

*22,794*

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**ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**Q.C. PROPERTY**  
**(Q.C. 1-7, 9-10, 15 CLAIMS)**

**Liard Mining Division, British Columbia**  
**NTS 104G/9W & 16W**  
**Latitude: 57° 46' N**  
**Longitude: 130° 15' W**

on behalf of  
**DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION**  
Vancouver, B.C.

by

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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH**  
**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**22,794**

October 30, 1995

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

In 1992, a limited work program was conducted between August 13 and 15 on the QC property, located 16 kilometres west of the village of Iskut on Highway 37 in northwestern British Columbia. The 1992 expenditures will allow Dryden Resource Corporation to earn a 25% interest in the property from owners Teck Corporation and Silver Standard Resources Ltd.

The objectives of the 1992 field program on the Q.C. claims were to further assess the economic mineral potential of the Au-Ag-Cu-Zn bearing veins in the QC Vein Zone that straddles the QC-1 and QC-9 claim boundary. Field work was concentrated exclusively in this area and included a program of prospecting, geological mapping and limited soil sampling. No work was done on the porphyry-style Cu-Au mineralization located to the south on the QC-3 and -4 claims.

The best vein-type mineralization is exposed in a trench at the Upper Gordon showing (0.6 m of 57.8 g/t Au, 192.2 g/t Ag, 2.72% Cu, 15.65% Zn). Two holes were drilled in 1991 at the Upper Gordon showing with the best intersection on DDH91-4 being 3.5 m. of 19.9 g/t Au, 202.3 g/t Ag, 3.08% Cu, 5.31% Zn.

A new carbonate Au-Ag-Cu-Zn vein was found in 1992 in the QC Vein Zone area. The new OZ showing is located approximately 400 metres east of, and upstream from the Gordon and Upper Gordon showings and displays similar vein orientation and style of mineralization. The vein was exposed in five trenches over 33 metres and is still open to both the east and west. Assays are as follows:

Sample No.	Type	Width	Au (oz/ton)*	Ag (oz/ton)**	Cu (%)**	Pb (%)**	Zn (%)*
92QA-C017	Chip	0.4 m	0.131	2.40	0.14	0.16	16.4
92QA-C021	Chip	0.5 m	0.024	0.15	0.07	0.01	1.89
92QD-C015	Chip	1.0 m	0.040	0.48	0.10	0.05	2.90
92QD-C018	Chip	0.4 m	0.082	0.39	0.10	0.04	3.80

\* - converted from ppb. \*\* - converted from ppm.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Location and Access

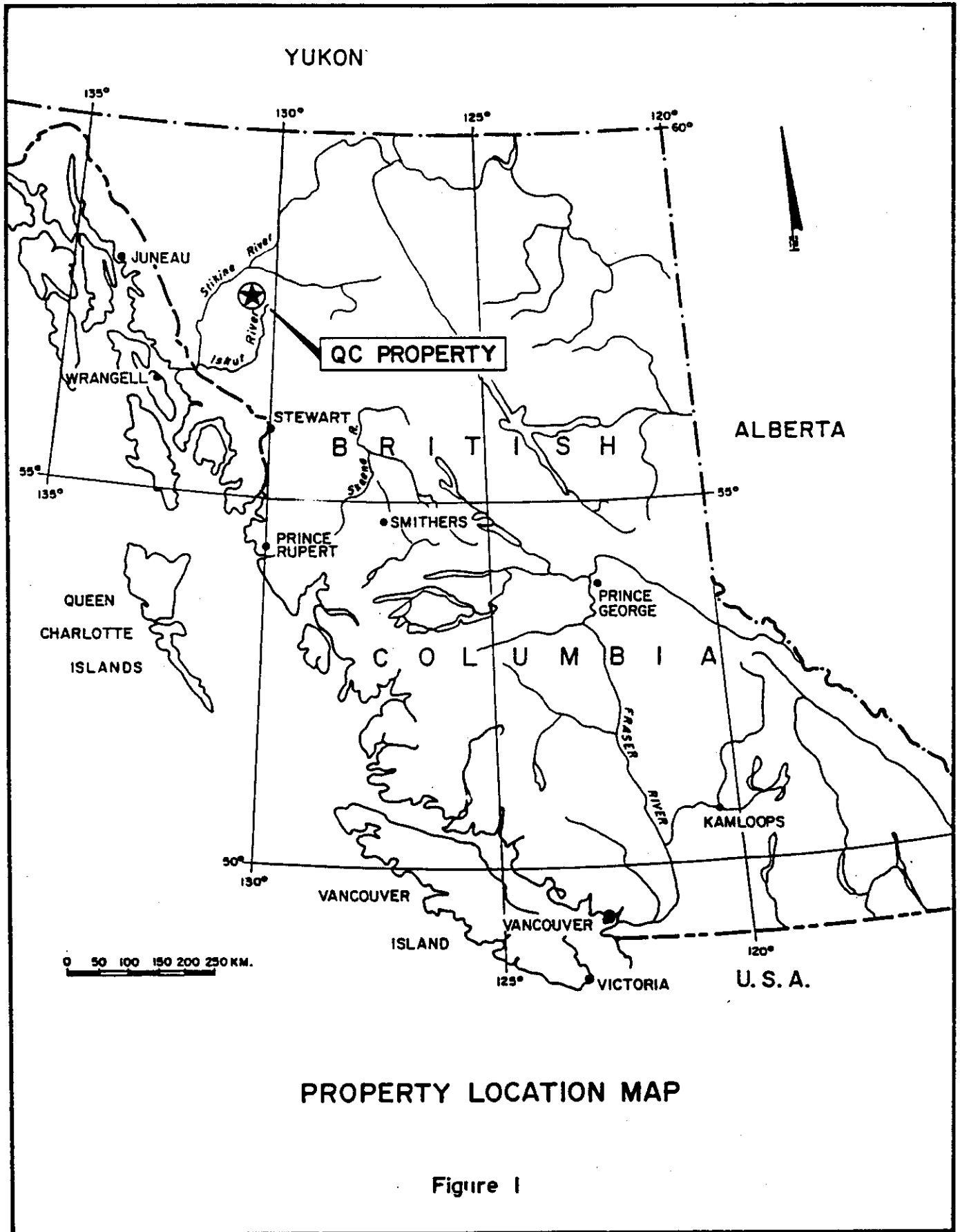
The Q.C. property is located in the Stikine region of northwestern British Columbia, approximately 400 kilometres north of Smithers, B.C. The claims are centred at 57°46' North latitude, 130°15' West longitude on NTS map sheets 104G/9W and 16W (Figure 1). Access to the property was via helicopter chartered from Trans North Air, based at the village of Dease Lake, located 80 kilometres to the north of the claims. Scheduled air service is available from Smithers to Dease Lake year round.

Topography varies from fairly subdued with gently rolling hills atop the Klastline Plateau in the northern portion of the property to extremely rugged with steep slopes and cliffs along the deeply incised valleys of Quash Creek and its numerous tributaries. The Q.C. Vein Zone, situated along the boundary of the QC-1 and-9 claims, occurs in a steeply incised creek valley. In the vicinity of the Q.C. Porphyry Zone, situated approximately 5.5 kilometres to the south of the QC Vein Zone, much of the ground is characterized by very steep north and west facing slopes and cliffs that make parts of the property relatively inaccessible.

### 2.2 Physiography and Climate

Elevations on the property range from 975 metres (3,200 feet) above sea level along Quash Creek to 2,094 metres (6,869 feet) above sea level along the western side of the property near the southern claim boundary.

Vegetation varies from poplar, alder, balsam and spruce at the lowest elevations along the creek valleys to predominantly dwarf balsam along steeper slopes at higher elevations. The tree line occurs at about 1,370 metres (4,500 feet) above sea level. Alpine grasses and flowers are common at the highest elevations.



**PROPERTY LOCATION MAP**

Figure 1

Precipitation is moderate, averaging 100 cm per year. Thick accumulations of snow are common during winter. Fieldwork can commence at lower elevations in June, while it is seldom possible to begin geological surface fieldwork before July and continue past September at the higher elevations.

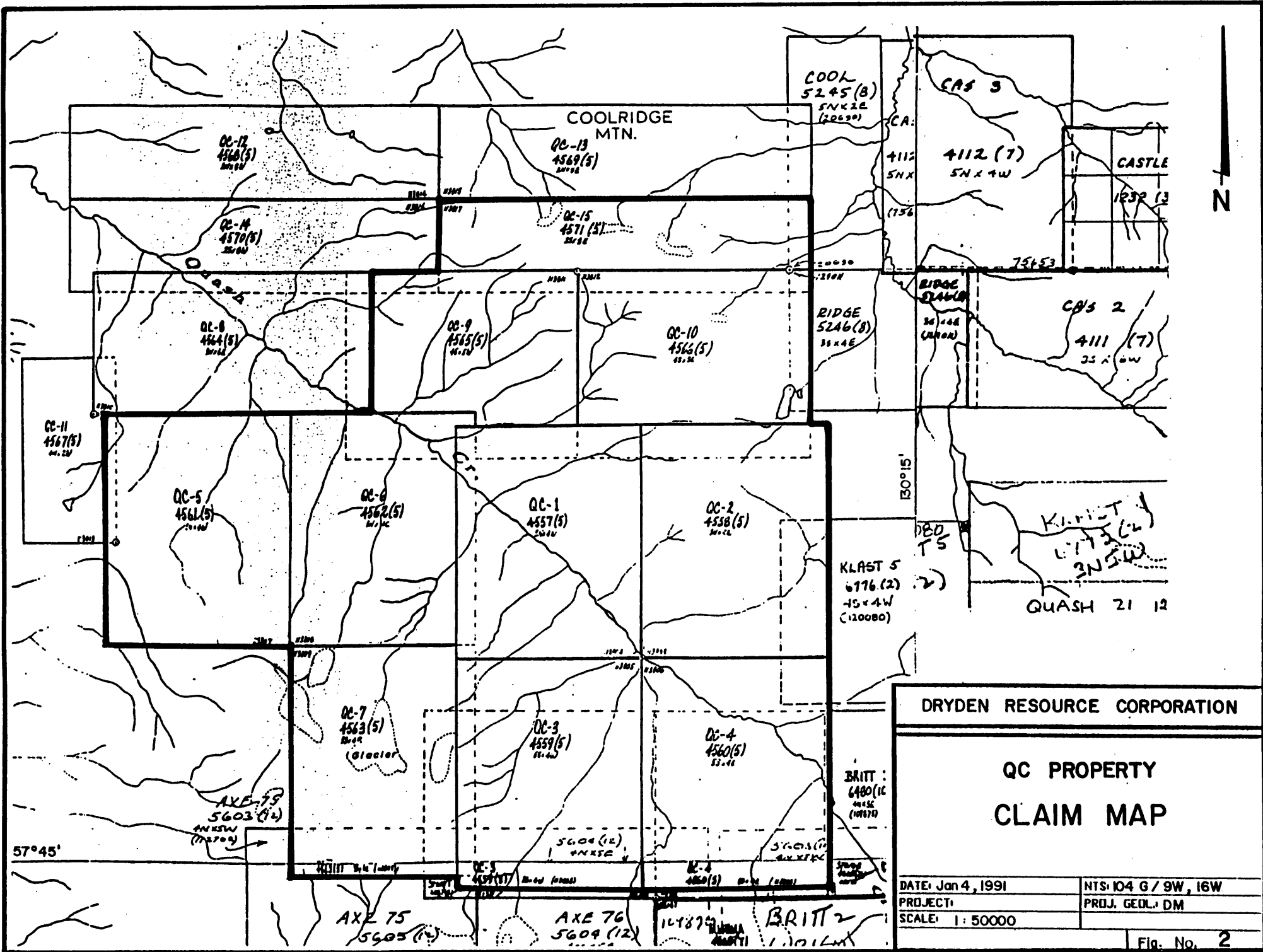
### 2.3 Property Status and Ownership

The Q.C. property consists of 10 claims (196 units) in the Liard Mining Division (Figure 2). A summary of the claims status is presented in the following table:

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Date of Record	Expiry Date*
Q.C. 1	222984	20	May 6, 1988	May 6, 1999
Q.C. 2	222985	20	May 6, 1988	May 6, 1998
Q.C. 3	222986	20	May 6, 1988	May 6, 1998
Q.C. 4	222987	20	May 6, 1988	May 6, 1998
Q.C. 5	222988	20	May 6, 1988	May 6, 1995
Q.C. 6	222989	20	May 6, 1988	May 6, 1995
Q.C. 7	222990	20	May 6, 1988	May 6, 1995
Q.C. 9	222992	20	May 6, 1988	May 6, 1999
Q.C. 10	222993	20	May 6, 1988	May 6, 1999
Q.C. 15	222998	16	May 6, 1988	May 6, 1995

\* Due date after filing this report.

The Q.C. claims are owned by Teck Corporation, of 700-200 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C. (90%) and Silver Standard Resources Ltd., of 900-850 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. (10%). Triumph Resource Corporation, of 1500-675 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., has an option to earn up to 50% of Teck's interest in the claims. In September, 1990, Dryden Resource Corporation, of 800-900 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., optioned the Q.C. claims from Teck Corporation, Silver Standard Resources Ltd. and Triumph Resources Ltd. The terms of the option originally allowed Dryden to earn a 50% interest in the property through the issuance of 100,000 shares, cash payments totalling \$50,000 by October 31, 1991 and total exploration expenditures of \$1,000,000 by December 31, 1994. In August of 1992, this was renegotiated allowing Dryden to earn 25% of the property with exploration



DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION

QC PROPERTY  
CLAIM MAP

DATE: Jan 4, 1991	NTS: 104 G / 9W, 16W
PROJECT:	PROJ. GEOL. DM
SCALE: 1: 50000	

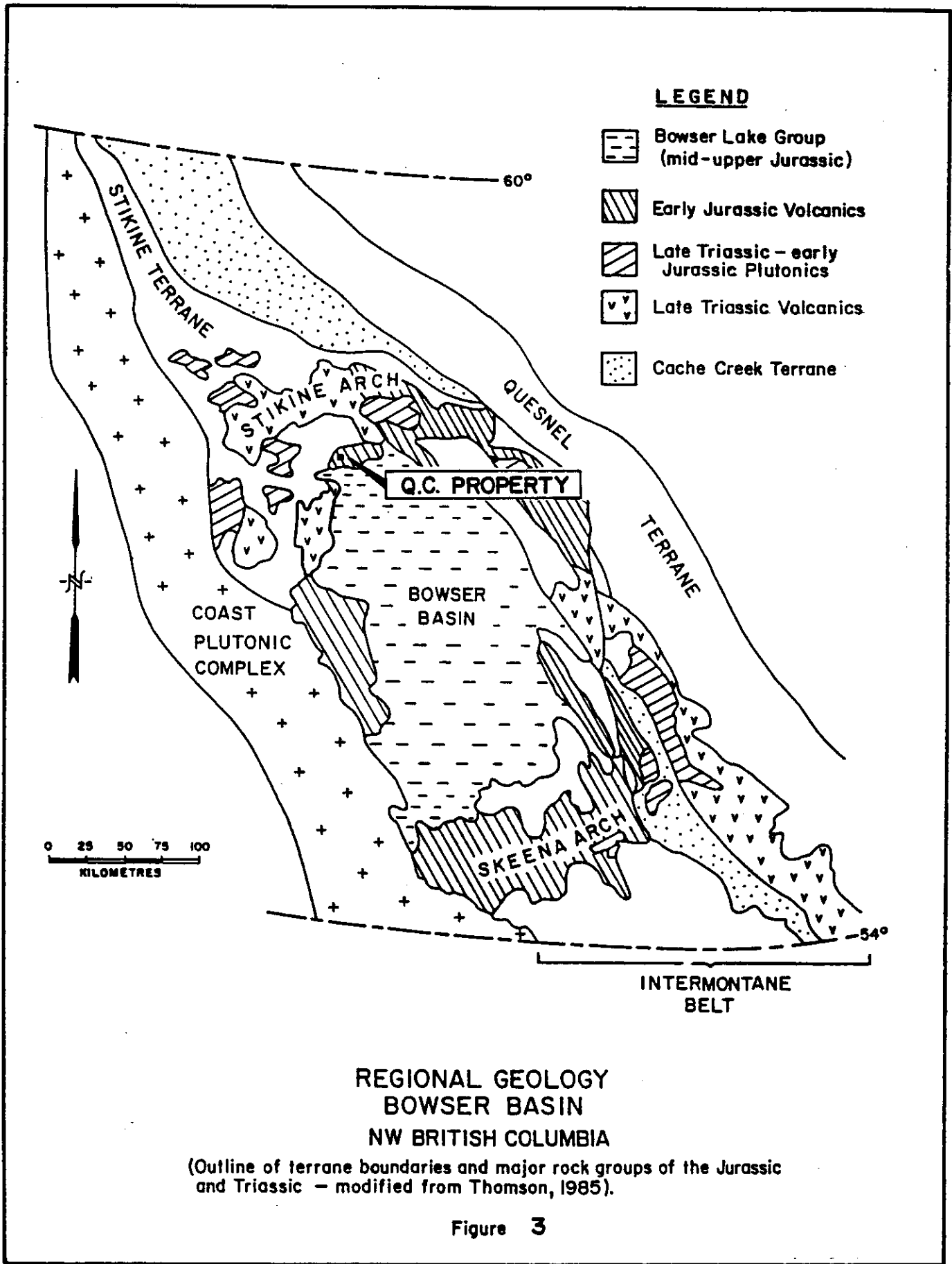


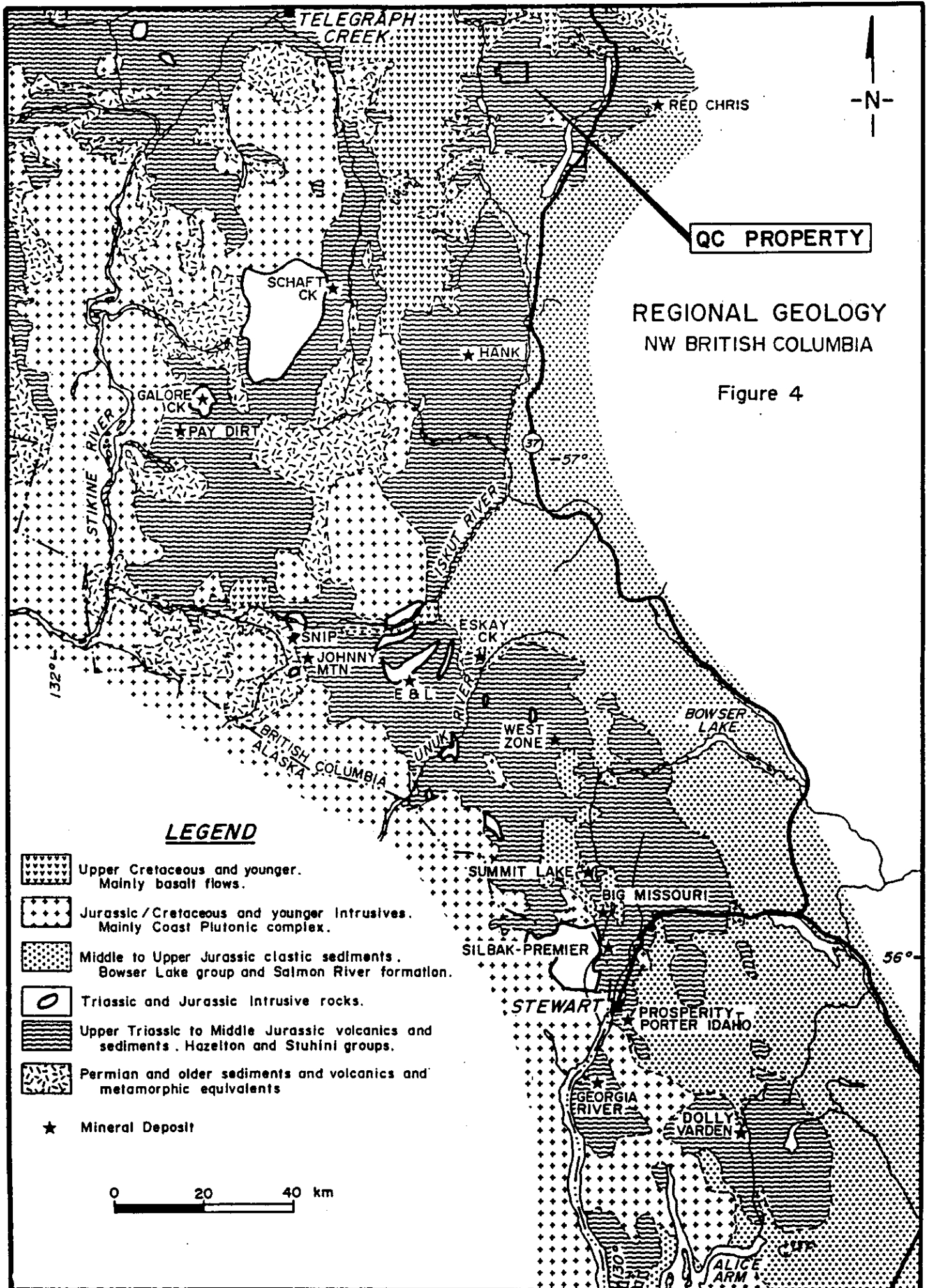
expenditures totalling \$500,000. This was accomplished In 1992 with the expenditure of \$15,000. Dryden is the project operator during the period covered by the option agreement.

## 2.4 History of Exploration

The Q.C. property is located in the Stikine River area of northwestern B.C., a region well known for its alkalic plutons and associated porphyry copper-gold mineralization (Figures 3 and 4). The QC property has a long history of exploration efforts dating back to 1964. The following is a brief list of the operators, the years in which they worked and a note on the work conducted. For a more detailed history, see Morrice, 1991.

- 1964 **Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd.**
  - silt/soil sampling, ground magnetometer survey.
- 1965 **Huntec** (on behalf of Conwest)
  - 2.19 km of Induced Potential (I.P.) and 1.83 km of ground magnetometer surveys.
- 1969 **Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd.**
  - silt sampling, geological mapping (scale of 1"=200'), soil sampling and a ground magnetometer survey
- 1970 **Amoco** (optioned from Conwest)
  - by 1,938.2 metres (6,359 feet) of drilling in nine B.Q. drill holes.
- 1970 **Silver Standard Mines Ltd.**
  - staked the A1 claims immediately west of the Q.C..
- 1976 **Texas Gulf Canada Ltd.** (optioned from Conwest)
  - geological mapping, sampling.
- 1988 **Teck Corporation**
  - staked Q.C.1 to Q.C.15 claims to cover gold-copper anomalies from government regional stream silt geochemical survey.
  - silt/soil sampling and trenching, leading to discovery of the Top, Main, Gordon's and Upper Gordon showings.











**REGIONAL GEOLOGY  
NW BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Figure 4

**LEGEND**

-  Upper Cretaceous and younger. Mainly basalt flows.
-  Jurassic/Cretaceous and younger Intrusives. Mainly Coast Plutonic complex.
-  Middle to Upper Jurassic clastic sediments. Bowser Lake group and Salmon River formation.
-  Triassic and Jurassic Intrusive rocks.
-  Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanics and sediments. Hazelton and Stuhini groups.
-  Permian and older sediments and volcanics and metamorphic equivalents
- ★ Mineral Deposit

0 20 40 km

1990 **Triumph Resources Ltd.** (optioned from Teck and Silver Standard)

- silt, contour soil and rock geochemical surveys over the Q.C. Porphyry Zone and resampled the Vein showings.

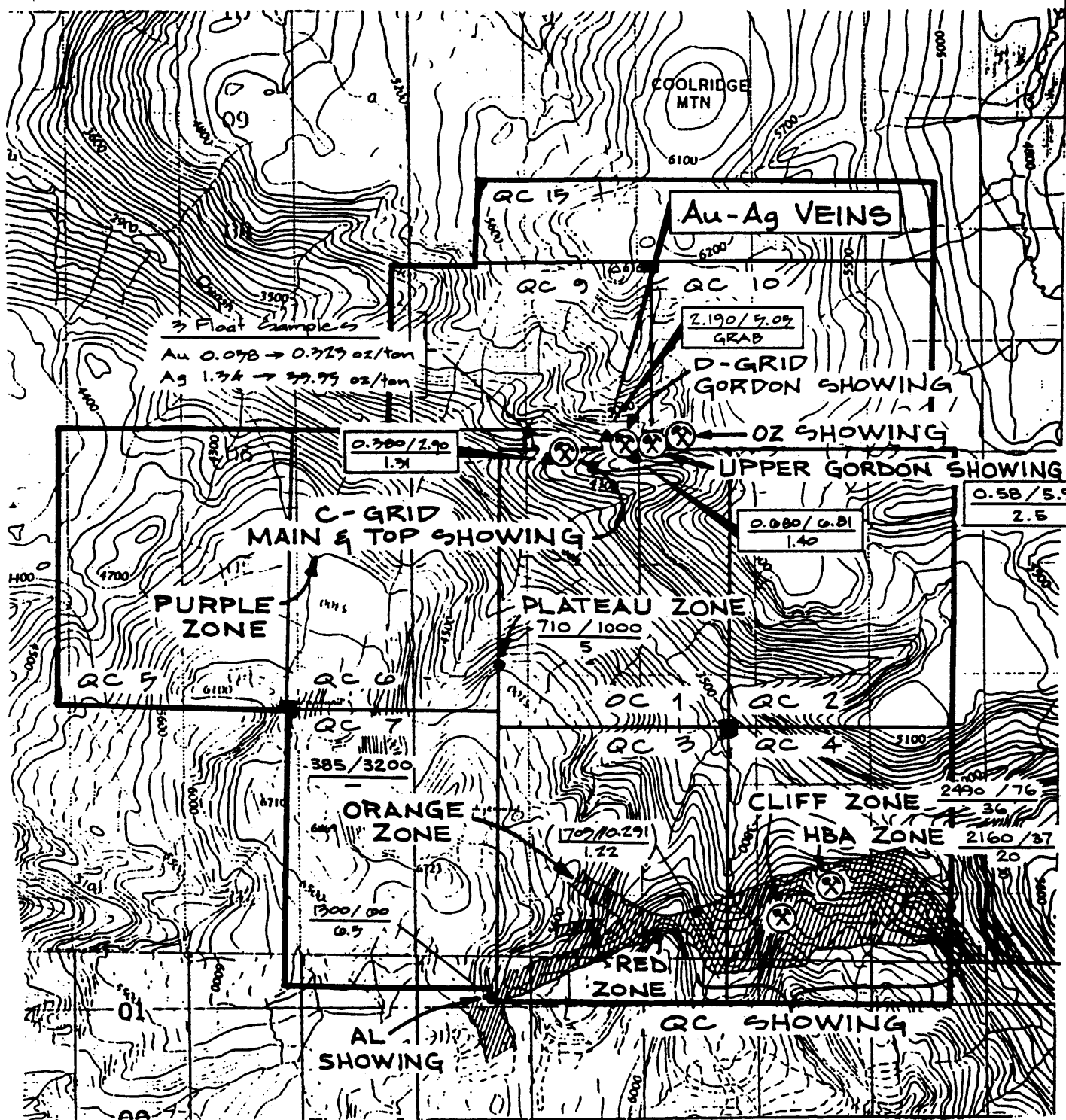
1990 **Dryden Resource Corporation** (optioned from Teck, Silver Standard and Triumph)

- silt, soil, and rock geochemical sampling and drilled 377.04 metres (2 holes) at the Porphyry Zone.

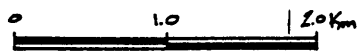
In 1991, Dryden further tested the potential of the QC Porphyry Zone (Figure 5), the QC Vein Zone (Figures 5 and 6) and areas previously untested away from the known mineralization. Work done on the property included a total of five diamond drill holes. A three hole fence was drilled to test an I.P. chargeability anomaly in the area of anomalous Au and Cu soil geochemistry at the Porphyry Zone. Holes 91-1, -2, and -3 intersected 69 metres of 0.276% Cu, 63 metres of 0.190% Cu and 72 metres of 0.140% Cu respectively. Two holes were also drilled to test the down dip extensions of the Au-Ag-Cu-Zn vein exposed at the Upper Gordon Showing. Intersections included 3.5 metres (2.45 metres true width) of 19.9 g/t Au, 202.3 g/t Ag, 3.08% Cu and 5.31% Zn in hole 91-4, and 0.5 metres of 9.9 g/t Au, 79.6 g/t Ag, 0.81% Cu, 3.53% Zn in hole 91-5. The Upper Gordon Showing was trenched to further expose it along strike. Sampling in the trench returned assays of up to 57.8 g/t Au, 192.2 g/t Ag, 2.72% Cu and 15.65% Zn over 0.6 metres. A total of 16 kilometres of grid lines on the Main and West grids in the area of the Porphyry Zone underwent induced polarization and magnetometer surveys. A total of 1307 soil, one silt and 332 rock samples were collected in 1991. Soil sample surveys were conducted on the Main and West grids, grid extensions at the Vein Zone and contour soil traverses at several locations on the property (Morrice, 1991).

## **2.5 Objectives of the 1992 Work Program**

The objective of the 1992 work program was to further evaluate the known vein gold-silver-copper-zinc mineralization in the Vein Zone area and prospect for further such occurrences in the area.



57°30'



DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION

QC PROPERTY  
MINERALIZED AREAS

- Known porphyry alteration & mineralization
- Rock sample
- ◆ Float rock sample
- ▲ Rock sample
- $\frac{199}{49.7} / \frac{1000}{29.7}$  ppm Cu/ppb Au metres
- $\frac{1709}{1.22} / \frac{0.291}{0.9}$  ppm Cu // oz/ton Au metres
- $\frac{0.980}{1.31} / \frac{2.90}{1.31}$  oz/ton Au / oz/ton Ag metres

DATE: OCT. 1992	NTS: 104 G / 9w, 16w
PROJECT: QC	PROJ. GEOL: DWT
SCALE: 1: 50000	
FIG. No. 5	



### 3.0 GEOLOGY

Very limited geological mapping was completed on a small area within the Vein Zone in 1992. Subsequently, the regional geology section (subsection 3.1) is reproduced from Morrice, 1991.

