

REPORT ON 1974 FIELD WORK  
(Geological, Geochemical,  
Bulldozer Trenching, Diamond Drilling)

PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

Watson Lake Mining District  
Yukon Territory

N.T.S. 105-I-6

Longitude : 129°14'W

Latitude : 62°29'N

Field work carried out in the  
period June 28 - Sept. 20, 1974

By:

T. J. Adamson

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

December, 1974

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LIST OF CLAIMS

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Grant Numbers</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>
PAS	1-15	Y70563-Y70577 (Yukon)	Nov. 20, 1972
PAS	17-32	Y70579-Y70594 (Yukon)	Nov. 20, 1972
PAS	33F-48F	Y74082-Y74089 (Yukon)	Aug. 24, 1973
PAS	49-50	A73011-A73012 (N.W.T.)	Aug. 23, 1973

# DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

330 MARINE BUILDING  
355 BURRARD STREET  
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

REPORT ON 1974 FIELD WORK  
(Geological, Geochemical,  
Bulldozer Trenching, Diamond Drilling)  
PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

## INTRODUCTION

The Pas claims were staked in October, 1972 and August, 1973 in response to lead-zinc discoveries by Canex-Placer Ltd. on claim groups immediately south and east of the Pas claim area.

During the 1973 field season, reconnaissance soil and silt geochemical samples were collected over the entire claim group, and the group was geologically mapped on a scale of 1 inch to  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile. As a result of this reconnaissance work, a picket grid (approximately 15 line-miles) was established on the central part of the claim block over which detailed geochemical sampling and geological mapping were carried out.

The 1973 field work revealed a zone of anomalous lead and zinc soil sample results trending approximately east-west across the grid area. This soil anomaly overlies a graptolitic blocky shale unit which is often calcareous and graphitic. Some lighter grey siliceous mudstones occur in the black shales. This shale unit is the same one in which lead-zinc mineralization is known to occur on adjoining claim blocks. There is only a very limited amount of outcrop exposure of the favourable shale unit within the grid area. A narrow horizon (4"-6") of siliceous mudstone containing lead-zinc sulphide mineralization was discovered within the soil anomaly on the grid area. The geochemical anomaly was "open" to the east and west of the existing grid. A thicker wedge of the favourable shale located north of this grid area was not given a detailed evaluation.

During the 1974 field season, the grid was extended to the east, west and north along the favourable shale unit. Soil sampling and geological mapping were carried out on these grid extensions. Prospecting and geochemical sampling were continued elsewhere within the claim group area. Bulldozer trenching, followed by diamond drilling, was conducted on the best geological-geochemical targets within the grid area.

#### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Pas Group is situated approximately 110 miles east-northeast of the settlement of Ross River, Y.T., on N.T.S. sheets 105-I-6 and 11. The property is mainly in the Yukon Territory but two Pas claims extend into the Northwest Territories. Elevation on the property ranges from about 5000 ft. to 6500 ft. The property is entirely above treeline.

Access to the property during 1974 was by helicopter from the airstrip at Howard's Pass, 2 miles south of the claims, or from Summit Lake, 10 miles southwest of the claims.

#### LINECUTTING

During 1974, the existing grid on the Pas claims was extended to grid north, east and west. Lines were established by chain and compass and were marked at 100 ft. stations by 4 ft. pickets with attached scribed metal tags.

To the north, lines OE to 30E were extended; lines 0 to 10E from 5N to about 19N, and lines 12E to 30E from 10N to 24N. This grid extension totalled 3.8 line miles.

To the east, the base line was extended from 50E to 71E, with cross-lines every 200 ft. running to the north and south of the base line, for a total of 3.8 line miles.

To the west of the original grid, the base line was continued along the original bearing of  $300^{\circ}$  from 0W to 14W. At 14W, the bearing of the base line was changed to  $270^{\circ}$ , and it was extended, on this bearing, from 14W to 52W. Cross-lines are spaced at 200 ft. from 0W to 12W, and are spaced at 400 ft. from 20W to 52W. The western grid extension totalled 5.3 line miles.

A total of 12.9 miles of grid line was established on the Pas claims during the 1974 field season.

#### GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of approximately 750 soil samples were collected on the Pas grid in 1974. An additional 250 samples were collected from outside of the grid area. A series of rock samples from the bulldozer trenches were collected for geochemical analyses to compare with trench assay results.

Geochemical samples were analyzed for copper, lead and zinc at the Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. lab at Ross River, Y.T. (head office at 6455 Laurel St., Burnaby, B.C.).

Soil and silt samples were dried and then screened. Rock samples were crushed and pulverized. The minus 80 mesh fraction was retained for analysis. Sample digestion was in hot aqua regia acid and analysis was by atomic absorption procedures. Sample digestion of samples taken during the 1973 program was in hot perchloric acid. For comparison, a selected batch of 1973 Pas grid samples were re-run using the 1974 aqua regia digestion. The results, for each digestion, for copper, lead and zinc are, for practical purposes, identical.

Geochemical sample results, for copper, lead and zinc, are reported in parts per million. Grid results are plotted and contoured for lead and zinc, on Figures 2 and 3. Results from outside the grid area are plotted on Figures 4 and 5.

Cumulative frequency tabulations were made for lead and zinc using the results from the 1973 grid soil analyses. Lognormal probability plots, based on these tabulations, are shown in Appendix III. The geochemical results were interpreted on the basis of these plots.

There is a single, well defined "break" in the probability curves for each of lead and zinc. This "break" is taken as the threshold for anomalous values and is at a value of 110 ppm for lead and at 550 ppm for zinc. The "threshold" is at about the 90% cumulative frequency level for both lead and zinc. Contour intervals used on Figures 2 and 4, for lead, are 110 ppm, 220 ppm and 1100 ppm (97% cumulative frequency level). Contour intervals used for Figures 3 and 5, for zinc, are 550 ppm, 1100 ppm and 2000 ppm (98% cumulative frequency level).

#### East Grid Extension

A strong coincident lead-zinc soil anomaly trends across the east grid extension to about line 64+00E. This anomaly is a linear continuation of the main lead-zinc anomaly defined on the 1973 grid.

The anomaly in the east grid area has peak values of 4300 ppm lead and 4100 ppm zinc.

The anomaly, for both lead and zinc, has a very sharp, well-defined upslope boundary and a more gradational fall-off down-slope. The peak of the anomaly overlies the upper stratigraphic section of the favourable graptolitic shale unit. Minor float of lead-zinc sulphide mineralization was found in talus within the anomalous area.

### North Grid Extension

Soil sampling on the north grid extension yielded only a few scattered moderately anomalous lead results (peak value 620 ppm) and a slightly larger linear zinc anomaly. The anomalous results overlie and are slightly downslope from an exposure of Unit 4 graptolitic shales on a synclinal limb. Outcrop is scarce in this area. Careful prospecting of talus and rubble in this area did not result in the discovery of any lead-zinc mineralization. Bulldozer trenching was not warranted in this area.

### West Grid Extension

Soils within most of the grid area between line OW and line 12W, south of the base line, are anomalous in lead and zinc. The peak values of the anomalies form a linear east-west band near the south limit of the grid. Peak soil values in this area range up to 10,700 ppm lead and 30,500 ppm zinc. The linear anomaly peak overlies and is parallel to the strike of the upper portion of Unit 4 black shales, immediately below the Unit 5 argillites. This anomaly is a direct western continuation of the main lead-zinc soil anomaly defined within the 1973 grid area.

Between OW and 12W, the large zone of anomalous lead-zinc soil results, on the steep north-facing slope, between the well-defined linear peak of the anomaly and the base line, is thought to be the result of mechanical downslope movement of mineralized materials originating in a thin zone near the top of Unit 4. This slope has extensive fine talus cover. Outcrop is scarce. A number of small pieces of lead sulphide mineralization float were discovered in talus within and immediately downslope from some of the highest soil lead values. This mineralized float is seen in only very small pieces and is not abundant. A hand trench was attempted along line 12W from just below the

highest lead value, upslope to the Unit 5 contact. This trenching was hampered by frozen ground conditions and overlying mobile talus. Bedrock was reached at only a few points and consisted only of clean, massive, cherty shale. No mineralization was seen in talus at this location. Minor float of spherical limestone concretion was seen (in Unit 4e; see section on geology). A number of small outcrops in the area just east of line 12W consisted of clean unmineralized shale and chert.

It is evident that the horizon of mineralization that is the source of the anomalous lead-zinc soil values and mineralized float in the above area is only a very thin stratigraphic interval, probably in the order of a few feet in thickness.

Immediately west of line 12W, there is an abrupt termination of the main linear lead-zinc soil anomaly. This break coincides with an assumed north-northeast trending fault zone which has offset the Unit 4 - Unit 5 contact about 400 ft. to the northeast, on the west side of the fault. A lead-zinc soil anomaly overlies Unit 4 just below the Unit 5 contact on the offset block (i.e. line 24W, 7 and 8S). The magnitude of the lead-zinc soil values is much less in this area than encountered across the fault to the east. No sulphide mineralization, in float or in place, was seen in this area. Anomalous lead-zinc soil results are found downslope to the northwest from this contact, to and along the drainage in the main valley bottom. These anomalous soils are thought to be the result of downslope talus movement.

Further to the west, and south of the base line, another north-northeast trending fault is thought to exist (intersecting line 28W at about 10+00S). West of this fault, only a few lower magnitude "spot" anomalous lead results were obtained from soils overlying Unit 4. However, much of Unit 4 in this area west to line 48W, has yielded low to moderately anomalous zinc results from soils. This is the only grid area in which lead and zinc values are not generally coincident.

A coincident lead-zinc soil anomaly, open off the south end of lines 32W and 36W, and within Unit 6(?) black shales, is not explained.

No lead-zinc mineralization, in place or in float, was discovered, within the grid area to the west of line 12W.

#### Geochemical Sampling Outside of the Pas Grid Area

Soil sampling was carried out north of the grid area over sections of Unit 4 shales and cherts. These sample results are plotted and contoured on Figure 4 and Figure 5. The same contour intervals as on the grid geochemical maps were used.

Four soil lines were run along topographic contours in the large northeast facing cirque, north of the north end of line 0 (to the east of the fault, see Figure 4). Only a few, scattered, slightly anomalous lead or zinc results were obtained from this area. Outcrop, rubble and talus are abundant. Careful prospecting did not result in the discovery of any indication of lead or zinc mineralization.

