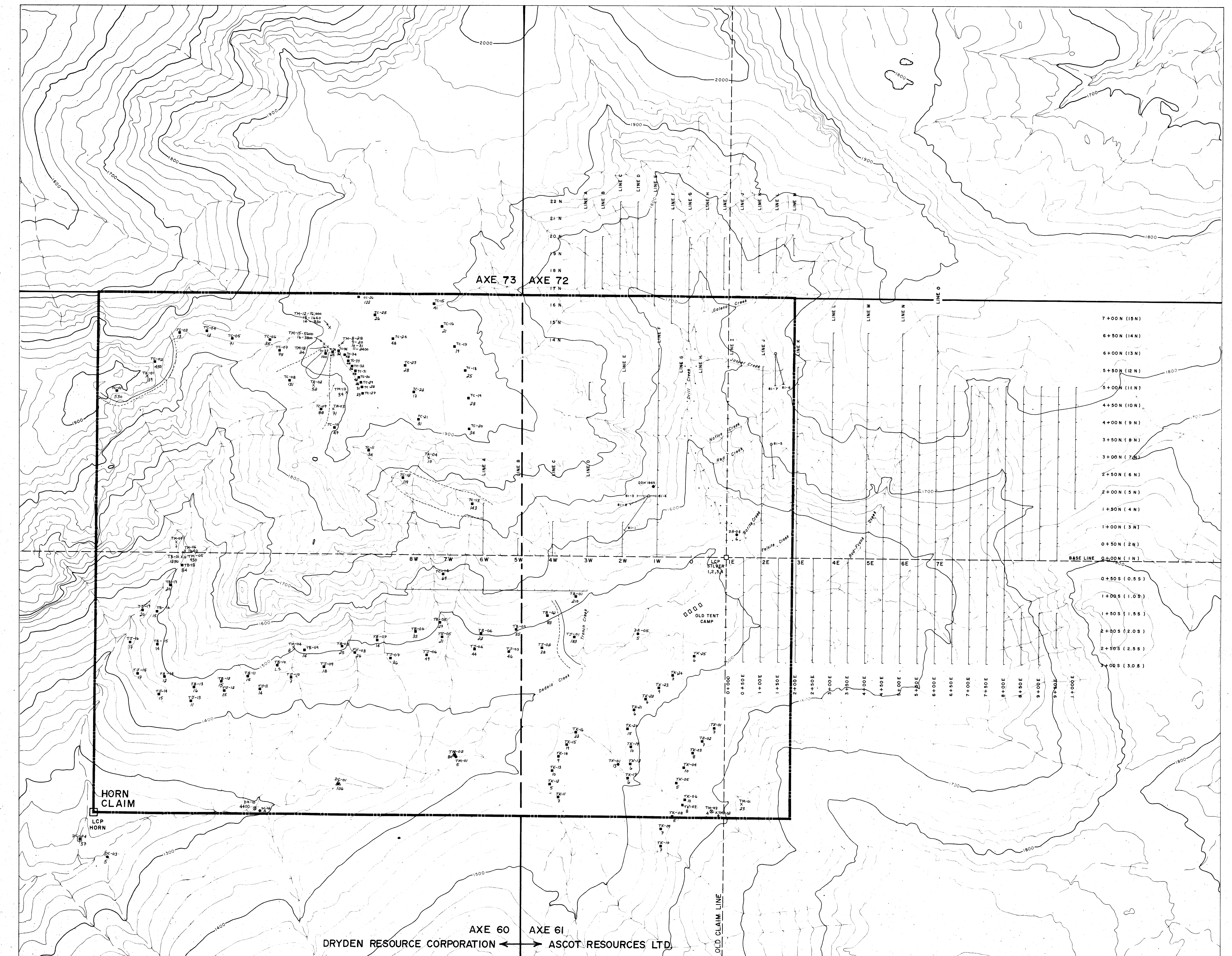
Ground Control by 1:60,000 Scale Airphoto, Topochain, Compass, Altimeter

ASCOT RESOURCES LTD./
DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION

HORN PROPERTY.

GEOLOGY

Scale : 1 : 4,000	NTS No. 104 G/9 W - 9E
Date : March 3, 1990	Figure No.
Survey By :	Drawn By : D.T. Mehner
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 1



Ground Control by 1:60,000 Scale
Airphoto, Topochain, Compass, Altimeter

LEGEND

DA-04 ● 6	STREAM SILT SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppm Pb
	ANOMALOUS SILTS (Based on regional survey)
	≥ 20 ppm Pb; ≥ 85% of samples
	≥ 30 ppm Pb; ≥ 90% of samples
	≥ 45 ppm Pb; ≥ 95% of samples
TM-01 X 23	ROCK SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppm Pb
TM-03 ⊗ 4	ROCK FLOAT SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppm Pb
TJ-01 ■ 183	SOIL SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppm Pb
	ANOMALOUS SOILS (determined from histograms)
	85 ppm (≥ 90% of samples)
	180 ppm (≥ 95% of samples)
L.S.	Lost Sample
1600	Elevation contours in metres above sea level