#### 3.1 Regional Geology

The Q.C. property is located in the northeastern part of the Stikine Arch, within the Intermontane Tectono-Stratigraphic Belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Figures 3 and 4).

The regional geological setting comprises Upper Triassic Stuhini Group(?) siltstone, greywacke, volcanic conglomerate, and minor limestone overlain by augite porphyry basalt flows, pyroclastics and derived volcanoclastic rocks. These assemblages are overlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic augite andesite flows (in part pillowed), pyroclastics, and derived volcanoclastic rocks that are correlative with the Hazelton Group (Souther, 1971). Chert pebble conglomerate, grit, greywacke and siltstone of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group and Middle to Upper Cretaceous Sustut Group unconformably overly these units (Souther, 1971; Evanchik, 1991). A distinctive suite of massive, flow banded, and locally spherulitic rhyolite and associated pyroclastics occurs locally throughout the area. These have been variously interpreted as Lower Jurassic (Read, 1984) to Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary (Souther, 1971) in age. Capping the stratigraphy are Upper Tertiary and Pleistocene basalt and olivine basalt flows, commonly with excellent columnar jointing (Souther, 1971).

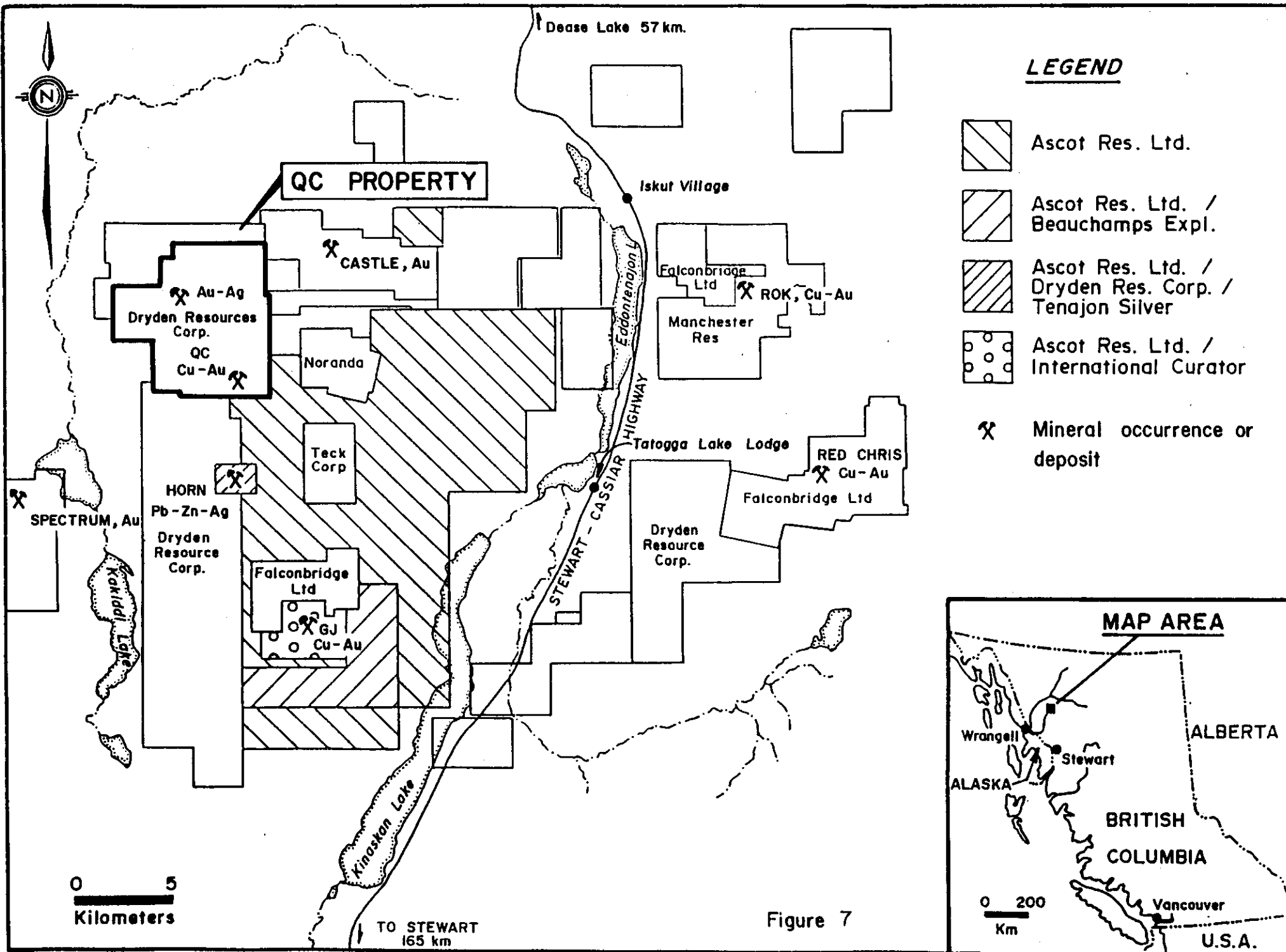
Intrusive rocks in the region are typically fine to medium grained porphyritic to equigranular diorite, granodiorite, monzodiorite, monzonite, and syenite plutons that are coeval with the Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanic assemblages. Many of the smaller alkalic plutons, dated at 185-195 Ma (Schmitt, 1977; Logan and Koyanagi, 1989) are associated with porphyry Cu-Au or precious metal vein systems. The most significant porphyry Cu-Au deposits are listed in Table 2.

Deposit	Reserves mil. tonnes	% Cu	g/t Au	% Mo
Galore Creek	1,381	0.60	0.40	
Schaft Creek	1,000	0.40	0.32	0.022
Red Chris	41	0.56	0.30	

Within the immediate area of the Q.C. claims (Figure 7), the most significant areas of mineralization are:

- a) The Red Chris alkalic porphyry Cu-Au deposit, located 31 km east-southeast of the Q.C. claims.
- b) The GJ porphyry copper-gold prospect, located on Groat Creek 12 km south of the Q.C. claims. This showing was discovered in 1964 by Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. Most recently, this property was explored by Ascot Resources Ltd. (Mehner, 1991b).
- c) The Rok porphyry Cu-Au prospect, located 26 km east of the Q.C. claims, was discovered by Texasgulf Inc. in 1975. This property was drilled in 1990 and 1991 by Consolidated Carina Resources Ltd. The best intersection was 27.87 metres grading 1.765% Cu and 2.26 g/t Au (Mehner, 1990).
- d) The Spectrum gold vein system, located on the east slopes of Mt. Edziza, 14 km southwest of the Q.C. claims. Recent drill intersections by Columbia Gold Mines include 14.4 metres (47.2 feet) of 13.03 g/t (0.38 oz/t) Au (Northern Miner, August 19, 1991).
- e) The Castle gold prospect located 7.5 km northeast of the Q.C. claims, where Teck Corp. and Triumph Resources Ltd. have identified a pyritic and sericitic shear zone that is 7 km long and up to 250 m wide that has yielded Au assays up to 137.2 g/t





(4.0 oz/t) from grab samples and 31.9 g/t (0.93 oz/t) from one metre chip samples (Brock, 1990).

- f) The Horn silver prospect, located 5 km south of the Q.C. claims was discovered in 1964 by Conwest. This showing comprises a vein system that has returned values up to 378.6 g/t (11.04 oz/ton) Ag from grab samples over an area of 45 x 4.2 metres (Phendler, 1980).

## 3.2 Property Geology

### 3.2.1 Rock Types

The Q.C. claims are underlain by an interlayered sequence of mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanics as well as chemical or clastic sediments that are intruded by several irregular diorite sills and plugs (Map 1). The volcanics are interpreted to belong to the Stuhini Group (Upper Triassic) as they are capped to the south of the Q.C. by a fossiliferous limy sandstone with Lower Jurassic fauna (Haggart et al., 1991). At this locality, felsic volcanics (Toodoggone?) conformably overly the sandstone. The possible Upper Triassic volcanic assemblage, however, lacks the large augite phenocrysts that are elsewhere diagnostic of potassic Upper Triassic volcanics of the North American Cordillera (eg., Mortimer, 1986). The clastic sedimentary assemblage is interpreted to be coeval with the volcanics. One distinct package of clastic sediments, located in the southwest part of the map area, is interpreted as belonging to either of the late Jurassic to early Cretaceous Bowser Lake or Sustut Groups.

The Vein Zone area investigated in 1992, is largely underlain by massive, green and maroon andesite lapilli tuff and minor green andesite tuff. The Main Showing and "B" grid areas are underlain by small medium grained hornblende+biotite diorite plug-like bodies. No significant changes have been made to the geological map (Map 1) of the area.

For more detailed rock descriptions, see Morrice, 1991.

### 3.2.2 Metamorphism and Alteration

Over much of the property, alteration is restricted to local chlorite replacement of mafic minerals and epidote or calcite fracture fillings which may be due, in part, to regional metamorphism. The volcanics have been thermally metamorphosed to hornfels adjacent to the diorite intrusions. Zones of iron carbonate alteration occur in northwest-southeast trending bands in the Vein Zone area. As this alteration appears to be related to mineralization on the Q.C. claims, it will be discussed below (Section 3.3.2).

### 3.2.3 Structure

Lineaments with a variety of orientations, are apparent on aerial photographs and topographic maps on the Q.C. claims. The most pronounced of these is the northwest-trending Quash Creek. This may represent a fault of unknown displacement or sense of movement, however lithologies across the creek are not obviously displaced. North-south trending lineaments in the cliffs on the east side of Rusty Creek may be related to jointing. An east-west trending lineament trends across Q.C.-5 and crosses Quash Creek with no apparent displacement of lithologies.

Megascopic folding of the greywacke-siltstone-argillite sequence is readily observable on both sides of Quash Creek valley. The folds are tight to open and their magnitude can be measured in metres to tens of metres. Folding is not readily apparent within the volcanic sequence.

The supracrustal rocks on the Q.C. claims lack a penetrative fabric. Local, narrow (<1 metre), discontinuous shear zones have been recognized at several locations.

Small-scale faulting, with displacements of <1 to 10-20 cm are common throughout the property. They are of variable orientation and offset all other structures and veins. Faults are common at the Vein Showings where apparent offsets of individual veins are on the order of <10 cm to >50 metres.

### **3.3 Mineralization**

#### **3.3.1 Mineralization**

Two basic styles of mineralization occur on the Q.C. claims; bulk tonnage porphyry Cu-Au and high grade, vein Au-Ag-Cu-Zn mineralization (Figure 5).

Porphyry mineralization is restricted to the southern part of the property on the Q.C.-3 and -4 claims and will not be dealt with in this report. (For further details see Morrice, 1991.)

Vein type mineralization occurs throughout the property and appears to be related to structures that postdate the porphyry mineralization. The best area of vein mineralization identified to date is at the Vein Zone on the Q.C.-1 and 9 claims (Figure 6, Map 1).

The gold-bearing zones are comprised of quartz  $\pm$  pyrite  $\pm$  carbonate  $\pm$  arsenopyrite  $\pm$  sphalerite  $\pm$  chalcopyrite  $\pm$  barite veins which tend to be narrow (<1 metre wide) and discontinuous. Most of these veins occupy brittle fractures and are associated with carbonate alteration. Very few are associated with shear zones. Those that are shear related are narrow and discontinuous.

Rock sampling prior to 1992 of vein mineralization in the area of the QC Vein Zone has yielded these significant values:

TABLE 4 Significant Rock Sample Results from Vein Systems							
Sample No.	Year	Type	Width (m)	g/t Au	g/t Ag	% Cu	% Zn
<b>Upper Gordon Showing</b>							
U. Gordon	1991	DDH-4	3.5	19.9	202.3	3.08	5.31
1887-89	1991	Trench	1.0	17.0	166.3	0.64	1.99
1886	1991	Trench	0.6	57.8	192.2	2.72	15.65
1880-83	1991	Trench	3.0	8.2	84.9	0.35	0.63
1938	1991	Grab		62.0	178.9	0.09	0.10
1830	1991	Trench	0.08	23.2	90.5	0.22	36.70
1939	1991	Trench	1.0	89.5	194.8	0.44	0.60
48054	1990	Trench	1.0	100.1			
48055	1990	Trench	1.0	13.2			
48056	1990	Trench	1.0	41.5			
48057	1990	Trench	1.0	13.0			
48062,63	1990	Trench	1.2	9.7			
<b>Gordon's Showing</b>							
29612	1988	Trench	1.6	14.7	61.4	0.84	2.64
29613	1988	Trench	1.4	23.3	233.5	1.08	4.11
<b>Main Showing</b>							
R-43	1988	Trench	0.4	7.4			
R-24	1988	Trench	0.4	7.5	259.3		
R-27	1988	Trench	1.3	13.1	100.1		
R-22	1988	Trench	0.7	8.1	533.3		
R-19	1988	Trench	0.7	24.6	88.5		
29255	1988	Trench	0.4	11.5			
<b>Top Showing</b>							
0100	1988	Trench	1.0	2.9			
<b>Ankerite Showing</b>							
R-17	1988	Chip	0.5	3.8	50.1		
<b>OZ Showing</b>							
92QA-C017	1992	Trench	0.4m	4.5	82.4	0.14	16.40
92QA-C021	1992	Trench	0.5m	0.8	5.0	0.07	1.89
92QD-C015	1992	Trench	1.0m	1.4	16.6	0.10	2.90
92QD-C018	1992	Trench	0.4m	2.8	13.2	0.10	3.80

A majority of the veins on the property are narrow and discontinuous. The only ones considered to warrant further work are located at the Vein Zone area which is situated 5.5 km northwest of the Porphyry Zone. Six vein systems (Upper Gordon, Gordon's, Main, Top, Ankerite and the recently identified OZ) comprise the Vein Zone (Table 4; Maps 1-4; Figure 8).