West of the fault, across the large section of Unit 4, soil sample lines were run along main ridges, along drainages and heights of land between minor drainages. Much of this area gave slightly to moderately anomalous zinc results in soils. A zone of moderately to highly anomalous zinc results (above 1100 ppm) and the northern half of the Unit 4 exposure does not have any coincident anomalous lead results. No sulphide mineralization, in float or in place, could be discovered in this area. This zone appears geochemically similar to the grid area west of line 20W.

Along the southern portion of the Unit 4 section, a number of moderately to highly anomalous coincident lead and zinc results in soils were outlined. In one location, within the highest

lead anomaly, minor float of low-grade lead sulphide mineralization was found. There is very little outcrop in this vicinity. Most of the area is covered by grassy talus. No mineralization was seen in outcrop in creek beds crossing the anomaly. Some float boulders of spherical limestone concretions were discovered in the creek beds which suggest that the lead soil anomalies overly the horizon in the shales in which sulphide mineralization has been found elsewhere on the Pas claims and on adjoining claim groups (see following section on "Geology"). This area has not been adequately evaluated. Bulldozer trenching is not practical because of a combination of permafrost and steep terrain.

#### GEOLOGY

The Pas Group is underlain by a series of Paleozoic sediments. Wavy-bedded limestone is the lowest rock unit on the Pas Group. This unit consists of transitional finely laminated dolomite rock containing beds, lenses and pebbles of coarser grained medium grey limestone. The wavy-bedded limestone grades upwards into the buff weathering, thinly laminated, transitional dolomitic rock. The black shale-chert mudstone unit (Road River Formation) which, on the property, is host to lead-zinc sulphide mineralization, overlies the carbonates. This unit is overlain by a distinctive black streaked pyritic buff weathering argillite, which is in turn overlain by a thick sequence of black shales.

Structurally, the property is as described by J. Curry ("Pas Group Geology and Geochemical Report" by J. Curry, Oct. 1974: Map 2 - Pas Group Geology, 1" =  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile), with large scale anticlinal structures traversing the property in an east-west direction. The Unit 4 shales are highly foliated and convoluted on a small scale. A number of faults trending north-northeast were mapped.

Table of Geological Units

Devonian-Mississippain

- 6 Black shales, often calcareous
- 5 Black streaked argillite, buff to orange weathering, disseminated pyrite and pyrite nodules, often calcareous or dolomitic.

Upper Ordovician

- 4 Road River Formation - black graptolitic shales, minor chert, limestone, siliceous mudstone. Galena-sphalerite mineralization associated with a siliceous mudstone horizon.
- 4f Grey to black slightly rusty weathering shales and argillites; often breaks in shards.
- 4e Dark grey to brownish to black shales and argillites containing spherical limestone concretions.
- 4d Black chert.
- 4c Medium to dark grey, very finely laminated, siliceous mudstone; main host to lead-zinc mineralization.
- 4b Fine to medium grained, dark grey limestone, interbedded with black shales and cherts.
- 4a Black shales and argillites, usually graptolitic, often calcareous.

Ordovician(?)

- 3 Black calcareous shales, numerous thin pyrite beds, not graptolitic.
- 2 Transitional rock; thinnly laminated buff or black weathering dolomitic rock.
- 1 Wavy-bedded limestone; transitional rock plus grey limestone pebbles and bands.

Geology was mapped on a scale of 1"= 200' on all of the 1974 grid extensions (see Figure 6). These grid extensions cover the trend of Unit 4 along the most southerly anticlinal limb, from the east to the west limits of the property. The northern grid extension also covers Unit 4 on the southerly synclinal limb in the northeast part of the claim group.

Generally, throughout all rock exposed on the claim group, the axial plane foliation is the dominant planar feature of the rocks. This axial plane cleavage is steeply dipping throughout the property. Bedding is very indistinct in all rock units except the wavy-bedded limestone. Bedding, where discernible, in Unit 4 outcrops, trenches and drill holes, suggests that this unit is extremely deformed and convoluted on a small scale.

Outcrop of Unit 4 is very scarce. On the basis of bedrock exposed in bulldozer trenches across soil geochemical anomalies, Unit 4 was subdivided as is shown in the Table of Geological Units.

Mineralization occurs in a finely laminated, medium to dark grey, siliceous mudstone and, to a very minor extent, in immediately underlying interbedded limestone-shales, and in immediately overlying black cherts. The Unit 4c siliceous mudstone horizon is difficult to differentiate in trenches but is more easily identifiable in drill core.

In most trenches and drill core assay samples that gave significant lead-zinc results, only galena and pyrite sulphide mineralization was visible. The sulphide mineralization occurs as very thin, very fine grained beds with sharp contacts, as coarser scattered "blebs" in bedding planes, and also remobilized into thin discontinuous lenses in cleavage planes. Minor irregular galena-pyrite nodules also occur along thin quartz-calcite veinlets.

The siliceous mudstone mineralized horizon is generally immediately underlain by medium grained, grey limestone beds interbedded with black shales and cherts. The mineralized horizon is generally overlain by massive black chert, which is in turn overlain by black argillites and shales containing randomly scattered spherical concretions of radiating, black, fibrous, calcite crystals. These concretions range in diameter from a few inches to a few feet. Irregular quartz veining and quartz "sweats" tend to be abundant in and near the mineralized horizon.

#### BULLDOZER TRENCHING

Bulldozer trenching was carried out on the Pas claims during July and August, using a D6B bulldozer without a ripper. The bulldozer work was done, under contract, by E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Y.T.

Trenching proceeded very slowly because of frozen ground conditions. Work was further hampered by a series of mechanical breakdowns of the bulldozer.

Trench locations have been plotted on the Pas Grid Geology Map (Figure 6). Trench co-ordinates and dimensions are tabulated below.

<u>Trench No.</u>	<u>Co-ordinates</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Average Depth</u>	<u>Volume (cu.yds.)</u>
Tr-P1	L11E; 6+20 - 8+50S	230	15	4	511
Tr-P2	L20E; 3+00S - 8+00S	500	15	7	1944
TR-P3	L26E; 0+50S - 6+00S	550	15	7	2139
Tr-P4	L32E; 0-4+00S	400	15	4	889
Tr-P5	L36E; 1+00N - 2+50S	350	15	4	778
Tr-P6	L40E; 2+00N - 2+00S	400	15	10	2222
Tr-P7	L48E; 0 - 4+00N	400	15	3	667
TR-P8	Approximately 6+50E, 12S to 3+00E, 6+00S	700	15	8	3111

<u>Trench No.</u>	<u>Co-ordinates</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Average Depth</u>	<u>Volume (cu.yds)</u>
Tr-P9	L56E; 3+75 - 7+10N	335	15	4	744
Tr-P10	L58E; 4+20 - 8+00N	380	15	3	633
Tr-P11	L60E; 4+80 - 7+30N	250	15	3	417
Tr-P12	L62E; 4+00 - 7+40N	340	15	4	<u>756</u>

Total Cubic Yards 14,811

Of the above trenches, bedrock was reached in only the following trenches: Tr-P2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12. The other trenches had to be abandoned because of deep frozen overburden, or because of flooding by surface waters.

Trench P-2 (See Figure 7)

Trench P-2 was established across one of the best sections of the soil anomaly that trends across the 1973 grid area. The peak soil values in the vicinity of this trench are 3400 ppm lead and 4800 ppm zinc. This trench exposed a complete continuous, single sequence of Unit 4 (4a through 4f), and extended into lower Unit 5. Unit 4c contained numerous vertical, colour banded clayey limonite zones 1 ft. to 2 ft. in thickness. Minor lead mineralization, occurring as thin elongate galena "pebbles" (to 2 inches long) scattered within one of the massive limonite bands was discovered. These pebbles are aligned vertically within the limonite band parallel to the surrounding cleavage foliation. No other sulphide mineralization was encountered. Units 4b and 4d also contained numerous thinner, rotten, crumbly, limonitic zones. Irregular quartz veining is abundant throughout Unit 4b.

Assay sampling gave results of 1.09% combined lead-zinc over 30 ft. within Unit 4c and 1.2% combined across a 20' section of Unit 4b. A larger interval, including the two above zones, assayed .73% combined lead-zinc over 90 ft.

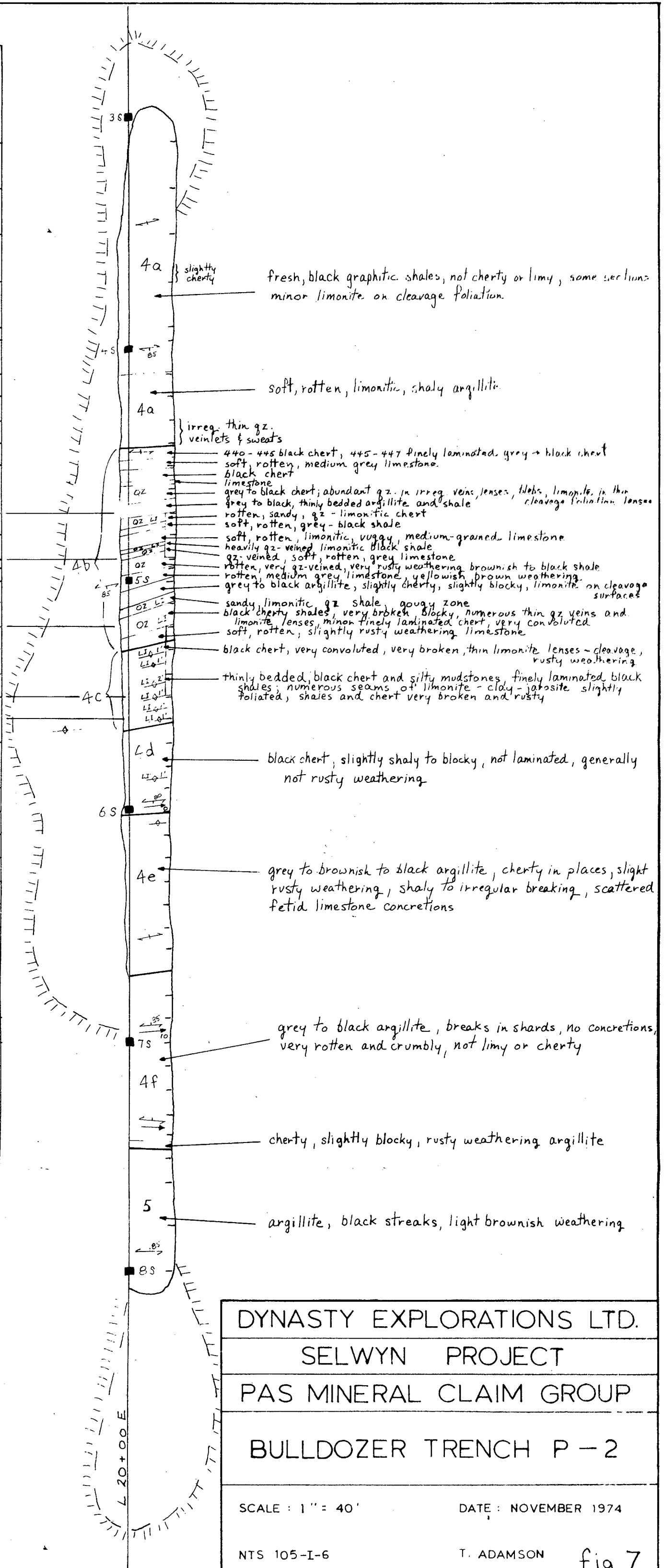
In this trench, as in all the other trenches, because exposed bedrock was very broken and slumped, very little useful structural data could be collected.