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,958

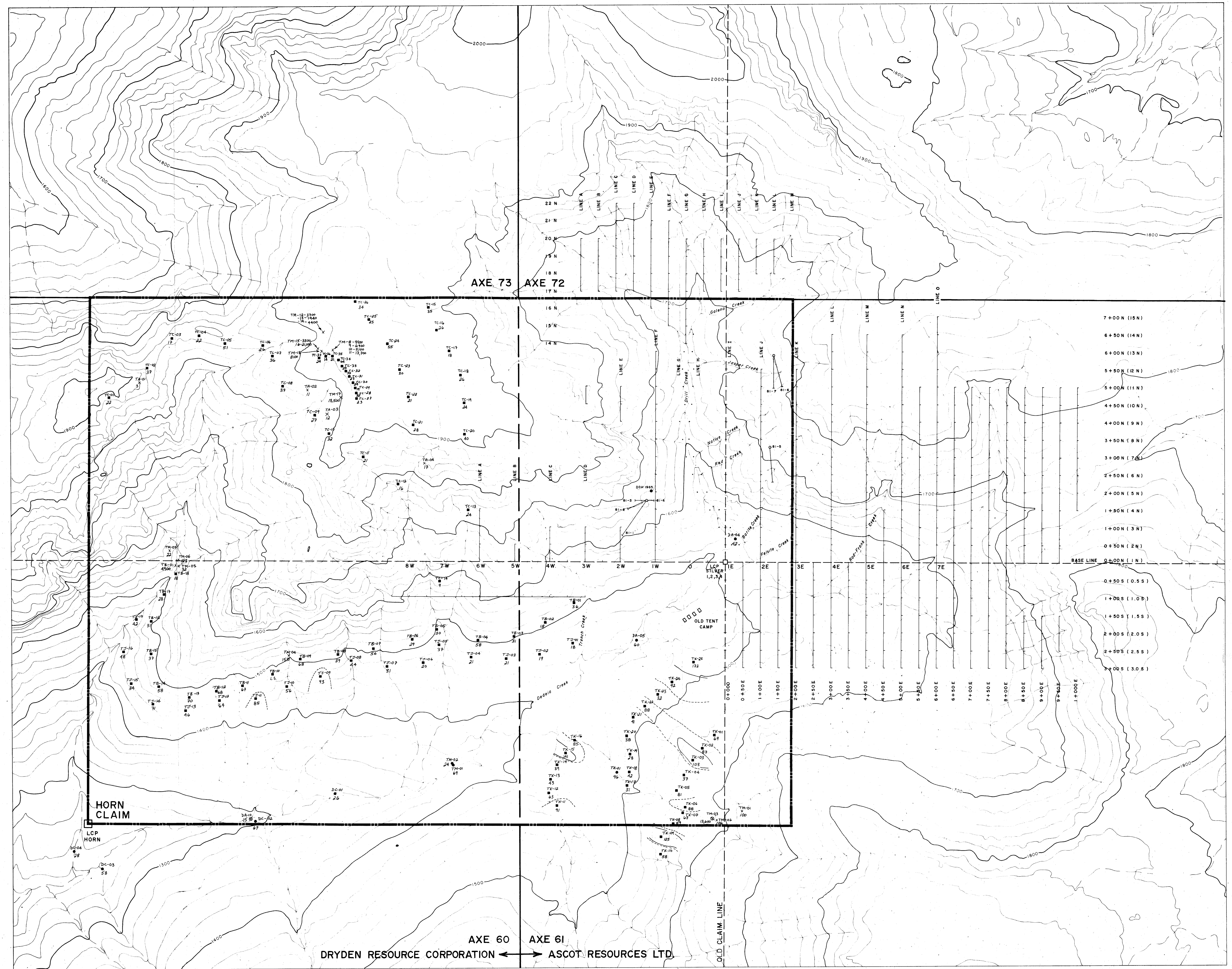
D. T. MEHNER
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
FELLOW

ASCOT RESOURCES LTD./
DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION

HORN PROPERTY

LEAD SOIL, ROCK AND SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

Scale : 1 : 4,000	NTS No. 104 G/9 W - 9E
Date : March 3, 1990	Figure No.
Survey By :	Drawn By : D.T. Mehner
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 3



SCALE 1 : 4,000

100 0 100 200 300 400 Metres

Ground Control by 1:60,000 Scale Airphoto, Topochain, Compass, Altimeter

LEGEND

DA-04 ● 42	STREAM SILT SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppm Cu
	ANOMALOUS SILTS (Based on regional survey)
	≥ 115 ppm Cu; ≥ 85% of samples
	≥ 140 ppm Cu; ≥ 90% of samples
	≥ 240 ppm Cu; ≥ 95% of samples
TM-01 X 100	ROCK SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppm Cu
TM-03 ⊗ 13,600	ROCK FLOAT SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppm Cu
TJ-01 ■ 18	SOIL SAMPLE; SAMPLE NUMBER and ppm Cu
	ANOMALOUS SOILS (determined from histograms)
	85 ppm (≥ 90% of samples)
	95 ppm (≥ 95% of samples)
L.S.	Lost Sample
1600	Elevation contours in metres above sea level

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,958

D. T. MEHNER
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
FELLOW

ASCOT RESOURCES LTD./
DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION

HORN PROPERTY

COPPER SOIL, ROCK AND SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

Scale : 1 : 4,000	NTS No. 104 G/9 W-9E
Date : March 3, 1990	Figure No.
Survey By :	Drawn By : D.T. Mehner
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 2