The most prospective of the veins identified to date in the Vein Zone area is the Upper Gordon Showing where 19.9 g/t Au (2.45 m true width) has been intersected in drill hole Q.C.91-4. The following description by Morrice (1991) is the most comprehensive account of the style of vein-hosted mineralization in the area:

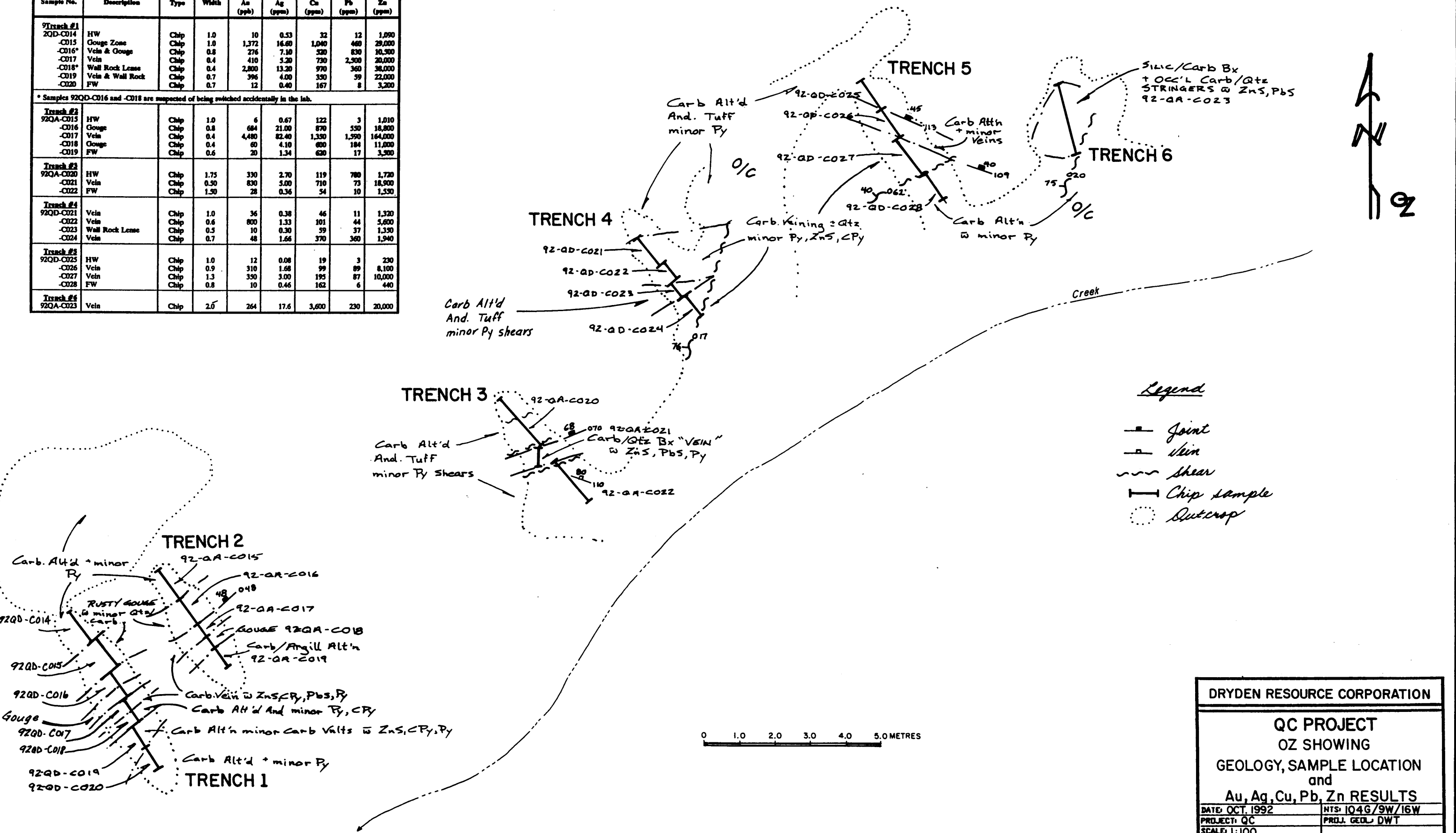
The Upper Gordon showing comprises a number of quartz  $\pm$  carbonate  $\pm$  pyrite  $\pm$  sphalerite  $\pm$  chalcopyrite veins that are exposed in a series of trenches along a strike length of 75 metres. Arsenopyrite is a ubiquitous but minor constituent. The sulphides are in turn cut by late calcite veins. At the east end of this exposure the vein system is broken by a number of faults with small displacements. The vein system changes dramatically both in outcrop and drill core along strike to the west. The central part of the exposure comprises several narrow (<10 cm), sphalerite  $\pm$  quartz  $\pm$  chalcopyrite veins. High gold values are restricted to the veins; wallrock contains <100 ppb gold. This disjointed nature of the vein suggests either offset by faulting or that the vein developed heterogeneously in a series of en echelon segments. The latter interpretation is preferred since DDH-Q.C.91-5, while intersecting similar styles of mineralization failed to intersect the width of mineralization encountered in DDH-Q.C.91-4 despite being drilled well beyond the strike extension of the vein intersected in DDH-Q.C.91-4.

The calcite vein-hosted mineralization exposed at the OZ Showing (Figure 8) appears to be similar to that which occurs at the Gordon and Upper Gordon Showings. The vein system trenched at the OZ Showing is still not well exposed due to the short time spent on the site. As a result only limited mapping and sampling has been done. The vein geometry is irregular with variable strike orientations, textures and sulphide mineralization. The best results were obtained in the western-most trenches (Trenches 1 and 2). These include:

92QD-C018: 0.4 m of 2.8 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 3.8% Zn, and;

92QA-C017: 0.4m of 4.5 g/t Au, 82.4 g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 1.6% Zn.

Sample No.	Description	Type	Width	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
<b>Trench #1</b>								
92QD-C014	HW	Chip	1.0	10	0.53	32	12	1,090
-C015	Gouge Zone	Chip	1.0	1,372	16.60	1,040	460	29,000
-C016*	Vein & Gouge	Chip	0.8	276	7.10	520	830	10,500
-C017	Vein	Chip	0.4	410	5.20	730	2,500	20,000
-C018*	Wall Rock Lense	Chip	0.4	2,800	13.20	970	360	36,000
-C019	Vein & Wall Rock	Chip	0.7	396	4.00	330	59	22,000
-C020	FW	Chip	0.7	12	0.40	167	8	3,200
* Samples 92QD-C016 and -C018 are suspected of being switched accidentally in the lab.								
<b>Trench #2</b>								
92QA-C015	HW	Chip	1.0	6	0.67	122	3	1,010
-C016	Gouge	Chip	0.8	664	21.00	870	350	18,800
-C017	Vein	Chip	0.4	4,480	82.40	1,350	1,590	164,000
-C018	Gouge	Chip	0.4	60	4.10	600	184	11,000
-C019	FW	Chip	0.6	20	1.34	620	17	3,500
<b>Trench #3</b>								
92QA-C020	HW	Chip	1.75	330	2.70	119	780	1,720
-C021	Vein	Chip	0.50	830	5.00	710	73	18,900
-C022	FW	Chip	1.50	28	0.36	54	10	1,530
<b>Trench #4</b>								
92QD-C021	Vein	Chip	1.0	36	0.38	46	11	1,320
-C022	Vein	Chip	0.6	800	1.33	101	44	5,600
-C023	Wall Rock Lense	Chip	0.5	10	0.30	39	37	1,330
-C024	Vein	Chip	0.7	48	1.66	370	360	1,940
<b>Trench #5</b>								
92QD-C025	HW	Chip	1.0	12	0.08	19	3	230
-C026	Vein	Chip	0.9	310	1.68	99	89	8,100
-C027	Vein	Chip	1.3	350	3.00	195	87	10,000
-C028	FW	Chip	0.8	10	0.46	162	6	440
<b>Trench #6</b>								
92QA-C023	Vein	Chip	2.0	264	17.6	3,600	230	20,000



DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION

QC PROJECT  
OZ SHOWING  
GEOLOGY, SAMPLE LOCATION  
and  
Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn RESULTS

DATE: OCT. 1992	NTS: 104G/9W/16W
PROJECT: QC	PROJ. GEOL: DWT
SCALE: 1:100	

Figure 8

Here the vein consists of calcite and minor quartz with coarse disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite and thick (1.0 to 6.0 cm) broken bands of massive sphalerite. Trace disseminated, coarse blebs of galena and stains of malachite and azurite were also observed. Broad rusty gouge zones occur within and parallel to the vein. The vein has less contained sulphides to the east in Trenches 3 to 6. In Trench 6, the vein consists of quartz carbonate breccia with minor calcite-quartz-sphalerite-galena-pyrite stringers. This produced a low result of 264 ppb Au, 17.6 ppm Ag, 3600 ppm Cu, and 20,000 ppm Zn over 2 metres. To the west of Trench 1, the vein is obscured by dense tree cover and overburden. The vein is also open to the east where it is covered by thick overburden.

Numerous minor and isolated stringers of chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite(?) occur in the surrounding area, commonly associated with malachite staining.

### 3.3.2 Alteration

Alteration over much of the property, is restricted to local chlorite replacement of mafics and epidote and calcite fracture fillings related to minor faulting or intrusive contacts.

Iron carbonate alteration occurs in relatively narrow zones (<20 m wide) within mafic volcanics and diorite throughout the property. This alteration is commonly developed peripheral to quartz-carbonate veins.

### 3.3.3 Ore Controls

Mineralization at the Vein Zone occurs as quartz + carbonate + sulphide veins emplaced into brittle fractures within diorite and mafic volcanics. Individual veins have variable trends (110° - 140°) with dips of 40°-80° to the northeast. Host rocks display variable degrees of iron carbonate alteration, which may have contributed to ground preparation by "stiffening" the host rock. These rocks exhibit only minor and local shearing. The veins themselves appear to have been subsequently broken up by small-scale brittle faults. Larger scale offsets at the Upper Gordon showing are due either to post-emplacement displacement or to emplacement of the vein system into an en echelon series of fractures.



## 4.0 EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

### 4.1 Prospecting and Geological Mapping

#### 4.1.1 Program

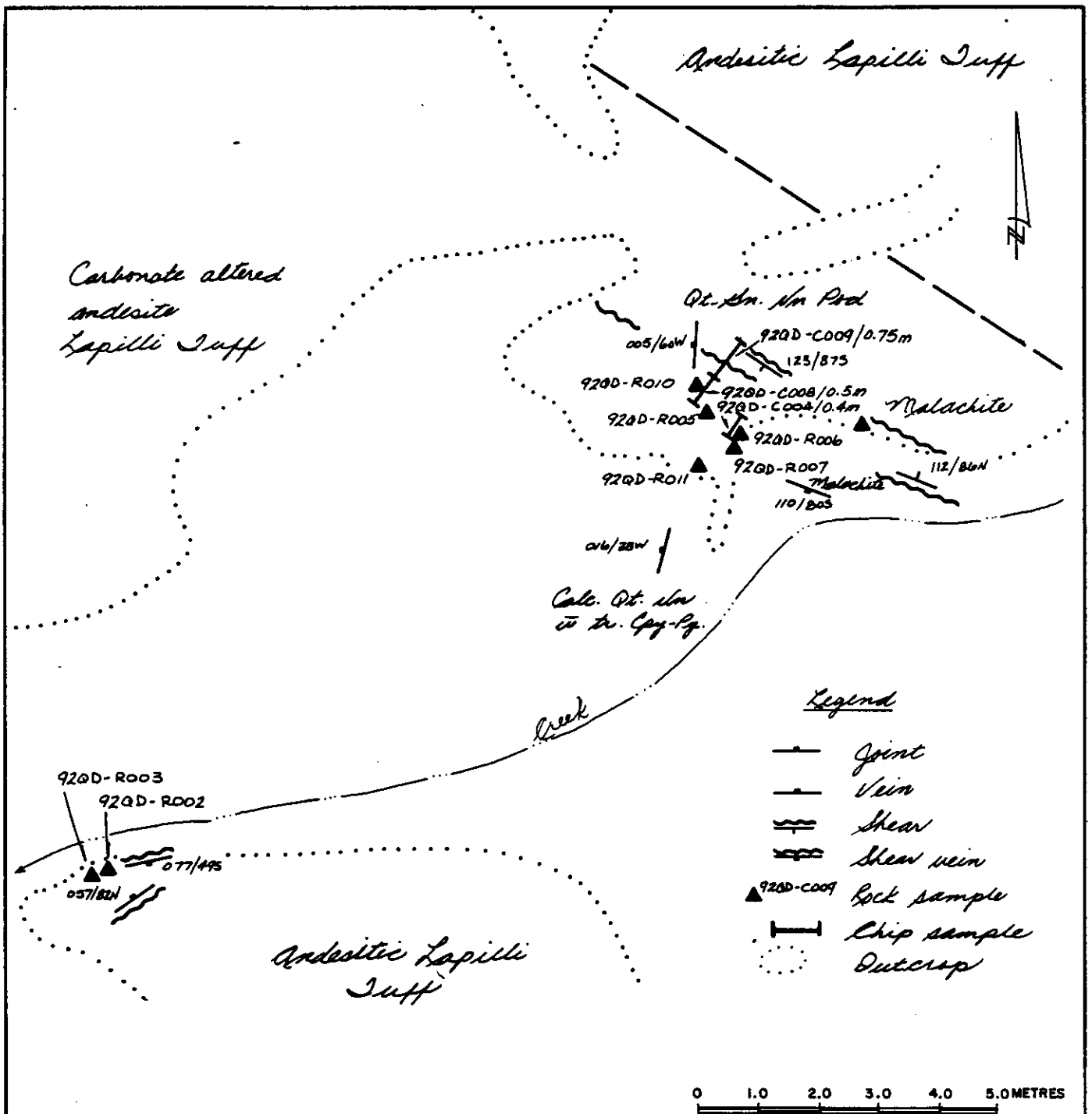
The 1992 field program consisted primarily of geological mapping and prospecting, both conducted in conjunction with each other at a scale of 1:5000. Control for this work was provided by a 1:5000 topographic base map (enlarged from government 1:50,000 maps). Work was confined to the QC Vein Zone located along the QC 1 and 9 claim boundaries. Prospecting was used to follow-up soil and rock geochemical anomalies identified in previous years. These areas were also geologically mapped.

#### 4.1.2 Results

Prospecting identified a new vein zone approximately 400 metres up stream and east of the Upper Gordon Showing. The OZ Showing (Figure 8, Maps 1 to 3) was exposed in six trenches over a total distance of 33 metres and is open to both the east and west. This occurrence is considered to be of real significance and warrants further work.

A small occurrence referred to as the No. 2 Showing (Figure 9, Map 1) was found approximately 300 metres upstream to the east of the Upper Gordon Showing. A small 0.5 metre by 1.0 metre pod of quartz-carbonate breccia with local disseminated galena and sphalerite occurs within a broad zone of carbonate alteration.

A shear related zone was identified approximately 1000 metres to the east up-stream from the OZ Showing, but was only tested with a single grab sample (92QD-R013; 9.6 g/t Au, 51.0 g/t Ag, 0.3% Cu, 0.3% Pb, 0.5% Zn) and requires further investigation. Also a number of minor, narrow and discontinuous, copper-quartz veins (Map 1) were discovered in the north part of the Vein Zone area in 1992. Few of these were associated with anomalous levels of gold. None are considered to be of further interest due to narrow widths and lack of continuity.