TAG #	INTERVAL	LEAD ASSAY	ZINC ASSAY
6003	20'	.03	.02
6004	20'	Tr	.03
6005	20'	Tr	.02
6006	20'	.01	.01
6007	15'	.10	.15
6008	10'	.01	.01
6009	10'	.01	.05
6010	10'	.27	.02
6011	10'	.13	.09
6012	10'	-	.24
6013	10'	.01	.04
6014	10'	.33	.94
6015	10'	.35	.78
6016	4'	.03	.18
6017	6'	.03	.24
6018	10'	.01	.18
6019	10'	.07	.19
6020	10'	.75	.24
6029	10'	.83	.18
6030	10'	1.03	.25
6031	10'	.15	.08
6032	10'	.10	.01
6033	10'	.03	.01
6034	10'	.01	.03
6035	10'	.04	.02
6036	10'	.05	.01
6037	10'	.01	.02
6038	10'	Tr	.02
6039	10'	.01	.01
6040	10'	.01	.01
6041	10'	.01	.01
6042	10'	Tr	.03
6043	10'	.01	.02
6044	10'	.01	.07
6045	10'	.01	.04
6021	10'	Tr	.02
6022	10'	.01	.02
6023	10'	.01	.02
6024	10'	Tr	.03
6025	10'	.01	.04
6026	10'	Tr	.02
6027	20'	Tr	.01
6028	20'	Tr	Tr

1.2%  
comb.  
over 20'

.73%  
comb.  
over 90'

1.09%  
comb.  
over 30'



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SELWYN PROJECT

PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

BULLDOZER TRENCH P-2

SCALE: 1" = 40'

DATE: NOVEMBER 1974

NTS 105-I-6

T. ADAMSON

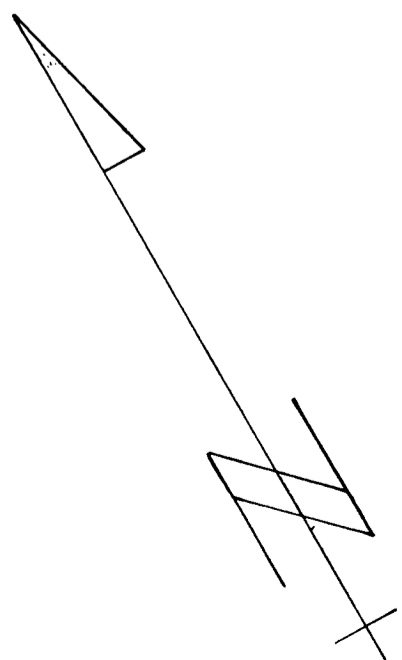
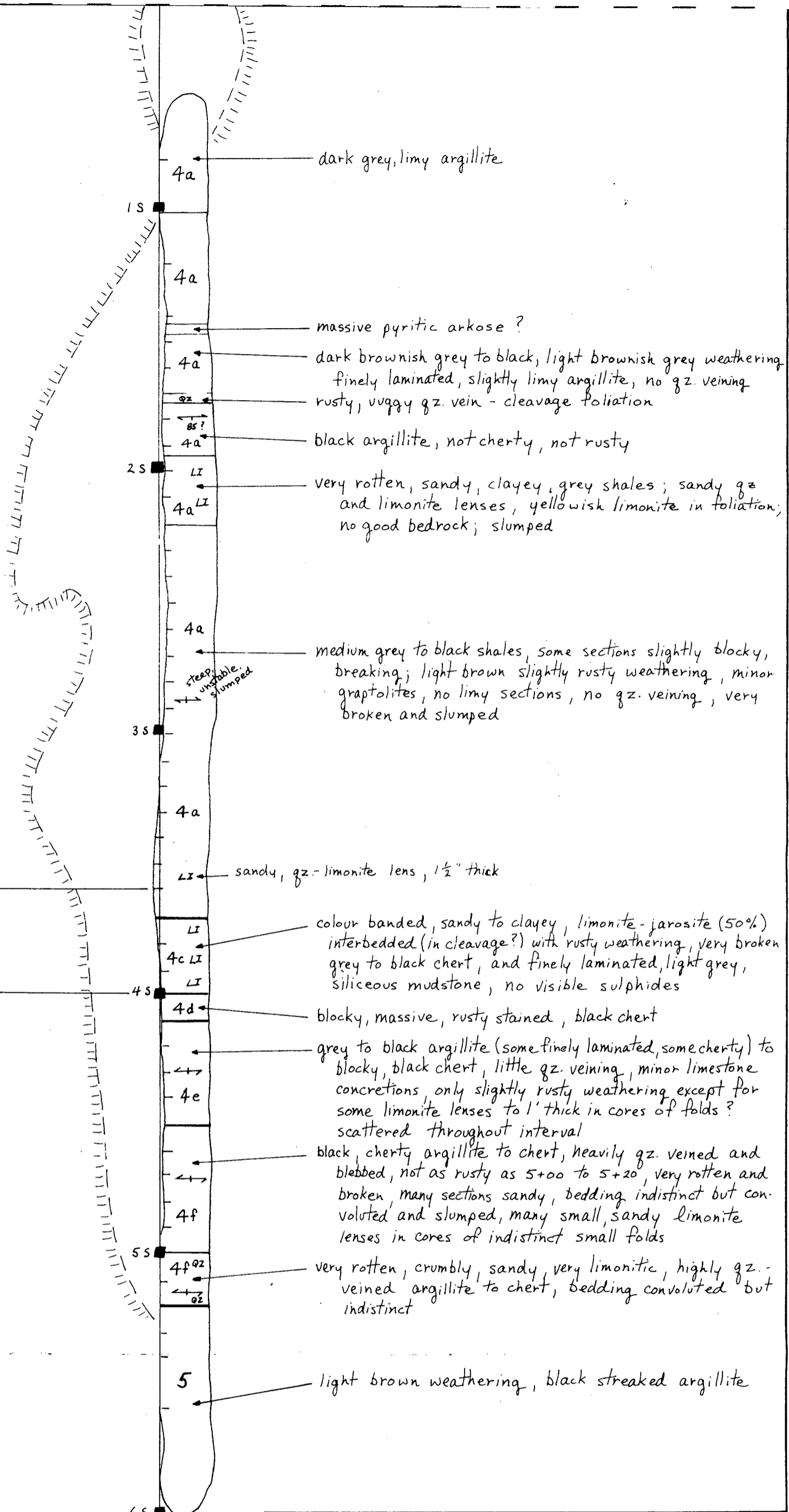
fig. 7

Trench P-3 (See Figure 8)

Bedrock was exposed along the entire length of Trench P-3. The northern 300 ft. of the trench cut Unit 4a. At about 1+50S, a distinctive 5 ft. thick bed of massive, very pyritic arkose is exposed. The 4a shales and argillites are generally very broken and slumped and contain scattered quartz-limonite zones. Assay samples over the entire 4a interval gave only very low results (maximum .01% lead and .08% zinc). Unit 4a is overlain directly by a number of horizons of colour banded, sandy to clayey limonite-jarosite (50%) interspersed, in cleavage foliation with rusty weathering, very broken grey to black chert, light grey, siliceous mudstone and brownish cherty argillite which has all been grouped together into Unit 4c. Unit 4b limestones were not encountered in this trench. Assay sampling over the 4c interval gave a result of .39% combined lead-zinc over 30 ft. Above 4c and exposed in the trench are Units 4d through Unit 5. Assay sampling in this section yielded no significant results.

TAG #	INTERVAL	LEAD ASSAY	ZINC ASSAY
6089	20'	.01	.02
6088	20'	.01	.06
6087	20'	.01	.04
6086	10'	Tr	.02
6085	10'	.01	.08
6084	10'	.01	.05
6083	10'	Tr	.02
6082	10'	.01	.02
6081	10'	Tr	.01
6080	10'	.01	Tr
6079	10'	Tr	.01
6078	10'	Tr	Tr
6077	10'	Tr	Tr
6076	10'	Tr	.01
6075	10'	Tr	Tr
6074	10'	Tr	.01
6073	10'	.01	Tr
6072	10'	.01	.02
6071	10'	Tr	.01
6070	10'	.01	.01
6069	10'	Tr	.03
6068	10'	Tr	.03
6067	10'	Tr	.03
6066	10'	.01	.04
6065	10'	Tr	.04
6064	10'	.10	.03
6063	10'	.40	.13
6062	10'	.25	.11
6061	10'	.18	.10
6060	10'	.01	.03
6059	10'	.01	.02
6058	10'	.04	.09
6057	10'	Tr	.02
6056	10'	Tr	.01
6055	10'	Tr	Tr
6054	10'	Tr	Tr
6053	10'	.01	.02
6052	10'	.01	.03
6051	10'	Tr	.02
6050	10'	.03	.01
6049	10'	.01	.03
6048	10'	.03	.01
6047	10'	.01	Tr
6046	20'	Tr	.01

.33%  
comb.  
over  
40'



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
SELWYN PROJECT	
PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP	
BULLDOZER TRENCH P-3	
SCALE: 1" = 40'	DATE: NOVEMBER 1974
NTS 105-I-6	T. ADAMSON

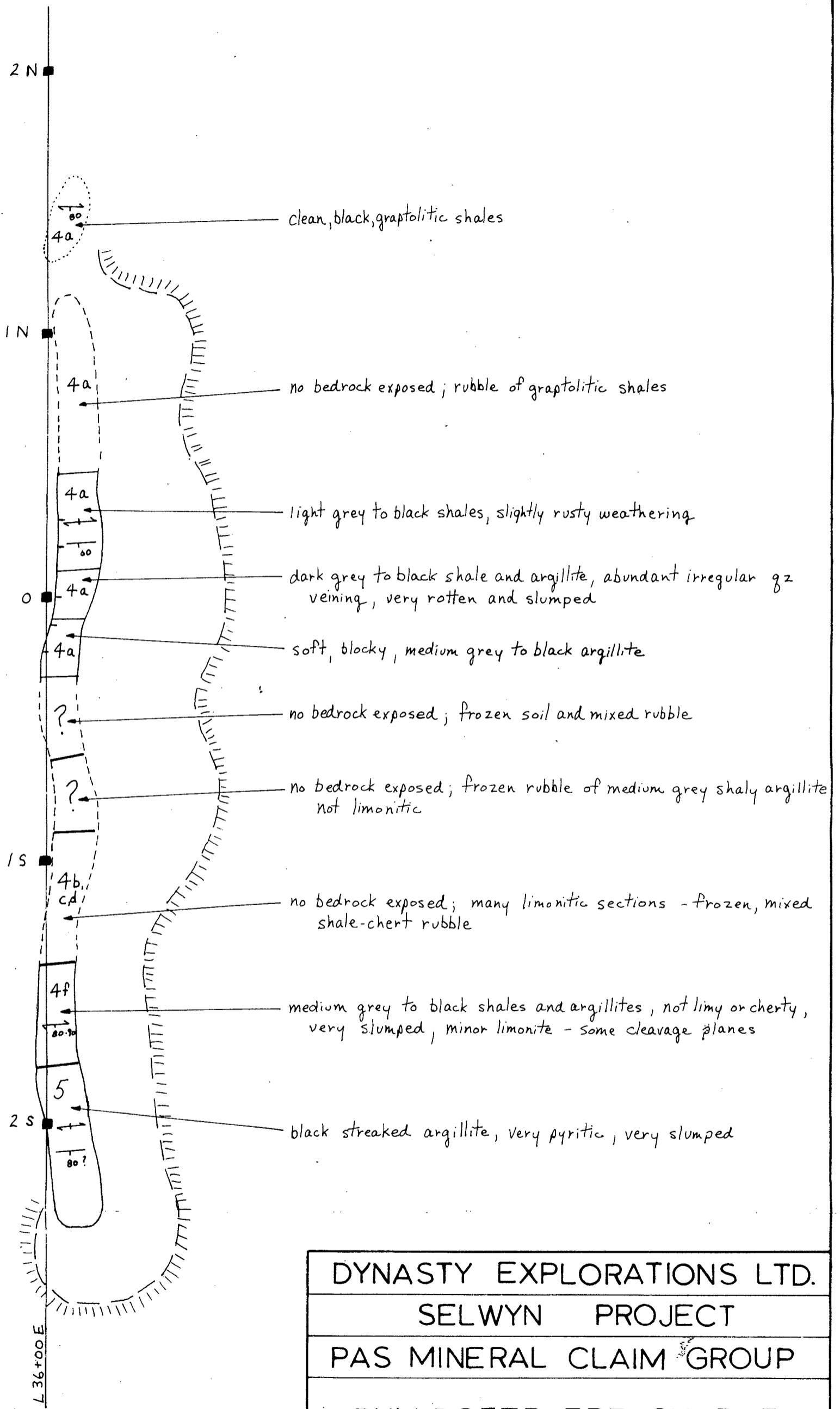
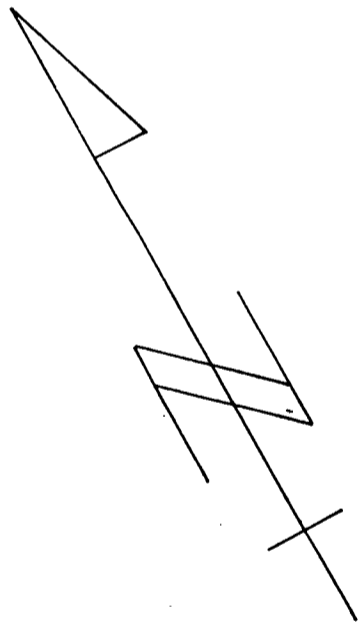
fig. 8

Trench P-5 (See Figure 9)

Bedrock was reached along only about one-half the length of this trench. Unit 4a is exposed along parts of the northern end of the trench. Unit 4f and Unit 5 are exposed in the south end of the trench. The central portion of the trench, probably underlain, in part, by the mineralization host unit (4c) and also the area of the lead soil anomaly peak, consists of very frozen earthy shale-chert rubble. One zone of frozen rubble, at around 1+00S in the trench, contained many irregular limonitic sections.

The only assaying done in this trench was across 60 ft. of Unit 4a. These results, as expected, were very low with a maximum of .03% lead and .04% zinc.

TAG #	INTERVAL	LEAD ASSAY	ZINC ASSAY
6186	10'	.01	.01
6185	10'	.01	.01
6184	10'	.03	Tr
6187	10'	.03	Tr
6188	10'	.01	Tr
6189	10'	.01	.04



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
SELWYN PROJECT	
PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP	
BULLDOZER TRENCH P-5	
SCALE : 1" = 40'	DATE : NOVEMBER 1974
NTS 105-I-6	T. ADAMSON <i>fig. 9</i>

Trench P-6 (See Figure 10)

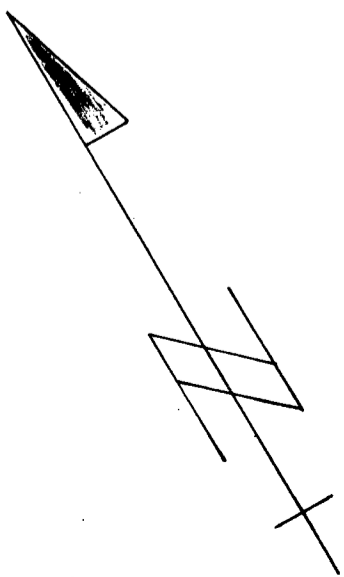
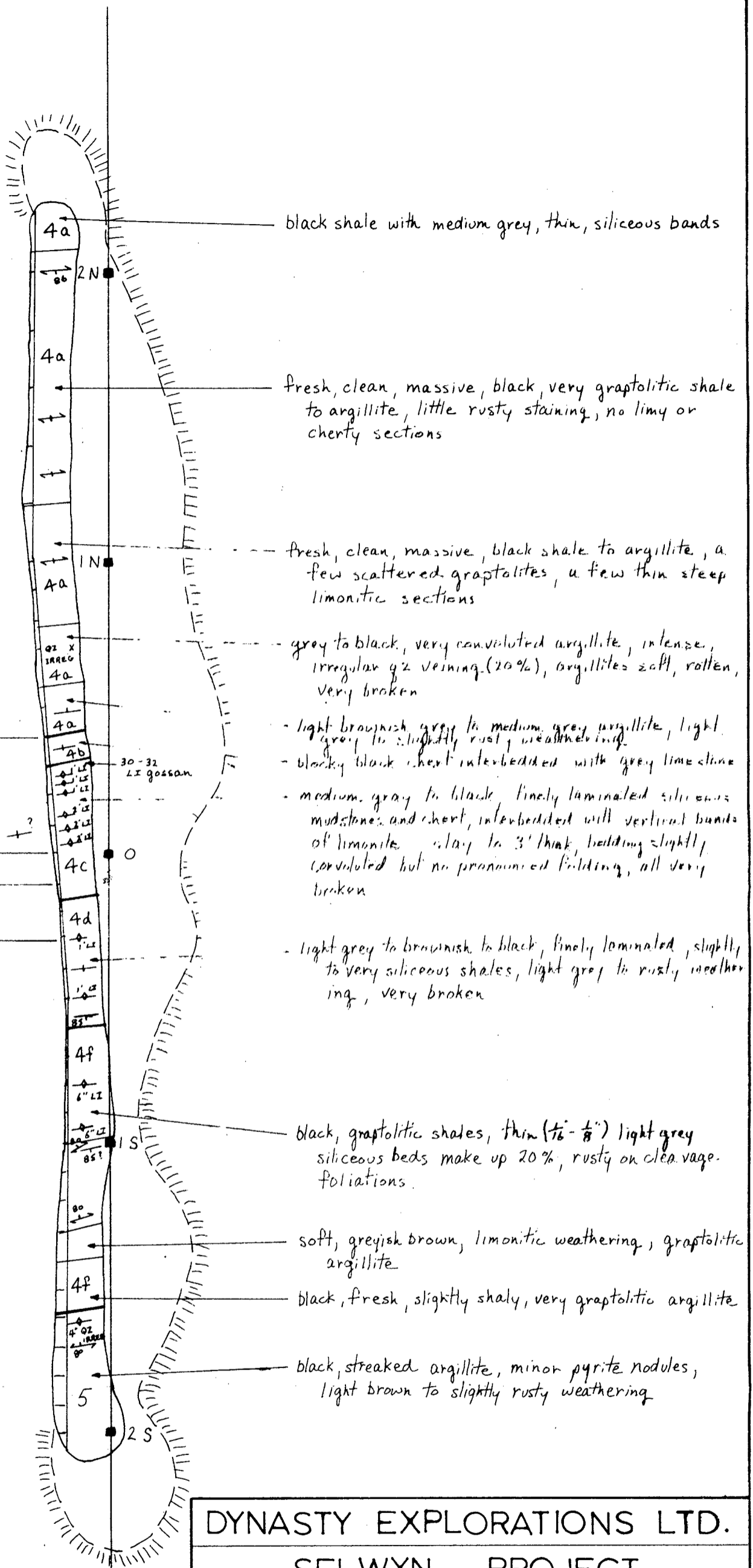
Trench P-6 is situated across a very strong section of the lead-zinc soil anomaly within the 1973 grid area (5800 ppm lead at 40+00E on the base line).