Sample No.	Type	Width	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
92QD-R002	Grab	--	32	6.20	5,100	7	117
-R003	Chip	--	8	0.05	45	10	40
-C004	Chip	0.4 m	32	0.40	55	3	330
-R005	Grab	--	628	16.10	1,120	3,700	27,000
-R006	Grab	--	12	0.29	21	4	930
-R007	Grab	--	22	4.40	5,300	28	560
-C008	Dhip	0.5 m	568	2.40	860	4,900	22,000
-C009	Chip	0.75 m	24	1.33	700	21	680
-R010	Grab	--	938	29.00	1,170	7,600	37,000
-R011	Grab	--	22	0.52	21	17	106

DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION

**QC PROJECT**  
**No.2 SHOWING**  
**GEOLOGY, SAMPLE LOCATION**  
**and**  
**Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn RESULTS**

DATE: OCT. 1992      NTS: 104G/9W/16W  
PROJECT: QC      PROJ. GEOL: DWT  
SCALE: 1:100

Figure 9

Anomalous soil samples just west of Grid "B" were also investigated but no significant mineralization was found. An attempt to find the source of auriferous float boulders found previously in the creek bed approximately 600 metres downstream from Gordon's Showing was not successful. The float boulders occur at the base of a thick deposit of glacial gravels and debris and could originate from a source both nearby or off the property.

## 4.2 Geochemical Work

### 4.2.1 Program

During the 1992 field season, 31 soil and 85 rock samples were collected from the QC-1, -9 and -10 claims (Figure 8, Map 2). All samples were sent to TerraMin Research Labs Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta. The samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Analytical procedures used by TerraMin Labs are outlined in Appendix III.

Thirty of the soil samples were collected from a single contour line extending to the southwest from the creek at the 4500 feet elevation. Samples were collected at 10 metre spacings. The other sample was taken during prospecting traverse. The samples were taken with the aid of a mattock. Wherever possible, samples were taken from the "B" soil horizon and placed in Kraft sample bags. Where the "B" horizon was not developed, samples were taken of whatever material, usually a mixture of "A" and "B" horizon soil, that was available. Grab and chip samples of rock were collected from sulphide-bearing outcrops of both the mineralization present and the adjacent host rock throughout the Vein Zone area. At the OZ Showing trenches, continuous chip samples were taken, breaking at geologically distinctive points.

Sample locations were positioned on topographic maps by elevation, using an altimeter. Rock and soil sample locations were marked by flagging and/or tyvek or aluminum tags.

#### 4.2.2 Results

The rock and soil geochemistry results are all plotted on Figures 8 and 9, and Maps 3 and 4. Soil sample results are available in Appendix IV and soil sample descriptions are in Appendix V. Rock sample results can be found in Appendix VI and descriptions in Appendix VII.

- i) Reconnaissance soil sampling was applied in only one area during the 1992 work program (Maps 2-4). A single line (samples 92QH-S001 to-S030) was completed on the south bank of the creek from the OZ and Upper Gordon Showings parallel to, but approximately 50 metres down slope from a previous contour line (samples 91MB-S088 to-S133). The locations of these lines are not considered accurately plotted but field verification is required to confirm this. The 1991 line is thought to swing further south in an arc more closely following the contour of the hill. The 1992 line is thought to begin further to the east, just up-stream from the No. 2 Showing.

The first seven samples of the 1992 line display anomalies in one or more of copper, gold, silver lead and zinc. If this line is located to the east, these anomalies suggest that mineralization displayed at the No. 2 Showing may extend across the creek to the southeast. Similar anomalies also exist on the 1991 line.

- ii) Rock sampling has included grab and chip samples of sulphide-bearing outcrops and the host rock material (Maps 2-4). The results are varied. A single sample (92QD-R013) taken on a shear exposed along approximately 50 metres of strike assayed 9640 ppb Au and was significantly anomalous in Cu, Ag, Pb and Zn. This is the only area, beyond the OZ and No. 2 Showings, that is indicated as significantly anomalous by rock geochemistry and requires further investigation.

### 4.3 Trenching

#### 4.3.1 Program

A limited hand trenching program was carried out at the OZ Showing. The objectives of this program were to better expose the geology and weathered mineralization that was discovered by prospecting. A total of six trenches were hand dug across the vein zone exposing it from the hangingwall to the footwall. The vein is exposed at every 3 to 5 metres along 33 metres of strike length. The vein is open to both the east and west. The trenches were subsequently mapped at 1:100 (Figure 8). A series of chip samples totalling 35 in number were taken across the mineralized zone. The results of this work are shown below:

OZ SHOWING								
Sample No.	Description	Type	Width	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
<b><u>Trench #1</u></b>								
92QD-C014	HW	Chip	1.0	10	0.53	32	12	1,090
-C015	Gouge Zone	Chip	1.0	1,372	16.60	1,040	460	29,000
-C016*	Vein & Gouge	Chip	0.8	276	7.10	520	830	10,500
-C017	Vein	Chip	0.4	410	5.20	730	2,500	20,000
-C018*	Wall Rock Lense	Chip	0.4	2,800	13.20	970	360	38,000
-C019	Vein & Wall Rock	Chip	0.7	396	4.00	350	59	22,000
-C020	FW	Chip	0.7	12	0.40	167	8	3,200
* Samples 92QD-C016 and -C018 are suspected of being switched accidentally in the lab.								
<b><u>Trench #2</u></b>								
92QA-C015	HW	Chip	1.0	6	0.67	122	3	1,010
-C016	Gouge	Chip	0.8	684	21.00	870	550	18,800
-C017	Vein	Chip	0.4	4,480	82.40	1,350	1,590	164,00
-C018	Gouge	Chip	0.4	60	4.10	600	184	0
-C019	FW	Chip	0.6	20	1.34	620	17	11,000 3,500
<b><u>Trench #3</u></b>								
92QA-C020	HW	Chip	1.75	330	2.70	119	780	1,720
-C021	Vein	Chip	0.50	830	5.00	710	73	18,900
-C022	FW	Chip	1.50	28	0.36	54	10	1,550
<b><u>Trench #4</u></b>								
92QD-C021	Vein	Chip	1.0	36	0.38	46	11	1,320
-C022	Vein	Chip	0.6	800	1.33	101	44	5,600
-C023	Wall Rock Lense	Chip	0.5	10	0.30	59	37	1,350
-C024	Vein	Chip	0.7	48	1.66	370	360	1,940

OZ SHOWING								
Sample No.	Description	Type	Width	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
<b>Trench #5</b>								
92QD-C025	HW	Chip	1.0	12	0.08	19	3	230
-C026	Vein	Chip	0.9	310	1.68	99	89	8,100
-C027	Vein	Chip	1.3	350	3.00	195	87	10,000
-C028	FW	Chip	0.8	10	0.46	162	6	440
<b>Trench #6</b>								
92QA-C023	Vein	Chip	2.0	264	17.6	3,600	230	20,000

By examining the results from the lab, it appears possible that samples 92QD-C016 and -C018 might have been mistakenly mixed up. The description of sample 92QD-C018 as being waste rock is not consistent with the assay of 2800 ppb Au. It is more likely that the section of intensely sulphide mineralized calcite-quartz vein material described at site 92QD-C016 produced this result. If true, the total thickness of the zone would be 1.8 metres grading 2007 ppb Au, 15.1 ppm Ag, 1009 ppm Cu and 33000 ppm Zn (weighted averages).

The trenching did not adequately succeed in exposing the geology of the mineralized structure. A program of trenching with the aid of a high pressure pump would provide better exposure to facilitate.

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS

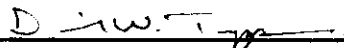
In the QC Vein Zone area, preliminary work on precious metal vein systems has yielded significant gold, silver, copper and zinc values over mineable (>1.5 m) widths at the Upper Gordon showing. This fact, coupled with the newly discovered OZ Showing vein occurrence, offers excellent potential to develop a high grade deposit, amenable to underground development.

**6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

At the Vein zone, further work should involve:

- 1) Trenching the OZ Showing area with the aid of a high pressure water pump, detailed mapping of the showing and chip sampling across the structure at every 2 metre interval along strike.
- 2) Extension of Teck's 1988 grid to the east. This would allow for coverage of any possible eastward extensions of the Upper Gordon, No. 2 and OZ vein systems. Geophysics (magnetics, LP., VLF) and soil geochemistry should be conducted over the grid. At the very least, a small grid in the OZ Showing area could be useful.
- 3) Hand trenching of anomalous areas indicated by geophysics and/or soil geochemistry.
- 4) Drilling along strike and down-dip from DDH-Q.C.-91-4 at the Upper Gordon showing, and at new targets identified by the geophysical and trenching programs.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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David W. Tupper, B.Sc.

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**APPENDIX I**

**Statement of Expenditures**

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES**

<b><u>Pre-Field</u></b>		<b>\$ 451.00</b>
<b><u>Field Program</u></b>		
Personnel	\$ 4,548.00	
Accommodation and Food	807.60	
Supplies	86.72	
Expediting	8.01	
Telephone and Communication	102.20	
Truck Rental	424.43	
Helicopter	6,093.03	
Travel	347.39	
Geochemistry	<u>1,520.00</u>	13,938.13
<b><u>Post-Field</u></b>		<u>1,490.23</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES:</b>		<b><u>\$ 15,880.30</u></b>

**APPENDIX II**

**Summary of Personnel**

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

Name	Position	Sampler Code	Dates Worked (1991)
David Tupper	Project Geologist	D	August 13 - 15 (3 days)
Andrew Muirhead	Prospector	A	August 13 - 15 (3 days)
Sara Howson	Prospector	H	August 13 - 15 (3 days)
Steve Creelman	Prospector	C	August 13 - 15 (3 days)

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Analytical Procedures Used by TerraMin Research Labs**



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

14-2235 - 30th Avenue N.E. Calgary, Alberta T2E 7C7

(403) 275-8668

250-9

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

Soil and sediment samples are dried and sieved through 80 mesh nylon screen (maximum particle size 200 microns).

Rock or drill core samples are crushed to approximately 1/8" in a jaw crusher, riffled to obtain a representative sample, and pulverized to 150 mesh (100 micron particle size).

## ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR BASE METALS

Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe (soluble), Pb, Mn (soluble), Mo, Ni, Ag, Zn

A portion of the prepared sample is digested in hot nitric/perchloric acid mixture, or hot aqua regia (nitric/hydrochloric acids).

Elements are determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

## FIRE ASSAY/AA METHOD FOR GOLD AND SILVER

### PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM

Approximately 1 assay ton of prepared sample is fused 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 regia. The resulting solution is analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry to determine the precious metals.

**APPENDIX IV**

**Soil Geochemistry Results**



Job#: 92-212

Project: Quash Creek

Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
92-QD-S- 1	74	1.62	310	18	199
92-QH-S- 0	48	0.45	240	48	640
1	28	0.38	280	50	310
2	26	0.29	530	25	169
3	20	0.19	148	38	210
4	146	0.33	114	31	250
5	74	0.70	165	151	1340
6	140	2.80	260	220	2100
7	50	0.34	155	39	350
8	30	0.27	137	38	250
9	32	0.67	310	29	230
10	24	0.76	290	18	164
11	36	0.44	64	35	146
12	16	0.22	87	25	178
13	30	0.20	49	45	156
14	24	0.44	187	25	197
15	40	0.10	56	16	146
17	56	0.72	82	85	290
18	36	0.16	56	52	230
19	42	0.13	60	54	194
20	40	0.27	114	35	200
21	12	0.37	270	34	145
22	18	0.45	196	40	220
23	16	0.16	79	37	193
25	48	0.16	87	70	270
27	58	0.17	94	38	210
28	24	0.52	141	77	220
30	64	0.19	119	47	172

**APPENDIX V**

**Soil Sample Descriptions**

Project: <u>Q.C.</u>	Results Plotted By: <u>SH + SC.</u>		
Area (Grid): <u>4600' SOUTH SIDE OF GORDON CREEK</u>	Map:	NTS:	
Collectors: <u>SH + SC.</u>	Date: <u>AUG 13/1992</u>	Surface: <u>L.</u>	Underground:

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION NOTES <i>2 METERS EVERY 10m.</i>	HORIZON				Colour	Grain Size	PARENT MATERIAL		Sample Depth (cm)	SLOPE		COMMENTS - terrane - vegetation cover	ASSAYS				
		% B	% A	% C	% Talus Fines			Bedrock	Drift		Direction	Grade		Au (ppb)	Ag (PPM)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (PPM)	Zn (PPM)
92QH5000	STN: 0+00	70	30			MBR.	10% ORGAN			50	W	25	TREES - MASS.	48	0.45	240	48	640
92QH5001	STN 0+10	40	60			MBR.	15% ORGAN			80	W	25	" "	28	0.38	280	50	510
92QH5002	STN 0+20	40	60			MBR.	10% ORGAN			50	W	25	" "	26	0.29	530	25	169
92QH5003	STN 0+30	20	80			MBR.	10% ORGAN			60	W	25	" "	20	0.19	148	38	210
92QH5004	STN 0+40	30	70			MBR.	5% ORGAN			60	W	25	" "	146	0.33	114	31	250
92QH5005	STN 0+50	50	50			MBR.	10% ORGAN			60	W	25	" "	74	0.70	165	151	1340
92QH5006	STN 0+60	90	10			MBR.	5% SAND 1% ORGAN			30	W	25	" "	140	2.80	260	220	2100
92QH5007	STN 0+70	20	80			MBR.	1% SAND 2% ORGAN			40	W	25	" "	50	0.34	155	39	350
92QH5008	STN 0+80	10	90			MBR.	GRANUL ORGAN			50	W	25	" "	30	0.27	137	38	250
92QH5009	STN 0+90	60	40			MBR.	GRANUL ORGAN			80	W	25	" "	32	0.67	310	29	230
92QH5010	STN 0+100	60	40			BR.	1% ORGAN			20	W	25	" "	24	0.76	290	18	164
92QH5011	STN 1+10	20	80			BR.	35% ORGAN			10	W	25	" "	36	0.44	64	35	146
92QH5012	STN 1+20	90	10			RBR.	2% ORGAN			40	W	25	" "	16	0.22	87	25	178
92QH5013	STN 1+30	90	10			BR.	SAND GRANUL			12	W	25	" "	30	0.20	49	45	156
92QH5014	STN 1+40	10	90			LBR.	SAND GRANUL			60	W	25	" "	24	0.44	187	25	197
92QH5015	STN 1+50	100				BR.	SAND			80	W	25	" "	40	0.10	56	16	146
92QH5016	STN 1+70 (WS 1+60)	50	50			BR.	SAND			20	W	25	" "	56	0.72	82	85	290
92QH5018	STN 1+80		100			QBR.	SAND			60	W	25	" "	36	0.16	56	52	
92QH5019	STN 1+90		100			BR.	ORGAN SAND			15	W	25	" "	42	0.13	60	54	194
92QH5020	STN 2+00	50	50			QBR.	ORGAN SAND			60	W	25	" "	40	0.27	114	35	200
92QH5021	2+10		100			QBR.	30% ORGAN			20	W	25	" "	12	0.37	270	34	145