Bedrock was reached along the entire length of the trench. Unit 4a outcrops in the northern 200 ft. of trench. Near the top of the 4a interval, a 20 ft. rotten, broken zone containing about 20% irregular quartz vein material probably represents a fault zone. Unit 4a is overlain along the trench by a 12 ft. exposure of interbedded chert and limestone that is assigned to Unit 4b. Unit 4c, exposed for 45 ft. in the trench, consists of medium grey to black, finely laminated, siliceous mudstone and chert interbedded with vertical bands of brightly colour-banded limonite-clay to about 3 ft. thick. The rock is highly broken throughout this zone. Going higher in the section, an exposure of more massive chert and very siliceous, black argillite is assigned to Unit 4d. This section is also cut by a few thick (to 2 ft.) limonite bands. Above 4d only black graptolitic shale and argillite (4f) are exposed up to the contact with the overlying black streaked argillite. No spherical limestone concretions were seen in this trench. No lead-zinc sulphide mineralization was discovered in this trench. Assay sampling was carried out along the entire length of the trench. The best assay sample, taken at the base line, coincident with the best soil lead anomaly, ran 1.13% combined lead-zinc over 10 ft. Results over a larger interval, including all of Units 4b and 4c, assayed .47% combined lead-zinc over 70 ft.

TAG #	INTERVAL	LEAD ASSAY	ZINC ASSAY
6125	20'	.01	Tr
6124	20'	.01	Tr
6123	20'	Tr	.01
6122	20'	.01	.01
6121	20'	.01	Tr
6120	20'	Tr	.01
6119	10'	.01	.01
6118	10'	Tr	.01
6117	10'	.01	Tr
6116	10'	.01	.02
6115	10'	.01	.01
6114	10'	.01	.02
6113	10'	.04	.11
6112	10'	.30	.13
6111	10'	.11	.19
6110	10'	.48	.28
6109	10'	.90	.23
6108	10'	.35	.09
6107	10'	.07	.03
6106	10'	.04	.02
6105	10'	.01	.01
6104	10'	Tr	.03
6103	10'	Tr	.03
6102	10'	.01	.02
6101	10'	.01	.02
6100	10'	.01	.01
6099	10'	Tr	.01
6098	10'	Tr	.02
6097	10'	Tr	.01
6096	10'	.01	.02
6095	10'	.01	.03
6094	10'	Tr	.01
6093	10'	Tr	.01
6092	10'	.01	.01
6091	10'	Tr	.01
6090	10'	Tr	.01

.43%  
comb.  
over 70'

1.13%  
comb.  
over 10'



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BULLDOZER TRENCH P-6

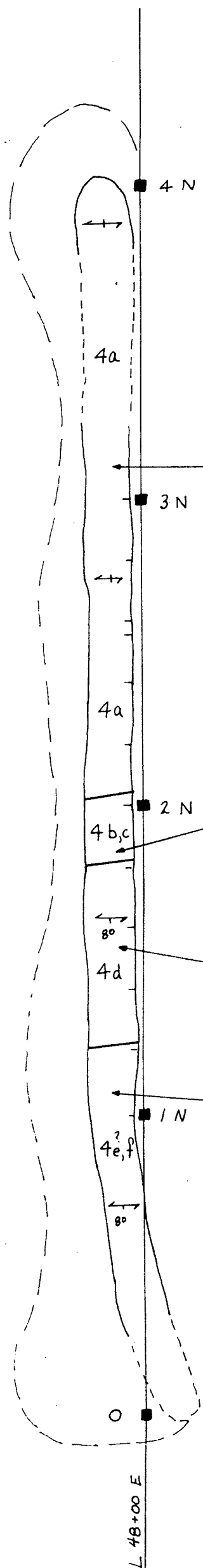
SCALE: 1" = 40'      DATE: NOVEMBER 1974

NTS 105-I-6      T. ADAMSON      fig. 10

Trench P-7 (See Figure 11)

Trench P-7 is all within Unit 4. Rock exposure is generally quite poor, consisting along much of the trench of what appears to be in situ frozen rubble. The only significant assay result (1.08% combined lead-zinc) is from a 20' interval of Unit 4b,c, and is also coincident with the best soil geochemical response. No visible sulphide mineralization was encountered.

TAG #	INTERVAL	LEAD ASSAY	ZINC ASSAY
6199	20'	.01	.02
6198	20'	.03	.09
6197	15'	.03	.07
6196	20'	.12	.44
6195	20'	.01	.05
6194	20'	.68	.40
6193	20'	.08	.06
6192	20'	.03	.03
6191	20'	.01	.04
6190	20'	.01	.04



black graptolitic shale and argillite, some sections cherty, in places some minor limonite in cleavage foliation

light grey chert (siliceous mudstone?), minor limestone, irregular qz. veining

massive, black chert

black shales and argillites, no limestone concretions seen

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
SELWYN PROJECT	
PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP	
BULLDOZER TRENCH P-7	
SCALE : 1" = 40'	DATE : NOVEMBER 1974
NTS 105-I-6	T. ADAMSON

fig. 11

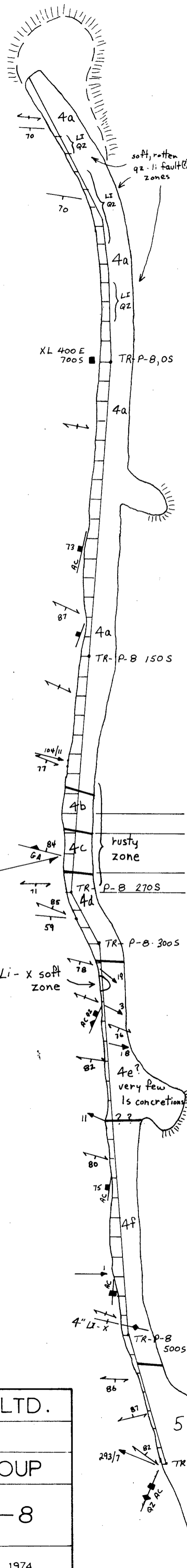
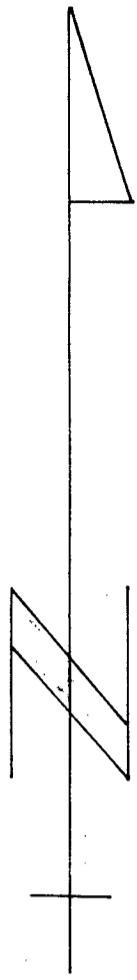
Trench P-8 (See Figure 12)

Trench P-8 trends northerly along a steep talus covered slope west of Bear Creek. There is only moderate to low geochemical response in the trench area, probably because of the steep active talus cover.

The trench cuts across the strike projection of the mineralized zone and geochemical anomalies in and east of Bear Creek, and the strong soil anomalies immediately west of the trench area between lines 0+00 and 12+00W. Outcrop is exposed for the entire length of the trench and consists of Unit 4 (a single continuous sequence of 4a through 4f) except for the southern 60 ft. of the trench which is Unit 5 streaked argillite.

Towards the north end of the trench, a number of very broken crumbly, highly limonitic zones were encountered within Unit 4a. These zones also contained abundant irregular quartz veining. It was not clear from the trench exposures whether these zones were the result of faulting or of the surface weathering of sulphide-rich horizons. Subsequent assay sampling in this area gave no significant lead or zinc results.

Units 4b and 4c, over a trench interval of about 40 ft. near the middle of the trench, showed moderately rusty weathering. Minor galena was visible within a 6 inch thick, highly siliceous band within Unit 4c. Assay sampling across 4b,c gave results of 4.13% combined lead-zinc over 20 ft. or 2.33% combined lead-zinc over 40 ft. No other significant assay results were obtained from the sampling in this trench.



6" wide GA-zone  
 Assay Tag: 6151  
 Pb: 10.3  
 Zn: 0.31

4.13%  
 comb.  
 over  
 20'

2.33%  
 Comb.  
 over  
 40'

TAG #	LEAD ASSAY	ZINC ASSAY
6244	Tr	.06
6243	.04	.03
6242	.01	.02
6241	Tr	.03
6240	Tr	.19
6239	Tr	.11
6238	Tr	.03
6237	.01	.03
6236	Tr	.02
6235	.01	.02
6234	Tr	.02
6233	.07	.06
6126	Tr	.03
6127	.01	.04
6128	.02	.01
6129	Tr	.02
6130	.01	.05
6131	Tr	.03
6132	.01	.03
6133	.01	.04
6134	.01	.05
6135	Tr	.04
6136	Tr	.08
6137	.01	.07
6138	Tr	.07
6139	.01	.09
6140	Tr	.05
6141	.01	.03
6142	Tr	.02
6143	.01	.02
6144	Tr	.01
6145	Tr	.03
6149	.02	.06
6147	.28	.11
6148	.30	.38
6146	.57	2.94
6150	3.45	1.30
6152	.23	.14
6153	.03	.01
6154	.01	.01
6155	.01	.01
6156	.02	.02
6157	.01	.02
6176	.05	.24
6158	Tr	.04
6159	.03	.02
6160	Tr	.01
6161	Tr	.02
6162	.03	.03
6163	Tr	.07
6164	Tr	.04
6165	.01	.04
6166	.01	.04
6167	.01	.03
6168	Tr	.04
6169	.01	.05
6170	Tr	.05
6171	Tr	.05
6172	Tr	.04
6173	.02	.03
6174	Tr	.02
6175	Tr	.01
6177	Tr	.03

TAG #	LEAD ASSAY	ZINC ASSAY
6178	Tr	.03
6179	.02	.02
6180	Tr	.01
6181	.03	.02
6182	Tr	.01
6183	.01	.02

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
 SELWYN PROJECT  
 PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP  
 BULLDOZER TRENCH P-8

SCALE: 1" = 40'

DATE: NOVEMBER 1974

NTS 105-I-6

T. ADAMSON

Fig. 12

Trench P-9 (See Figure 13)

This trench cuts across the strong, well-defined, linear, lead-zinc soil geochemical anomaly in the eastern grid area. Minor float of good grade lead-zinc sulphide mineralization was found in talus, within the soil anomaly in this area, (see Geology Map, Figure 6).

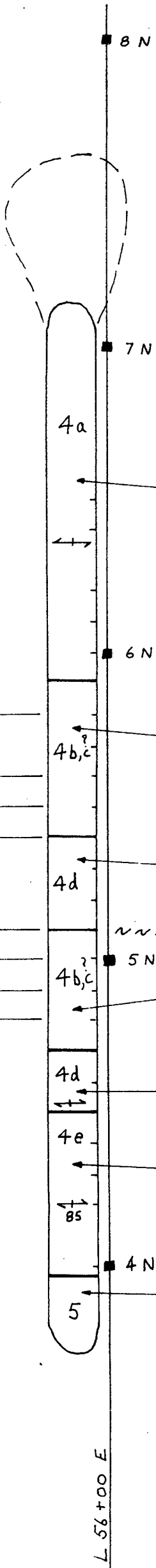
Bedrock in Trench P-9 is generally poorly exposed, rubblely, and slumped. The trench is on a deeply frozen, northerly facing slope.

Except for about 20 ft. of Unit 5 at the southern end, the trench is within Unit 4. Units 4b,c, and d are repeated in the trench, probably by faulting. No visible sulphide mineralization was encountered in the trench. Assay samples were collected along the entire length of the trench. The only significant results were obtained from the two 4b,c intervals. The northern interval assayed 1.18% combined lead-zinc over 10 ft. or .63% combined over 40 ft., and the southern interval assayed 1.14% combined over 10 ft. or .86% combined over 30 ft.

TAG #	INTERVAL	LEAD ASSAY	ZINC ASSAY
6221	10'	.01	.02
6220	20'	.01	.05
6219	10'	Tr	.01
6218	10'	.08	.04
6217	20'	.14	.20
6216	10'	.08	.41
6215	10'	.03	.17
6214	10'	.42	.76
6213	10'	.23	.42
6212	10'	.03	.01
6211	10'	.40	.05
6210	10'	.01	.06
6209	10'	.20	.46
6208	10'	.42	.72
6207	10'	.38	.41
6206	10'	.07	.26
6205	10'	.04	.07
6204	10'	.01	.01
6203	10'	.01	.02
6202	10'	.01	.02
6201	10'	.01	.02
6200	20'	.01	.03

63%  
comb.  
over  
40' [ 1.18%  
comb.  
over 10'

.86%  
comb.  
over  
30' [ 1.14%  
comb.  
over 10'



black shale, some cherty; graptolitic

interbedded black shale, chert and dark grey to black limestone (limestone 60%), poorly exposed

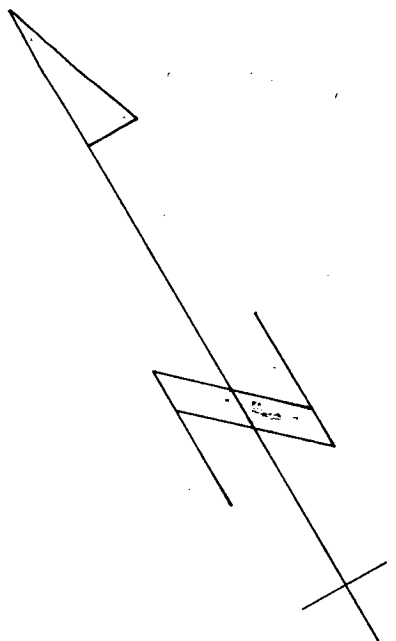
blocky black chert, a few thin limonite seams in cleavage foliation; very broken and gougy at 5 + 10 N

poorly exposed interbedded shale, chert, limestone (20%) and finely laminated siliceous mudstones

massive, clean, blocky, black chert

black, graphitic, graptolitic argillite and shale, very minor limestone concretions

dark grey to black, rusty weathering argillite, abundant pyrite nodules



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
SELWYN PROJECT	
PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP	
BULLDOZER TRENCH P-9	
SCALE: 1" = 40'	DATE: NOVEMBER 1974
NTS 105-I-6	T. ADAMSON

fig. 13

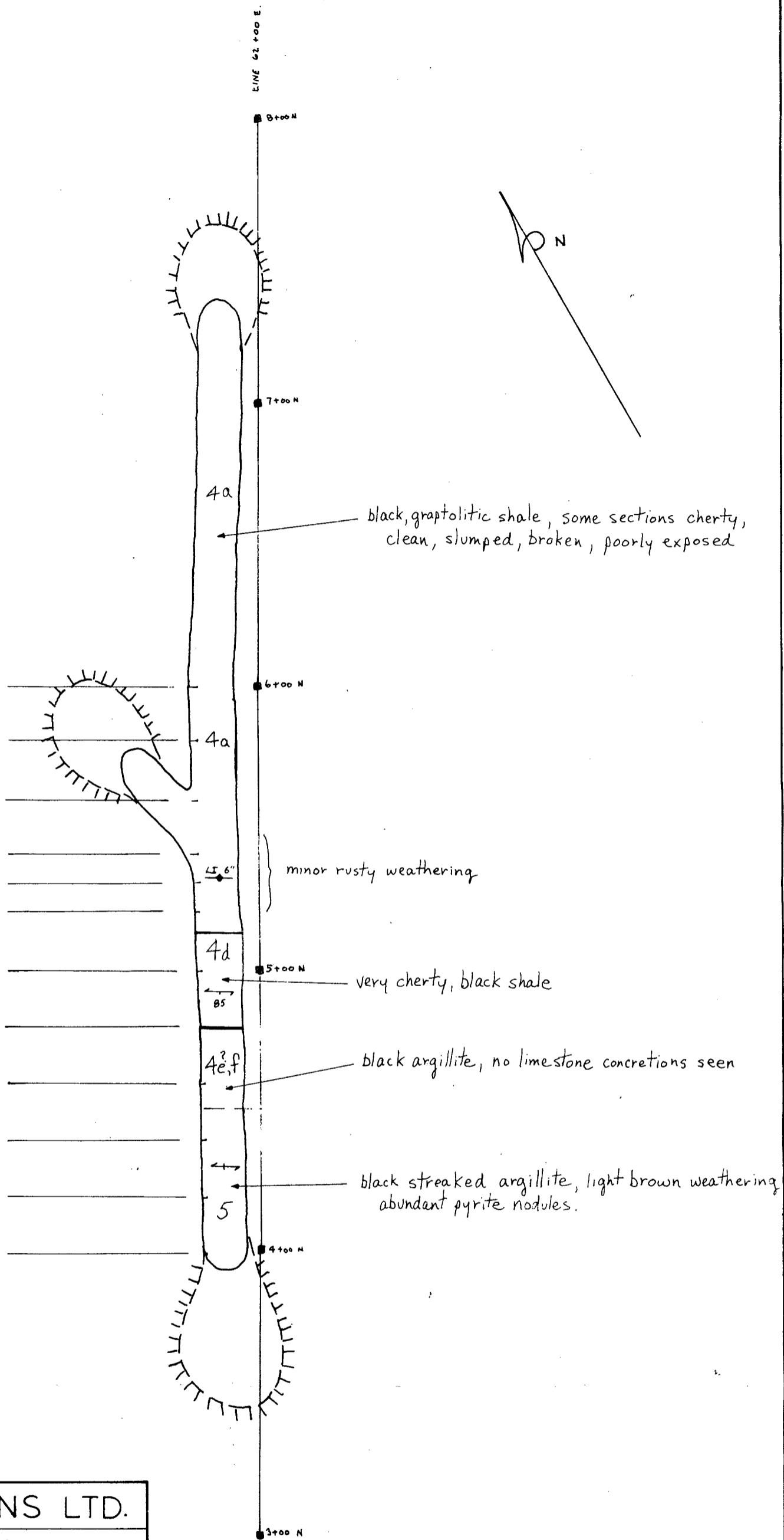
Trench P-12 (See Figure 14)

Trench P-12 is located towards the eastern limit of the main lead-zinc soil anomaly in the eastern grid area. The southerly 50 ft. of trench is in Unit 5. The rest of the trench exposes Unit 4. Most of the trench is underlain by barren 4a graptolitic shales. The interval assigned to Unit 4a is overlain by a zone of very cherty, black shales (4d, not as massive chert as seen elsewhere) which is in turn overlain by massive black shales and argillites (no limestone concretions seen). No Unit 4b,c limestones or siliceous mudstones were seen in this trench.

A 10 ft. assay sample in Unit 4a, with a rusty zone including a 6 inch thick massive limonite band, located about 20 ft. below the 4d contact, assayed .39% combined lead-zinc. All other assay samples from the trench gave very low results. It appears that the 4b,c horizon has pinched out immediately west of the trench. The soil lead-zinc anomaly also terminates rapidly to the east of the trench. Outcrop of Unit 4 west of Trench P-12 consists only of clean, massive, graptolitic shales and argillites.

ASSAY RESULTS

TAG #	INTERVAL	LEAD ASSAY %	ZINC ASSAY %
6232	20'	.09	.06
6231	20'	.20	.07
6230	20'	.01	.04
6229	10'	.32	.07
6228	10'	.04	.03
6227	20'	Tn.	.01
6226	20'	.01	Tn.
6225	20'	.01	.02
6224	20'	.01	.01
6223	20'	.01	.01
6222	20'	Tn.	Tn.



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SELWYN PROJECT

PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

BULLDOZER TRENCH P-12

SCALE: 1" = 40'

DATE: NOVEMBER 1974

NTS 105-I-6

T. ADAMSON

fig. 14

DIAMOND DRILLING

Four NQ wireline diamond drill holes, totalling 1661 ft. and numbered DDH-74-P-1 through 74-P-4, were completed on the Pas claims during August and September, 1974. The grid location of these holes is plotted on Figure 1 and Figure 6.

The diamond drilling was contracted to E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Y.T. Dynasty Explorations provided the drill camp and all camp support. A Longyear "38" drill on skids was used for this job. A Caterpillar D6B bulldozer was used for drill moves, road building and drill site preparation.

Drill core is stored on the property at the site of the base camp.

Descriptions, logs and profiles for each hole are included in the following section of the report.