**APPENDIX VI**

**Rock Geochemistry Results**

Job#: 92-212

Project: Quash Creek

Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
92-QA-C- 1	10	1.61	780	1	380
92-QA-C- 2	4	3.60	2400	1	230
92-QA-C- 3	6	2.80	970	2	62
92-QA-R- 4	14	10.4	3800	1	109
92-QA-C- 5	28	20.5	16000	1	41
92-QA-C- 6	20	3.00	570	9	148
92-QA-R- 7	14	52.9	5200	1	360
92-QA-C- 8	28	11.8	2200	118	74
92-QA-C- 9	114	468.0	25000	2	141
92-QA-C- 10	22	9.90	3100	3	80
92-QA-C- 11	38	26.8	9700	3	82
92-QA-R- 12	114	8.40	4400	10	67
92-QA-C- 13	20	1.22	790	1	50
92-QA-R- 14	88	19.8	13100	1	73
92-QA-C- 15	6	0.67	122	3	1010
92-QA-C- 16	684	21.0	870	550	18800
92-QA-C- 17	4480	82.4	1350	1590	164000
92-QA-C- 18	60	4.10	600	184	11000
92-QA-C- 19	20	1.34	620	17	3500
92-QA-C- 20	330	2.70	119	780	1720
92-QA-C- 21	830	5.00	710	73	18900
92-QA-C- 22	28	0.36	54	10	1550
92-QA-C- 23	264	17.6	3600	230	20000
92-QC-R- 1	8	14.1	14500	15	113
92-QC-R- 2	10	4.20	1290	4	54
92-QC-R- 3	8	0.22	83	9	370
92-QC-R- 4	6	24.0	4400	111	80
92-QC-R- 5	20	20.0	16500	1	88
92-QC-R- 6	1090	23.0	670	530	1200
92-QC-R- 7	2820	27.6	1020	28000	37000
92-QC-R- 8	2080	66.5	2300	2200	490
92-QD-R- 1	34	9.70	3300	17	118
92-QD-R- 2	32	6.20	5100	7	117
92-QD-R- 3	8	0.05	45	10	40
92-QD-C- 4	32	0.40	55	3	330
92-QD-R- 5	628	16.1	1120	3700	27000
92-QD-R- 6	12	0.29	21	4	930
92-QD-R- 7	22	4.40	5300	28	560
92-QD-C- 8	568	2.40	860	4900	22000
92-QD-C- 9	24	1.33	700	21	680

Job#: 92-212

Project: Quash Creek

Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
92-QD-R- 10	938	29.0	1170	7600	37000
92-QD-R- 11	22	0.52	21	17	106
92-QD-R- 12	164	5.30	12000	14	360
92-QD-R- 13	9640	51.0	2600	2800	4900
92-QD-C- 14	10	0.53	32	12	1090
92-QD-C- 15	1372	16.6	1040	460	29000
92-QD-C- 16	276	7.10	520	830	10500
92-QD-C- 17	410	5.20	730	2500	20000
92-QD-C- 18	2800	13.2	970	360	38000
92-QD-C- 19	396	4.00	350	59	22000
92-QD-C- 20	12	0.40	167	8	3200
92-QD-C- 21	36	0.38	46	11	1320
92-QD-C- 22	800	1.33	101	44	5600
92-QD-C- 23	10	0.30	59	37	1350
92-QD-C- 24	48	1.66	370	360	1940
92-QD-C- 25	12	0.08	19	3	230
92-QD-C- 26	310	1.68	99	89	8100
92-QD-C- 27	350	3.00	195	87	10000
92-QD-C- 28	10	0.46	162	6	440
92-QH-R- 1	10	0.27	270	4	45
92-QH-R- 2	8	3.10	1900	7	117
92-QH-R- 3	6	0.01	22	1	58
92-QH-R- 4	102	9.60	4500	1	55
92-QH-R- 5	8	0.13	1850	1	14
92-QH-R- 6	4	0.20	62	1	55
92-QH-R- 7	32	0.27	3800	1	10
92-QH-R- 8	340	0.92	6300	3	10
92-QH-R- 9	16	0.41	131	11	50
92-QH-R- 10	24	0.17	70	1	80
92-QH-R- 11	24	0.73	240	2	39
92-QH-R- 12	240	0.68	850	1	25
92-QH-R- 13	216	3.00	810	12	20



**APPENDIX VII**

**Rock Sample Descriptions**

Project: Q.C. PAGE 1 OF 5	Results Plotted By: MUIRHEAD.		
Area (Grid): GORDON/SEIN ZONE.	Map:	NTS:	
Collectors: A. MUIRHEAD.	Date:	Surface: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Underground:

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION NOTES	SAMPLE TYPE/LENGTH	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				
					Au (ppb)	Au (oz/ton)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
92QA-C001	BETWEEN LINES 2450+4450 N "D" GRID.	CHIP 1.5m.	AND. LAP TUFF.	MODERATELY SHEARED (205°/50°) CARB. ALT'D WITH LAP TUFF. 2-4cm CALC/QTZ STRING'S ABUNDANT MAL & AZ STAIN.	16		780	1	380
92QA-C002	"	" 30cm.	XTAL TUFF	AS ABOVE MINOR VULTS. SHRD @ 315°/20°N.E.	4		2400	1	230
-C003	"	" 1m.	LAP TUFF	Fe/CARB ALT'D SHEAR @ PURPLE 285°/65-75°N IN 5-10cm V. SILIC ZONE. MAL STAIN	6		970	2	262
R004	"	GRAB	"	40x20cm CALC/QTZ "LENS" @ 015°/70°W MAL/CPY.	14		3800	1	109
-C005	N SIDE OF CREEK - NORTH OF "GORDON'S" RIDGE LINE. @ 5200'	CHIP 0.75m	LITH/LAP TUFF.	CARB ALT'D TUFF SHEARED @ 285°/85°N = ZONE IN CARB/QTZ STRINGERS @ 280°/50°N. IN MAL/AZ STAIN. 1-3% CPY TR. PY	28		16000	1	41

Project: PAGE 2 OF 5		Results Plotted By:							
Area (Grid):		Map:	NTS:						
Collectors: A. MUIRHEAD.		Date:	Surface: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Underground:					
SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION NOTES	SAMPLE TYPE/LENGTH	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				
					Au (ppb)	Au (oz/ton)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
920A-6006	" AS ABOVE " 5050'	CHIP 2m	XTAL/LAP TUFF.	CHL./ARGILL ALT'D TUFF WIK. MAL/Rz STRAIN MOD SHEAR @ 104°/85°N	20		570		
R007	" 5050'	GRAB COMPOSITE.	"	COMPOSITE OF 2m X 7m AREA IN 2 SHR/VEINS PINK CALC T QTZ 1-2% GPY, TR-19% PY POSS TETRAHEDRITE - VNS @ 200°/65°W & 270°/75°N FOL'D @ 292°/VERT. MAL STRAINS OVER ≈ 15m STRIKE X 40cm WIDE @ 230°	14		5200	1	360
-6008	' 5000	CHIP 0.75m	SHR/VN. IN. LAP TUFF.	75cm WIDE SHEAR CARB ALT'D MAL/Rz STRAINS @ 275°/85°N. IN RUSTY QTZ/CARB VEIN ≈ 15cm WIDE @ CENTER. - 85m EXPOSED STRIKE.	28		2200	118	74
-6009	" 4900'	" 1m	"	AS ABOVE SAME "VEIN" 30m W.	114	285	25000	2	141

Project:		Pg. 3 OF 5		Results Plotted By:					
Area (Grid):				Map:		NTS:			
Collectors:		R. MUIRHEAD.		Date:		Surface:		Underground:	
SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION NOTES	SAMPLE TYPE/LENGTH	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				
					Au (ppb)	Au (oz/ton)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
-C010	" 4900'	CHIP 1.5m	LAP TUFF.	WK. SHEAR TO NARROW CARR/QTZ STR'S. @ 050/85° S.E. Mal/Az.	22		3100	3	80
-C011	" 4850'	CHIP 1m	"	AS ABOVE SHEAR @ 270°/ S/D°N-80S.	38		3700	3	82
-R012	" 4500'	GRAB	CARR/ QTZ Vn.	30 cm WIDE CARR/QTZ HEMLED BY -VEIN. @ 285°/ ZON. PINCH SWELL 45cm - 60cm OVER >50m EXPOSURE Mal/Az 1-3% GPY + POSS TR TETRA. TR-1% PY.	114		4400	10	167
C013	"	CHIP 2.5m	"	SAME VN. AS ABOVE @ 60 cm. + FINE HW.	20		790	1	50
R-014	"	GRAB	"	± 10cm - SAME VEIN	88		1300	1	73

Project: PAGE 4 OF 5				Results Plotted By:						
Area (Grid):				Map:		NTS:				
Collectors: A. MUIRHEAD.				Date:		Surface:			Underground:	
SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION NOTES	SAMPLE TYPE/LENGTH	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS					
					Au (ppb)	Au (oz/ton)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	
C-015	OZ SHOWING TR #2	CHIP 1.0m	AND. ASH/XTAL TUFF.	CARB/CLAY ALT'D 1-3% Py 15cm + BLEACHED WK. SILIC. ALT'N W TR ZNS	6		122	3	1010	
C016	"	" 0.8m	"	GOSSANOUS SHEAR IN BLEBS & STRINGERS RTZ. W 15% Py/ZNS.	684		870	550	18,800	
C017	"	" 0.4m	VEIN.	CARB/SILIC-SULPH VEIN @ 043°/48°N.W. "BANDED" 50% ZNS 15% Py 5% CRX	4480		1350	1590	1641, 1800	
C018	"	" 0.4m	TUFF	AS OIL ARGILL ALT'D. CYL STRINGERS Py/ZNS.	60		600	184	11000	
C019	"	" 0.6m	"	CARB ARGILL ALT'D. MINOR BLEB Py/ZNS.	20		620	17	3500	
-C020	TR #3	" 1.75m	"	ERRCT'D, MOD SHEAR @ 140°/30E CARB ALT'D 2 minor SHEARS. 1-3% Py TR ZNS	330		119	780	1720	



Project: QC Property				Results Plotted By:					
Area (Grid): Vein Zone			Map:		NTS: 104G/9W, 16W				
Collectors: David W. Tupper			Date: Aug / 92		Surface:		Underground:		
SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION NOTES	SAMPLE TYPE/LENGTH	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				
					Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Aug 13/92									
92QD-R001	El. 4440', West of D' Grid 3m S. of 92QA-C001	GRAB	Andesite	Andesite crystal lithic tuff, minor malachite	54	9.70	3300	17	118
92QD-R002	El. 4580'; cliff on S. side of creek, ~300m E of Upper Gordon Shewing	GRAB	Calc. Qt. Vn	Calcite-quartz stringer veins w tr. malachite	32	6.20	5700	7	117
92QD-R003	@ site of 92QD-R002	GRAB	Andesite	Andesite lapilli tuff; host for veins above.	8	0.05	45	10	40
92QD-C004	El. 4590'; N. bank of creek, 25m E. of 92QD-R002, 003	CHIP/0.4m	Calc. Vein	Calcite vein in carb. altered andesite w. manganese.	32	0.40	55	3	330
92QD-R005	@ site of 92QD-C004	GRAB	Calc. Qt. Vn	Calcite-quartz breccia vein pod w tr Cpy, 2% Galena	678	16.1	1120	3700	27000
92QD-R006	@ site of 92QD-R004	GRAB	Calc. Qt. Vn Shear Zone	Quartz-calc shear zone w tr. malachite.	12	0.29	21	4	930

Project: <u>QC Property</u>	Results Plotted By:		
Area (Grid): <u>Vein Zone</u>	Map:	NTS: <u>104G/9W, 16W</u>	
Collectors: <u>David Tupper</u>	Date: <u>Aug/92</u>	Surface:	Underground:

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION NOTES	SAMPLE TYPE/LENGTH	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				
					Au (ppb)		Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
<u>Aug 14/92</u>									
<u>92QD-R007</u>	<u>@ site of 92QD-R006</u>	<u>GRAB</u>	<u>Andesite</u>	<u>Carbonate altered andesite with Cpy &amp; malachite</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>4.40</u>	<u>5300</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>560</u>
<u>92QD-C008</u>	<u>@ site of 92QD-R005</u>	<u>CHIP/0.5m</u>	<u>Qtz-Calc Vn</u>	<u>Quartz-calcite breccia vein fr. 2% Galena, fr. Cpy, sph</u>	<u>568</u>	<u>2.40</u>	<u>860</u>	<u>4900</u>	<u>22000</u>
<u>92QD-C009</u>	<u>@ site of 92QD-C008 cont. E. of 92QD-C008</u>	<u>CHIP/0.75m</u>	<u>Shear in andesite</u>	<u>Shear in andesite w fr. Cpy carb alt'd</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1.33</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>680</u>
<u>92QD-R010</u>	<u>@ site of 92QD-R007</u>	<u>GRAB</u>	<u>Qtz-Calc Vn</u>	<u>Quartz calcite breccia vein good with galena, cpy, sph</u>	<u>938</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>1170</u>	<u>7600</u>	<u>37000</u>
<u>92QD-R011</u>	<u>@ site of 92QD-R007 5m W.</u>	<u>GRAB</u>	<u>Calc-Qtz Vn</u>	<u>Calcite-quartz veins in carb. alt'd andesite + Cpy-Py</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>0.52</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>106</u>
<u>92QD-R012</u>	<u>El. 5040'; 25m NE of 91DC R026</u>	<u>GRAB</u>	<u>Shear in Andesite</u>	<u>Malachite stain shear in andesite, poss. vein</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>5.30</u>	<u>12000</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>360</u>
<u>92QD-R013</u>	<u>El. 5280; E. of creek on buttress,</u>	<u>GRAB</u>	<u>Shear in andesite</u>	<u>rusty gouge/shear with 1-3cm Py-Cpy vein, malachite</u>	<u>9640</u>	<u>57.0</u>	<u>2600</u>	<u>2800</u>	<u>4900</u>
<u>Aug. 15/92</u>									
<u>92QD-C014</u>	<u>OZ showing, ~400m E. of U. Garden TRENCH 1</u>	<u>CHIP/1.0m</u>	<u>Andesite HW.</u>	<u>Carb. alt'd andesite HW</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0.53</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1090</u>
<u>92QD-C015</u>	<u>as above.</u>	<u>CHIP/1.0m</u>	<u>Gouge</u>	<u>Rusty gouge, carb vnt + Cpy, sph, py</u>	<u>1372</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>1040</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>29000</u>
<u>92QD-C016</u>	<u>as above</u>	<u>CHIP/0.8m</u>	<u>Carb. Vein</u>	<u>Carbonate vein + Sph, Cpy, Gm, Py</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>7.10</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>10500</u>
<u>92QD-C017</u>	<u>as above</u>	<u>CHIP/0.4m</u>	<u>Carb. Vn.</u>	<u>as above</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>5.20</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>2500</u>	<u>20000</u>