DDH-74-P-1 (See Figure 15)

Location : Pas Grid, line 20+00E, 6+40S  
: Bearing 030<sup>o</sup>, dip -70<sup>o</sup>  
: Depth - 446'

Target : DDH-74-P-1 is spotted, in Trench P-2, to intersect at a depth of 100 ft.+, the highly limonitic mineralized zone within Units 4b,c, exposed and sampled in the trench. Trench assays showed one 20' section assaying 1.2% combined lead-zinc, another 30 ft. section assayed 1.09% combined, or, taking a wider interval including the above two sections, .73% combined over 90 ft.

Results : Rock units intersected in the drill hole correlated well with those exposed in the overlying trench. Core angle measurements showed cleavage to be close to vertical and bedding variable, but dipping generally about 70<sup>o</sup>S. A major fault zone encountered in the drill hole from 212 ft. to 257 ft. did not outcrop in the trench and appears, in the hole, to offset a portion of Unit 4b. Low grade galena mineralization was encountered throughout Unit 4c (finely laminated, medium grey, siliceous mudstone). This mineralization consists of very thin, distinct beds of very fine grained galena and galena-pyrite, and also thin veinlets and lenses of galena-pyrite in cleavage planes. No sphalerite mineralization was seen. Two thin galena lens, in cleavage planes, at 118 ft. and 121 ft., in Unit 4d cherts were intersected.

The best assay results from this hole ran 3.03% combined lead-zinc along a 30 ft. intersection of Unit 4c. A sample section including all of Unit 4c, the 4d mineralization noted above and

the top 20 ft. of Unit 4b, assayed 1.67% combined lead-zinc over an 80 ft. core interval.

Assay results of the drill hole samples are roughly twice as high as samples of the highly oxidized mineralized zones in the comparable horizons in the overlying trench.











# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-1

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 6 SECTION FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_ STARTED \_\_\_\_\_  
 LATITUDE \_\_\_\_\_ DATUM \_\_\_\_\_ COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_  
 DEPARTURE \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_  
 ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS				SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS			
					AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.			AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
167-209'	95%	Siliceous limy shale & argillites, thin sections very cherty; some sections to a few ft. shaley limestone; more graphitic, and not as finely laminated as above section;	6261	120-180'			.33	.64						
		no visible galena mineralization; numerous very thin calcite and calcite-pyrite veinlets	6262	180-190'			.23	.66						
		C.A./ bedding - very variable 40-70°	6263	190-200'			.02	.71						
		C.A./ cleavage - 15-20°	6264	200-210'			.01	.58						
		188'+ increasingly graphitic, many slickensided surfaces												
209-212'	90%	Brecciated dark grey argillaceous limestone; calcite matrix.	6265	210-220'			.01	Tr.						
212-219'	85%	Fault zone; clayey to sandy gouge, slickensided	6266	220-230'			Tr.	.01						
219-247'	60%	Limy black shale fragments	6267	230-240'			Tr.	.01						
247-257'	70%		6268	240-250'			Tr.	Tr.						



DDH-74-P-2 (See Figure 16)

Location : Pas Grid, approximately L4+00E, 11+00S  
(on a line bearing  $010^{\circ}$  above Trench P-8, see Figure 6)  
: Bearing  $010^{\circ}$ , dip  $-65^{\circ}$   
: Depth 522'

Target : DDH-84-P-2 was located to test, at depth, the zone of lead-zinc mineralization exposed and assayed near the middle of Trench P-8. Assay samples from this trench, across a rusty, highly oxidized interval including Unit 4b and 4c, gave results of 4.13% combined lead-zinc over 20 ft., or 2.33% combined over 40 ft. Galena was seen in the trench in a 6 inch light grey, very siliceous horizon within Unit 4c.

Results : Good correlation could be made between rock units intersected in the drill hole and those exposed in Trench P-8. Core angle measurements and stratigraphy suggest bedding dipping about  $60^{\circ}$ S and axial plane cleavage dipping about  $85^{\circ}$ S.

Limestone concretions were much more abundant in the 4e intersection in the drill hole than in the 4e trench exposure.

Unit 4b,c was intersected in the hole from 203 ft. to 239 ft. The siliceous mudstone in this interval is medium to dark grey and very finely laminated. Some sections are limy. The mudstone contains abundant very thin, very fine grained pyrite beds. In places bedding is very convoluted.

At 207 ft., in a thin horizon of interbedded grey limestone and limy black shale, the hole intersected an irregular 1/8" galena lens in a 6 inch wide zone of shearing and brecciation.

Minor fine grained galena is seen throughout the interval 212 ft. to 230 ft., occurring in thin fine grained beds with pyrite, as coarser scattered "blebs" in bedding planes, and also remobilized into thin lenses along obscure cleavage foliation planes.

No sphalerite mineralization was visible, although assay samples yielded some significant zinc values.

A 10 ft. assay sample within Unit 4b,c gave a value of 5.50% combined lead-zinc. A wider sample, including the above intersection, assayed 2.62% combined over 30 ft.

The magnitude and width of significant assay results from this drill hole and from Trench P-8, are very comparable.

From 330 ft. to the end of the hole, numerous narrow to wide (hole intersection up to 56 ft.) strong gougy fault zones were encountered. This large zone of faulting is intersected again in DDH-74-P-3.



# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-2

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 2 SECTION FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_ STARTED \_\_\_\_\_  
 LATITUDE \_\_\_\_\_ DATUM \_\_\_\_\_ COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_  
 DEPARTURE \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_  
 ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS				SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS			
					AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.			AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
		83' - C.A./cleavage - 35° C.A./bedding - 55° (but convoluted)												
		83-85' - limestone concretion												
		89-90' - 8" dia. limestone concretion, rimmed with pyrite.												
		91' - 3" dia. limestone concretions.												
		94-95' - med. grey limestone bed.												
		100' - 6" coarse grained black fetid limestone concretion												
		113-114' - pyrite rimmed limestone concretion												
		116' - C.A./cleavage - 30° C.A./bedding - 60° (convoluted)	6295	120-130'			Tr.	.01						
		117-131' - irregular black fetid limestone concretions, usually coarsely crystalline, make up 20% of interval; shales in this section slightly limy.												
		145' - C.A./cleavage - 30° C.A./bedding - 55°	6296	130-140'			Tr.	.03						
		148-149' - coarse grained black limestone concretion	6297	140-150'			Tr.	.04						



# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-2

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 4 SECTION FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_ STARTED \_\_\_\_\_  
 LATITUDE \_\_\_\_\_ DATUM \_\_\_\_\_ COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_  
 DEPARTURE \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_  
 ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS				SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS			
					AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.			AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
212-239	95%+	Medium to dark grey, very finely laminated, siliceous mudstone; some sections limy, abundant very fine grained, very thin pyrite beds (distinct sharp contacts); in places bedding convoluted (host unit)	6279	210-220'			.65	1.20						
		212-230' - minor fine grained galena throughout occurring in thin diffuse beds, as coarser "blebs" along bedding planes, and also remobilized into a poorly developed cleavage foliation	6280	220-230'			.94	4.56						
		C.A./bedding - 55° (variable) C.A./cleavage (poorly developed) - 30°	6281	230-240'			.13	.38						
239-522	90% overall	Black shales and argillites; can be divided roughly into sl. limy and non-limy sections; some cherty sections; generally slight colour banding; numerous thin fine grained pyrite beds, lenses and blebs; some thin diffuse bands of dissem. fine grained pyrite; in places bedding very convoluted	6282	240-250'			.09	.37						
			6283	250-260'			.01	.28						
			6284	260-270'			.01	.04						

# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DDH-74-D-2

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 5 SECTION FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_ STARTED \_\_\_\_\_  
 LATITUDE \_\_\_\_\_ DATUM \_\_\_\_\_ COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_  
 DEPARTURE \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_  
 ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS				SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS			
					AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.			AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
		239-277' - generally slightly limy												
	Excellent recovery except fault zones	240' - C.A./cleavage? - 35°												
		246' - 1/8" pyrite-galena lens in cleavage; pinches out.	6299	270-280'			.01	.01						
		277-345' - Generally not limy	6300	280-290'			Tr.	.03						
		287' - C.A./cleavage - 35°	6376	290-300'			Tr.	.12						
		296' - C.A./cleavage - 35° ) good	6377	200-310'			Tr.	.01						
		C.A./bedding - 55° } example	6378	310-320'			Tr.	.04						
		305' - 1/2" pyrite lens	6379	320-330'			Tr.	.07						
		330-345' - fault zone, very broken, sand seam, some gougy zones	6380	330-340'			Tr.	.04						
		345-516' - Slightly limy	6381	340-350'			Tr.	.08						
		375-431' - fault zone, very broken, sheared, slickensided, numerous gougy zones; black not rusty.	6382	350-360'			Tr.	.01						
		431' - C.A./bedding - 60°	6384	370-380'			Tr.	.16						
		440' - C.A./bedding - 65°	6385	380-390'			Tr.	.03						
		442-451' - Gougy fault zone	6386	390-400'			Tr.	.01						



DDH-74-P-3 (See Figure 16)

Location : Pas Grid area, west of Trench P-8,  
260° on bearing 010° from DDH-74-P-2.  
: Bearing 010°, dip -57°  
: Depth 291'

Target : This hole was spotted to intersect, at depth, the very broken, quartz veined, limonitic zones exposed in the north end of Trench P-8. These trench zones looked as if they could represent faults but they also were very similar to the limonitic zones exposed in Trenches P-2 and P-6 that contained significant lead mineralization. The drilling of hole 74-P-3 was carried out before the assay results from the north end of Trench P-8 were available. Subsequent receipt of these assay results showed no significant lead or zinc values.

Results : Drill hole 74-P-3 is entirely within Unit 4a. Numerous strong fault zones were intersected between 125 ft. and 217 ft. No lead or zinc mineralization whatsoever was intersected in this hole. All assay values are very low. It is evident that the limonitic zones in the north end of Trench P-8 are the result of near-surface weathering of fault zones cutting pyritic, but otherwise barren, argillites and shales.