Project: QC PROPERTY		Results Plotted By:							
Area (Grid): SOUTH RIDGE & CREEK (SOUTH GRID 'B') 88		Map:		NTS:					
Collectors: S. CREAMAN		Date: AUG 14/1992		Surface:		Underground:			
SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION NOTES	SAMPLE TYPE/LENGTH	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				
					Au (ppb)	Ag (PPM)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (PPM)	Zn (PPM)
92QC-R001	N of Gorden Creek ca 5100	GRAB	Volc	calcite frac-fill in poly-mictic pyroclastic s (gr-matrix) printed and brecciated at mineralized shears; malachite, az, minor tetrahedrite, sphalerite?	8	14.1	14500	15	113
92QC-R002	N side of ridge to South of Gorden Creek (near 9100 100 R2117)	GRAB	SED	020/70 W shear fault gtz-cc enriched wacke; mal, az.	10	4.20	1290	4	54
92QC-R003	tubs lead to high gold soil S of Gorden	GRAB	INTR	chloritized diorite / azite, amph. 5% massive py, fr. cpy.	8	0.22	83	9	370
92QC-R004	S side S ridge ca 4900	"	VDLC	carbonate shear in tuff; mal, az	6	24.0	4400	111	80
92QC-R005	" ca 4700	"	"	above silicified flooding into shear zone / dyke (2m wide x 150m) - 050 laminated micro faulted volcs w. malachite, azurite	20	20.0	16500	1	88
92QC-R006	Main Shoring TR #2 site of 29255C 4m	"	"	kaolinite alteration of small dimension (20 x 30 cm) in altered volcanics	1090	23.0	670	530	1200
92QC-R007	"	"	Vein	as above gtz cc, black stained, massive galena, min cpy, fcc	2820	27.6	1020	28000	37000
92QC-R008	interact with 48024 at 01805 L 0100 Grid C	"	Vein	gtz cc thin coarse bby py, ga, cpy, aspy and Ag Oxides? in volcs.	2080	66.5	2300	2200	490

Project: QUASH CREEK.	Results Plotted By: S. HOWSON.		
Area (Grid): Vein Zone	Map:	NTS: 104G 9 + 116W	
Collectors: SH.	Date: Aug 1982	Surface: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Underground:

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION NOTES	SAMPLE TYPE/LENGTH	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				
					Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
92QH-R001	QC-9.	GRAB	LITHIC TUFF	CARB. STRANGERS IN NARROW LITHIC TUFF TR. GPY - 2m.	10	0.27	270	4	45
92QH-R002	QC-9. 5300'	GRAB.	LITHIC TUFF	NARROW ANDRES LITHIC TUFF INTER-BEDDED w/ CRYSTAL TUFFS CARB STRANGERS. MALACHITE - AZURITE. STAINING.	8	3.10	1900	7	117
92QH-R003	QC-9 5220'	GRAB.	LITHIC TUFF	NARROW ANDRES. LITHIC TUFF. STRONGLY FOLIATED; TRPY	6	0.01	22	1	58
92QH-R004	QC-9. 5020'	GRAB	LITHIC TUFF	CARBONATE ALT'D NARROW ANDRES. LITHIC TUFF MALACHITE STAINING.	102	9.60	4500	1	55
92QH-R005	QC-9 4000'	GRAB.	QTZ/CALCITE Vm.	6cm. x 0.5m QTZ/CALCITE Vm IN LITHIC TUFF. TRENDS 100° DIP VERTICAL. 10/0 GPY - MALACHITE STAINING.	8	0.13	1850	1	14

Project: QUASH CREEK	Results Plotted By: S. HAWSON		
Area (Grid): Vein Zone	Map:	NTS: 10469 + 100	
Collectors: GH.	Date: AUG. 1992.	Surface: L	Underground:

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION NOTES	SAMPLE TYPE/LENGTH	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				
					Au (ppb)	Ag (PPM)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
92QH-R006	QC-9. 3800'	GRAB	CALCITE. Ym.	6x4cm. RUSTY. - TRENDS 100° TR py.	4	0.20	62	1	55
92QH-R007	QC-9 3900'	GRAB.	QTZ/CARB. Ym.	QTZ/CARB Ym - 15cm wide. x 15cm long (DISCONTINUOUS) 2-3% py, py - MALACHITE STAINING. HOSTED IN LIMONITE	32	0.27	3800	1	10
92QH-R008	QC-9 3900'	GRAB.	QTZ. Ym.	EASTERN EXTENSION OF 92QH-R007 2-3% py, cpy. MALACHITE STAINING. - SAMPLED BEFORE - CAN'T READ OLD SAMPLE #	340	0.92	6300	3	10
92QH-R009	QC-9. 3840'	GRAB.	GREYWACKY	CARBONATE ALT'D P.g. grey green. GREYWACKY WITH BLACK. BANDING (BEDDING?) WITH CARB. Ym. TR-1% cpy.	16	0.41	131	11	50
92QH-R010	QC-9 3820' ACROSS CREEK FROM BL. 1400M. MAIN GRID	GRAB.	DIDRITE	MED. GRAINED - CARB. MAY'D DIDRITE. TR to 1% dis. py, cpy	24	0.17	70	1	80



**APPENDIX VIII**

**Statement of Qualifications**


## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, DAVID W. TUPPER, of 1047 Leyland Street, West Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

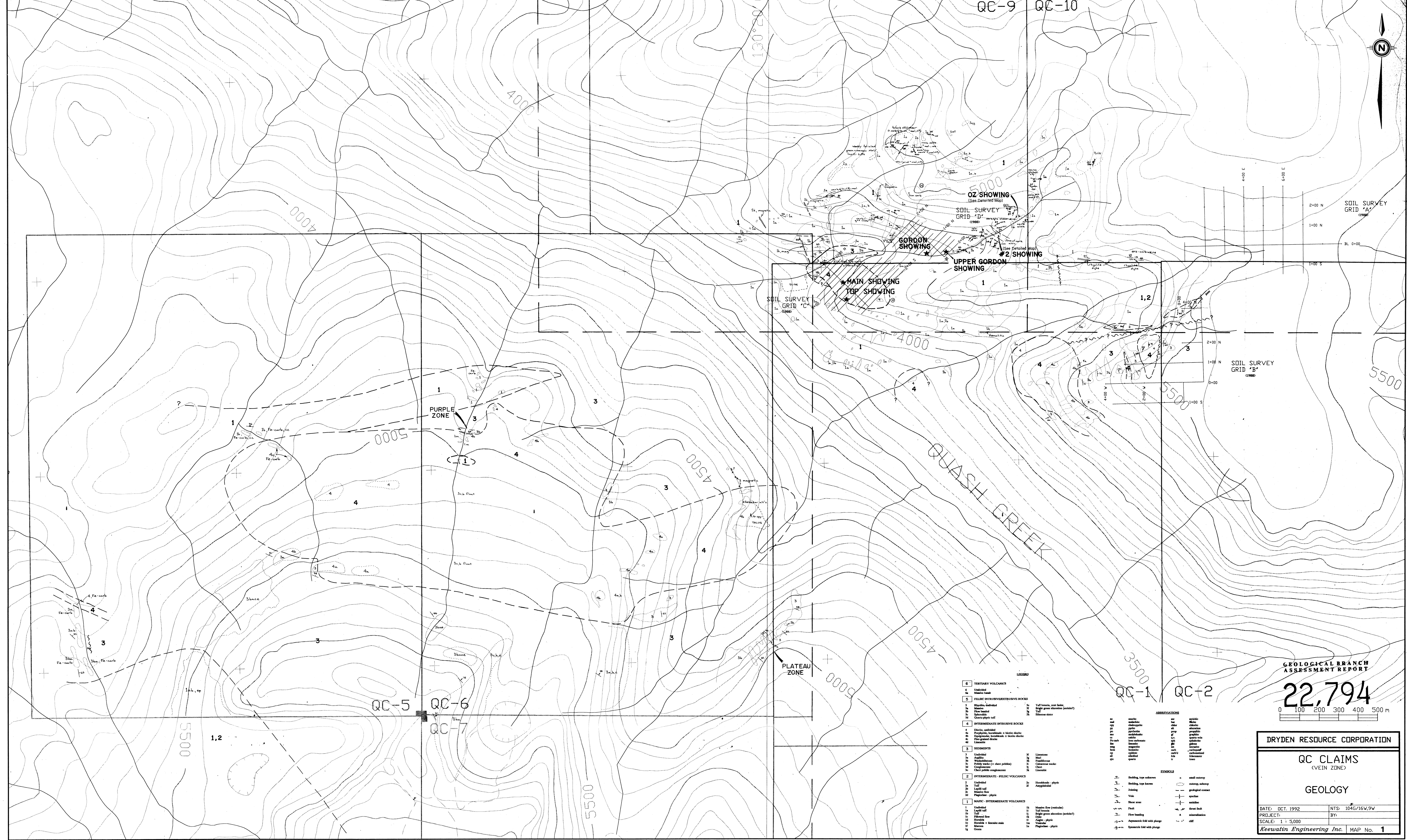
- 1) I am a consulting geologist with offices at 800 - 900 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6C-1E5.
- 2) I worked on the QC Property from August 13 to August 15, 1992.
- 3) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1985) with a Bachelor of Science degree.
- 4) I have practised my profession continuously since graduation, largely on a contractual basis.
- 5) I have been employed in mineral exploration since 1979.
- 6) I am co-author of the present report.
- 7) I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of Dryden Resource Corporation, in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 30th day of October, 1992.

Respectfully submitted,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
David W. Tupper, B.Sc.





**LEGEND**

<b>6 TERTIARY VOLCANICS</b>	6a	Basaltic tuff	6b	Basaltic tuff with agate
<b>5 FELSIC INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC ROCKS</b>	5a	Andesite	5b	Andesite with agate
<b>4 INTERMEDIATE INTERTRUSIVE ROCKS</b>	4a	Diabase, andesite	4b	Diabase, andesite with agate
<b>3 SEDIMENTS</b>	3a	Limestone	3b	Limestone with agate
<b>2 INTERMEDIATE FELSIC VOLCANICS</b>	2a	Andesite	2b	Andesite with agate
<b>1 MAFC - INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS</b>	1a	Andesite	1b	Andesite with agate

**ABBREVIATIONS**

St	Stake	W	Well
Tr	Trail	Wd	Water divide
...	...	...	...

**SYMBOLS**

—	Rolling top volcano	+	Small outcrop
—	Rolling top cones	○	Rolling outcrop
—	Jointing	○	Geological contact
—	Vice	—	Spine
—	Shore zone	—	Spine
—	Pool	—	Spine
—	High head	—	Spine
—	Apparent fall with plunge	—	Spine
—	Spinnock fall with plunge	—	Spine

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**22,794**

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

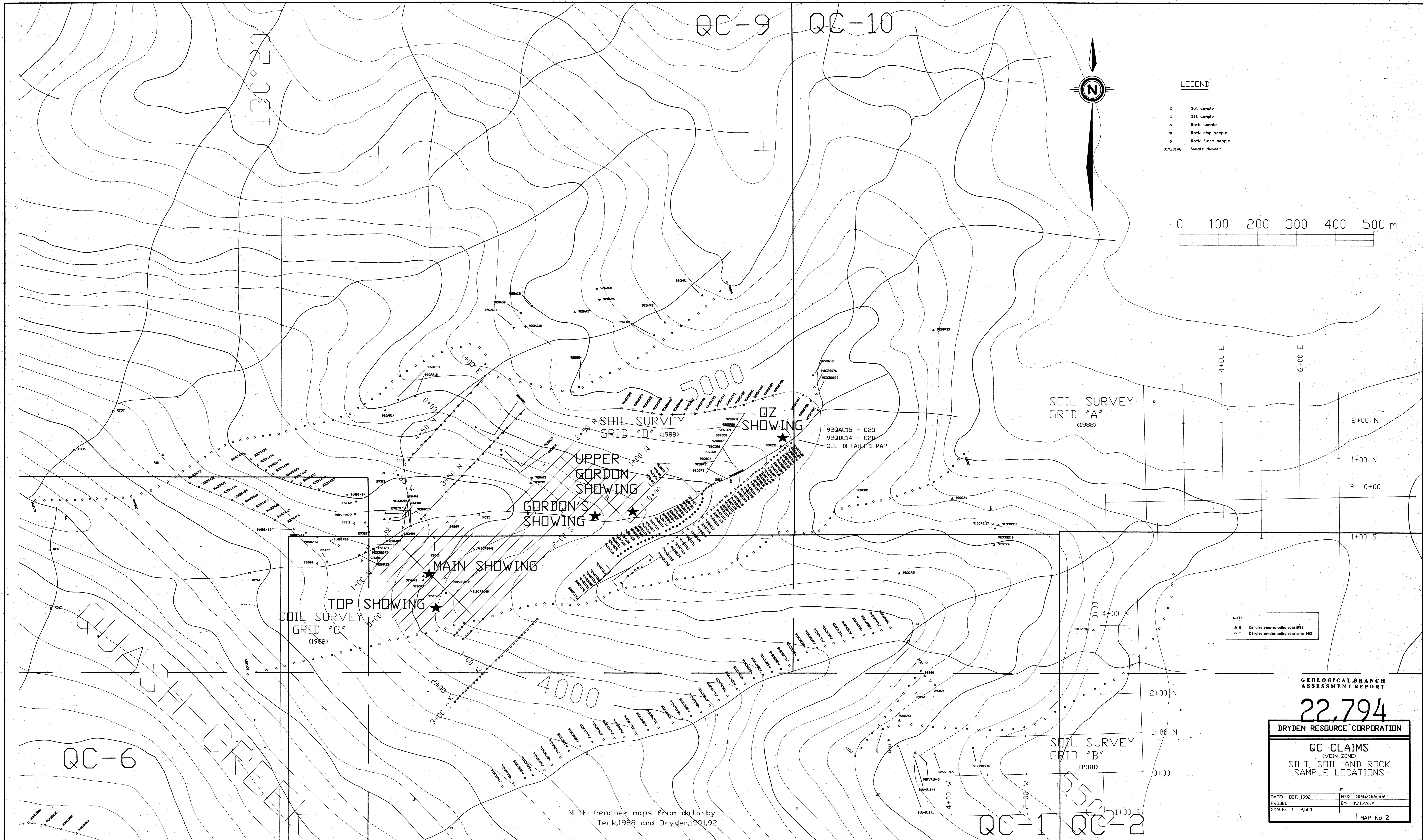
**DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION**

**QC CLAIMS  
(VEIN ZONE)**

**GEOLOGY**

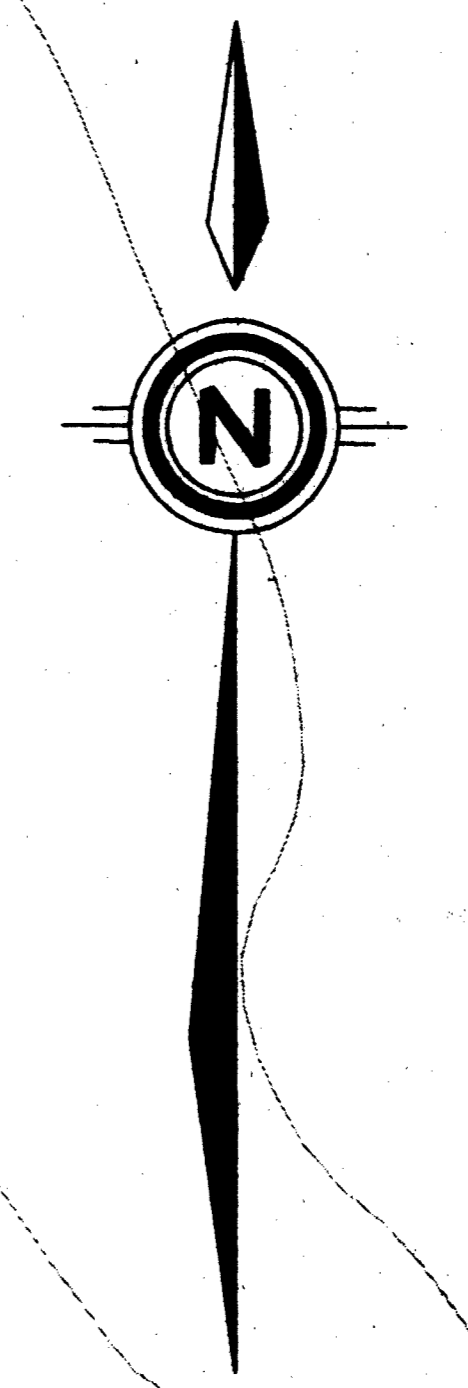
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 PROJECT: BY:   
 SCALE: 1 : 5,000  
 Keewatin Engineering Inc. MAP No. 1





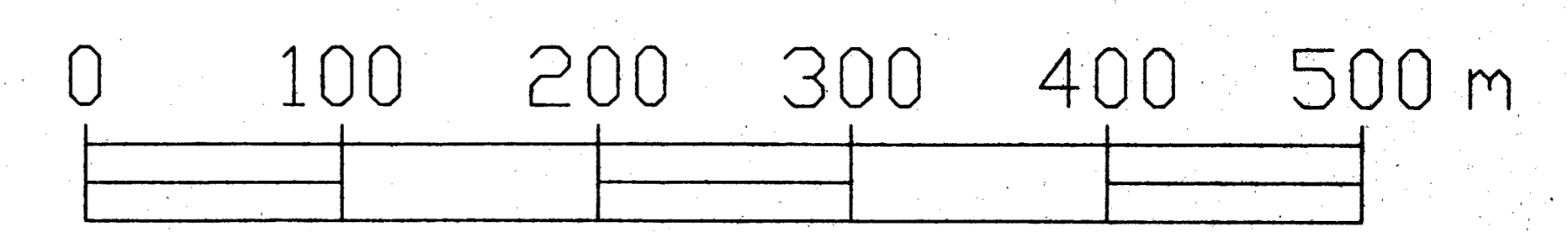
QC-9 QC-10

130°20'



LEGEND

- Soil sample
- Silt sample
- △ Rock sample
- ▽ Rock chip sample
- ◊ Rock float sample
- 9185148 Sample Number



SOIL SURVEY GRID "A" (1988)

SOIL SURVEY GRID "D" (1988)

SOIL SURVEY GRID "C" (1988)

SOIL SURVEY GRID "B" (1988)

NOTE: Geochem maps from data by Teck, 1988 and Dryden, 1991, 92

NOTE  
 ● Denotes samples collected in 1992  
 ○ Denotes samples collected prior to 1992

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

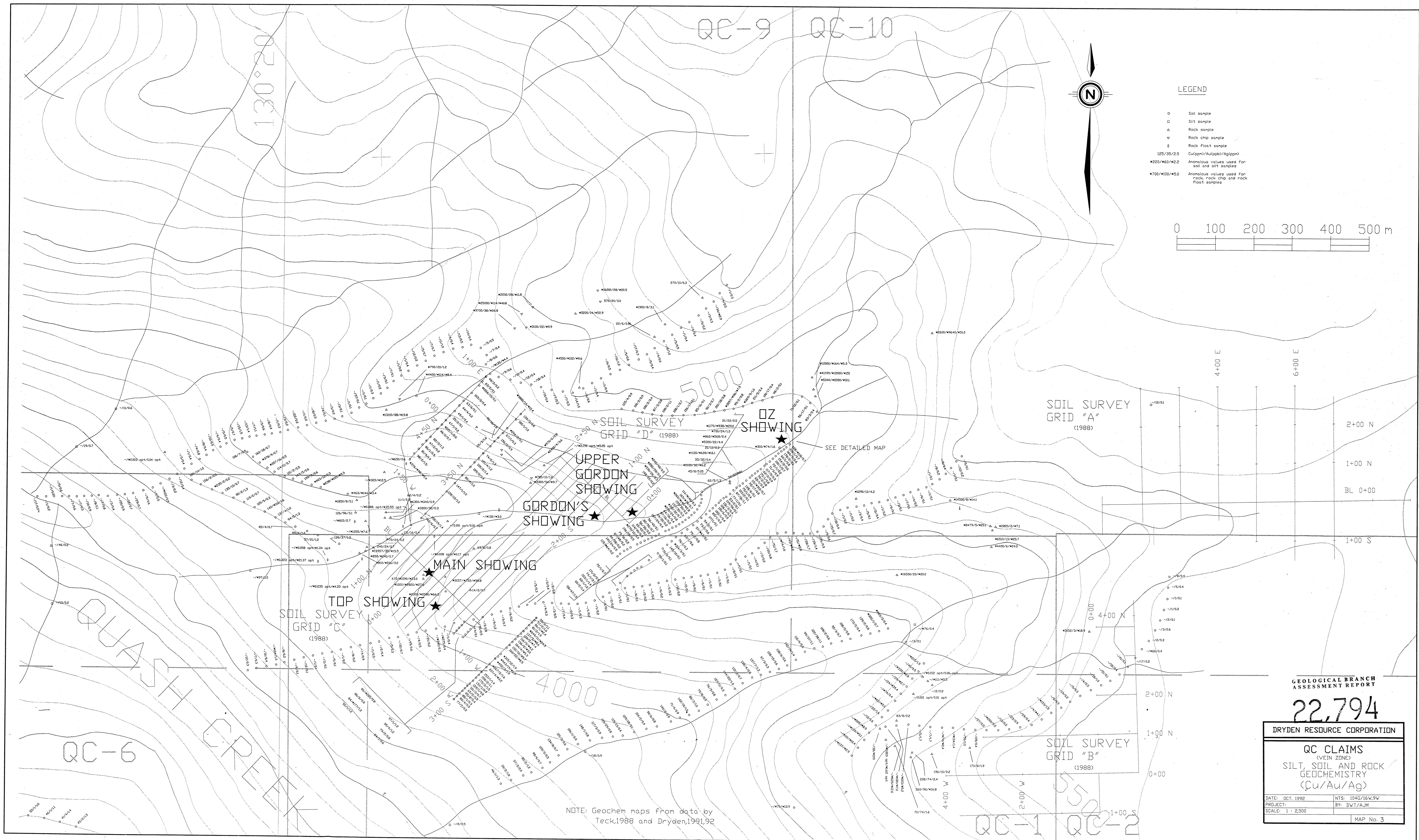
22,794  
 DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION

QC CLAIMS (VEIN ZONE)	
SILT, SOIL AND ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS	
DATE: OCT. 1992	NTS: 104G/16W/9W
PROJECT:	BY: DWT/AJM
SCALE: 1 : 2,500	MAP No. 2

QC-6

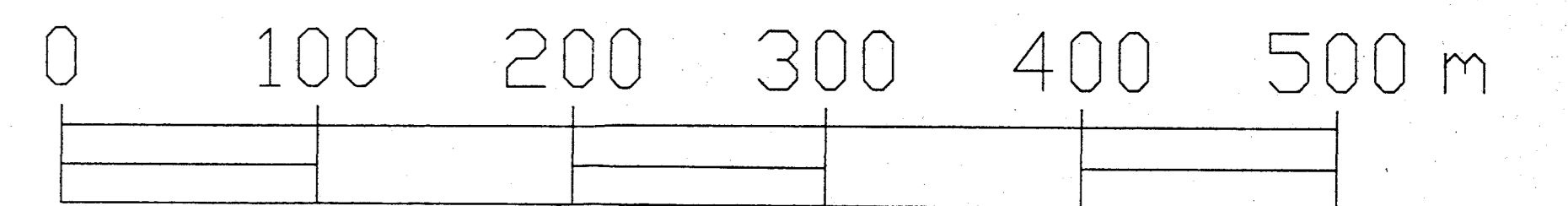
QC-1 QC-2





LEGEND

- Soil sample
- Silt sample
- △ Rock sample
- ▽ Rock chip sample
- ◇ Rock float sample
- 125/35/2.5 Cutppn/Au(ppb)/Ag(ppm)
- \*220/\*60/\*2.2 Anomalous values used for soil and silt samples
- \*700/\*100/\*5.0 Anomalous values used for rock, rock chip and rock float samples



SOIL SURVEY GRID "A" (1988)

SOIL SURVEY GRID "D" (1988)

SOIL SURVEY GRID "C" (1988)

SOIL SURVEY GRID "B" (1988)

NOTE: Geochem maps from data by Teck, 1988 and Dryden, 1991, 92

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

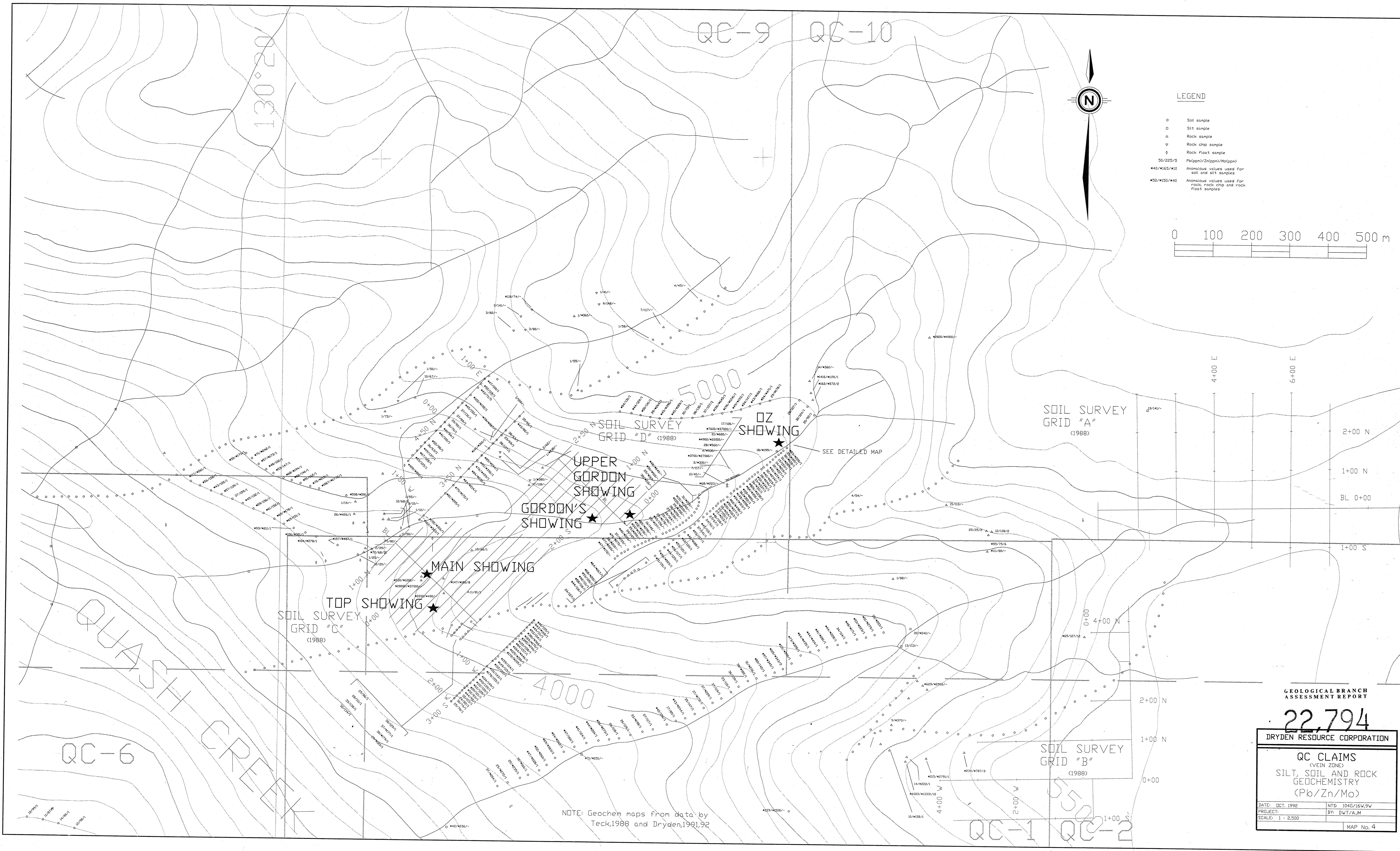
22,794

DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION

QC CLAIMS (VEIN ZONE)  
SILT, SOIL AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY (Cu/Au/Ag)

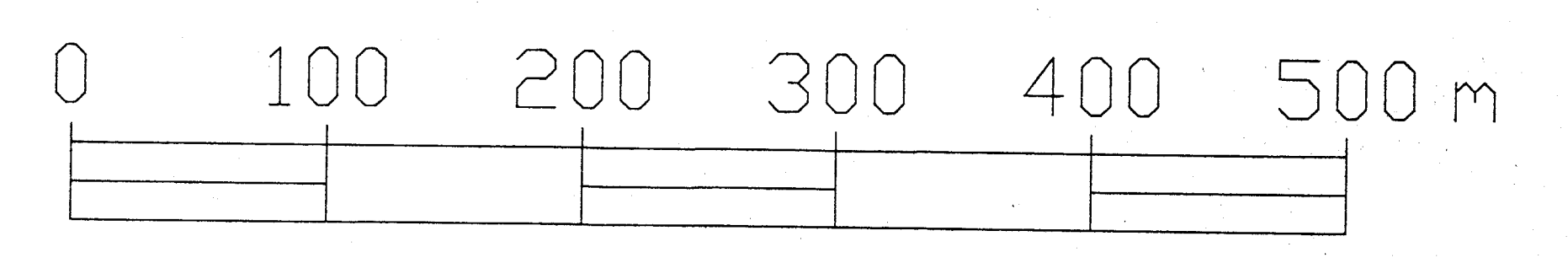
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PROJECT:	BY: DWT/AJM
SCALE: 1 : 2,500	MAP No. 3





**LEGEND**

- Soil sample
- Silt sample
- △ Rock sample
- ▽ Rock chip sample
- ◊ Rock float sample
- 50/225/5 Pb(ppm)/Zn(ppm)/Mo(ppm)
- \*40/\*165/\*10 Anomalous values used for soil and silt samples
- \*50/\*150/\*40 Anomalous values used for rock, rock chip and rock float samples



NOTE: Geochem maps from data by Teck, 1988 and Dryden, 1991, 92

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

**22,794**

DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION

**QC CLAIMS**  
(VEIN ZONE)  
SILT, SOIL AND ROCK  
GEOCHEMISTRY  
(Pb/Zn/Mo)

DATE: OCT. 1992	NTS: 104G/16W/9W
PROJECT:	BY: DWT/AJM
SCALE: 1 : 2,500	MAP No. 4