DDH-74-P-4 (See Figure 17)

Location : Pas Grid, line 56+00E, 3+50N  
: Bearing  $030^{\circ}$ , dip  $-57^{\circ}$   
: Depth 402'

Target : With Trench P-9, assumed faulting has resulted in two intervals of Unit 4b,c. The only significant assay results from this trench are from these two intervals (1.18% combined lead-zinc over 10 ft. or .63% combined over 40 ft. across the northern interval, and 1.14% combined over 10 ft. or .86% combined over 30 ft. across the southern interval). Scattered float of high grade lead-zinc mineralization was found in talus within the soil anomaly in the area of Trench P-9. However, no sulphide mineralization was seen in trench exposures.

Results : DDH-74-P-4 intersected, at a depth of about 100 ft., the southern mineralized zone seen in Trench P-9. Drill core assay samples across this interval ran 1.50% combined lead-zinc over 10 ft., or .87% combined over 50 ft. These results are comparable to the trench assay results from this horizon.

A strong fault zone at 266 ft. to 275 ft. has offset the second mineralized section that was expected in this hole. The hole passes from Unit 4d, through the fault, and directly into Unit 4a.







# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-P-74-4

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 4 SECTION FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_ STARTED \_\_\_\_\_  
 LATITUDE \_\_\_\_\_ DATUM \_\_\_\_\_ COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_  
 DEPARTURE \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_  
 ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS				SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS			
					AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.			AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
156-161	95%	Medium grey, medium grained, thinly bedded limestone; minor thin diffuse bands of disseminated pyrite; minor thin calcite veining. 157' - C.A./bedding - 65° 159' - wedge of cherty shale, fault contacts with limestone, 1/8" diameter galena-pyrite-calcite "blebs" on contact.												
161-184	90%	Interbedded medium to fine grained thinly bedded limestone and finely laminated, dark grey to black, slightly limy chert (siliceous mudstone host unit???, darker grey than as seen in zone of good mineralization in hole 2); abundant very fine grained, thin, sharp, beds of pyrite in the siliceous mudstones (some sections to 6" thick with pyrite beds up to 20% of total.	6427	170-180'			.15	.84						









### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The grid on the Pas claims was extended to cover most of the Unit 4 "host" within the property. Detailed mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling were carried out within the grid area and elsewhere in areas underlain by Unit 4.

Bulldozer trenching, followed by diamond drilling, was conducted on the best prospecting and geochemically defined targets.

Natural outcrop exposures of Unit 4 are rare. On the basis of rock exposed by bulldozer trenching, it was possible to divide the unit into a number of sub-units (4a - 4f). Lead-zinc sulphide mineralization is restricted almost entirely to sub-unit 4c, a thin horizon of medium to dark grey, very finely laminated, siliceous mudstone, stratigraphically near the upper contact of Unit 4. Unit 4c is generally overlain by massive, blocky black chert (4d) and underlain by a horizon of closely interbedded limestone-shales-cherts (4b). Often cherts and limestones are interbedded with the siliceous mudstones in which case the two units are grouped together (4b,c). Sulphide mineralization occurs within Unit 4c as very thin, very fine grained, sharply defined pyrite-galena beds, and also remobilized into coarser blebs within the bedding planes and into lenses and bands in cleavage foliation planes. Minor lead-zinc mineralization in Units 4b and 4d appear to be entirely the result of the remobilization of primary 4c mineralization.

Extensive assaying was done of trench and drill core samples. No zones of economic grade lead-zinc mineralization were defined by this core or trench sampling. The magnitude of lead and zinc assay values from core and trench samples of the same horizon were generally very similar. The highest trench or core assay result across a sample interval of 10 ft. was 5.50% combined lead-zinc (DDH-74-P-2). The best assay result across the entire mineralized

4c or 4b,c horizon was 2.62% combined lead-zinc over a sample interval of 30 ft. (true stratigraphic thickness of about 25 ft.).

We have no indication of, or guide to, an increase in grade or thickness of mineralization anywhere, laterally or vertically, within the favourable horizon on the Pas claim group.

Extensive physical work (bulldozer trenching, diamond drilling) carried out over the past two years, on adjoining claim groups owned by Canex-Placer Ltd., has reportedly developed substantial tonnages of good grade lead-zinc mineralization. Mineralization occurs on the Canex-Placer claims, at least in part, within the same stratigraphic horizon (4c) as the Pas Group mineralization. It is expected that Canex-Placer Ltd. will be continuing their drilling program on their claims during the 1975 field season.

It is recommended that the maximum value of representation work be filed on the Pas claims to keep them in good standing for as long as possible. The Pas group still has good exploration potential on the basis that the group is traversed by a mineralized stratigraphic horizon that is apparently yielding good intersections of stratiform lead-zinc mineralization on closely adjacent claims. This horizon has only received very near-surface testing on the Pas claims.

Outcrop is very limited in the areas of primary interest on the Pas claims and no further surface geological-geochemical work can be recommended at this time. Further information regarding the factors controlling mineralization on adjoining Canex-Placer claims may become available as work progresses on that

on that property. A detailed geological study of the Canex property, the subject of a Ph.D. thesis being submitted to the University of B.C., probably in May, 1975, will undoubtedly contain data that will help us to plan further exploration on the Pas claims.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. Adamson

December, 1974

LIST OF PERSONNEL AND CONTRACTORS

T. J. Adamson	Geologist-Party Chief	330-355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.
Fred Daly	Field Assistant	2425 W. 6th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
George Genmore	Geochem Sampler	4388 Hobson Rd., Kelowna, B.C.
Robert Downs	Geochem Sampler	1231 Woodlands, Nanaimo, B.C.
Doug Davis	Geochem Sampler	1102 Vista Heights, Victoria, B.C.
Real Laurencelle	Cook	31 - West 15th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Bulldozer and Diamond Drilling Contractor

E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd.,  
7 Roundel Road,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.

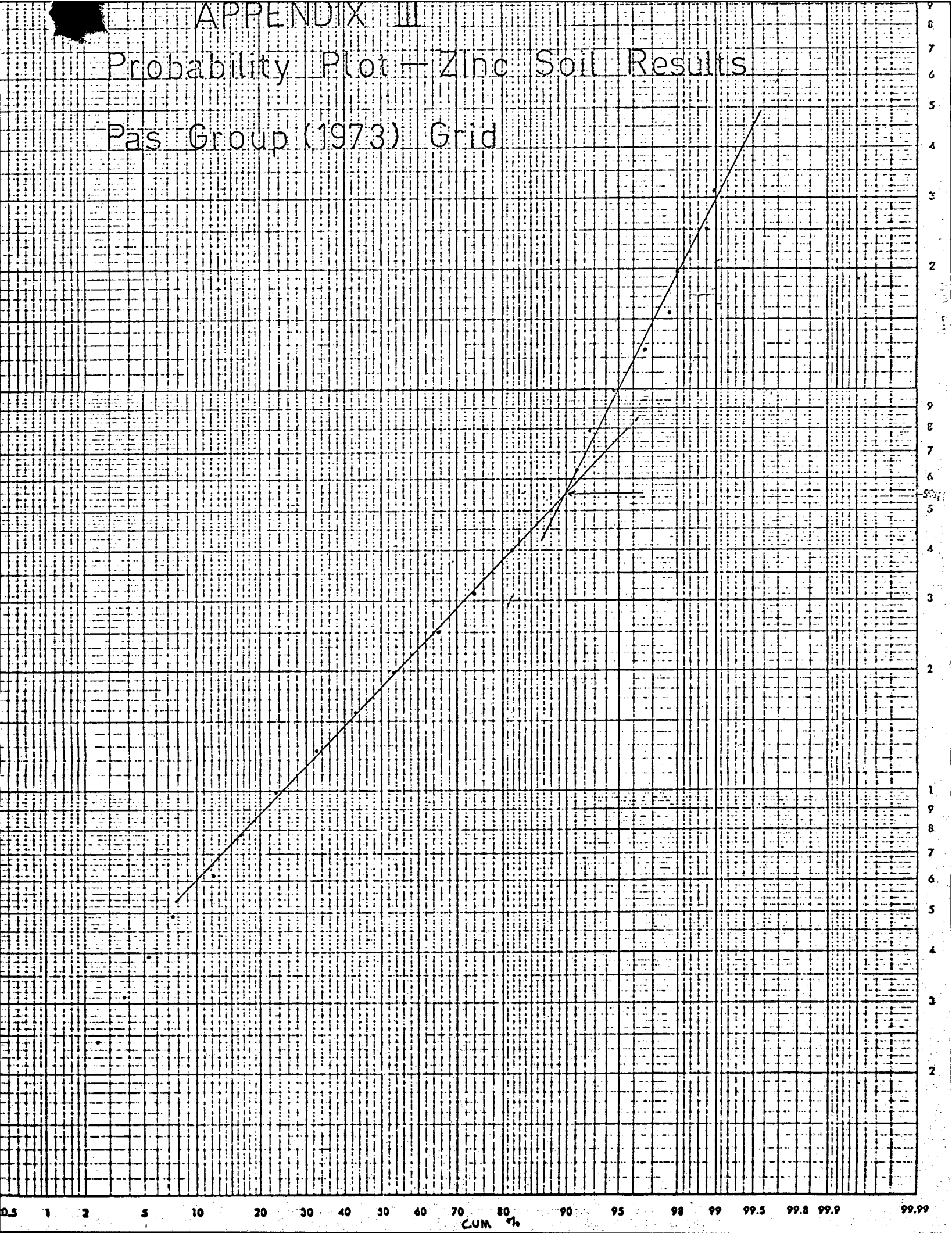
SUMMARY OF COSTS  
PAS CLAIM GROUP  
 (Jan. 1, 1974 - Nov. 30, 1974)

	<u>Total</u>
Salaries and Wages	\$ 14,625.51
Drilling	21,586.87
Trenching	10,695.05
Assays	4,891.00
Field Equipment and Supplies	5,023.27
Camp Maintenance	5,651.11
Fuel	5,504.70
Rotary Wing	11,096.94
Fixed Wing	13,465.88
Miscellaneous Transportation	<u>2,724.38</u>
	\$ 95,264.71
District Expense    5%	4,763.24
District Expense    10%	<u>10,002.80</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$110,030.75</u>

APPENDIX III

Probability Plot - Zinc Soil Results

Pas Group (1973) Grid



APPENDIX III

Probability Plot — Lead Soil Results

Pas Group (1973) Grid

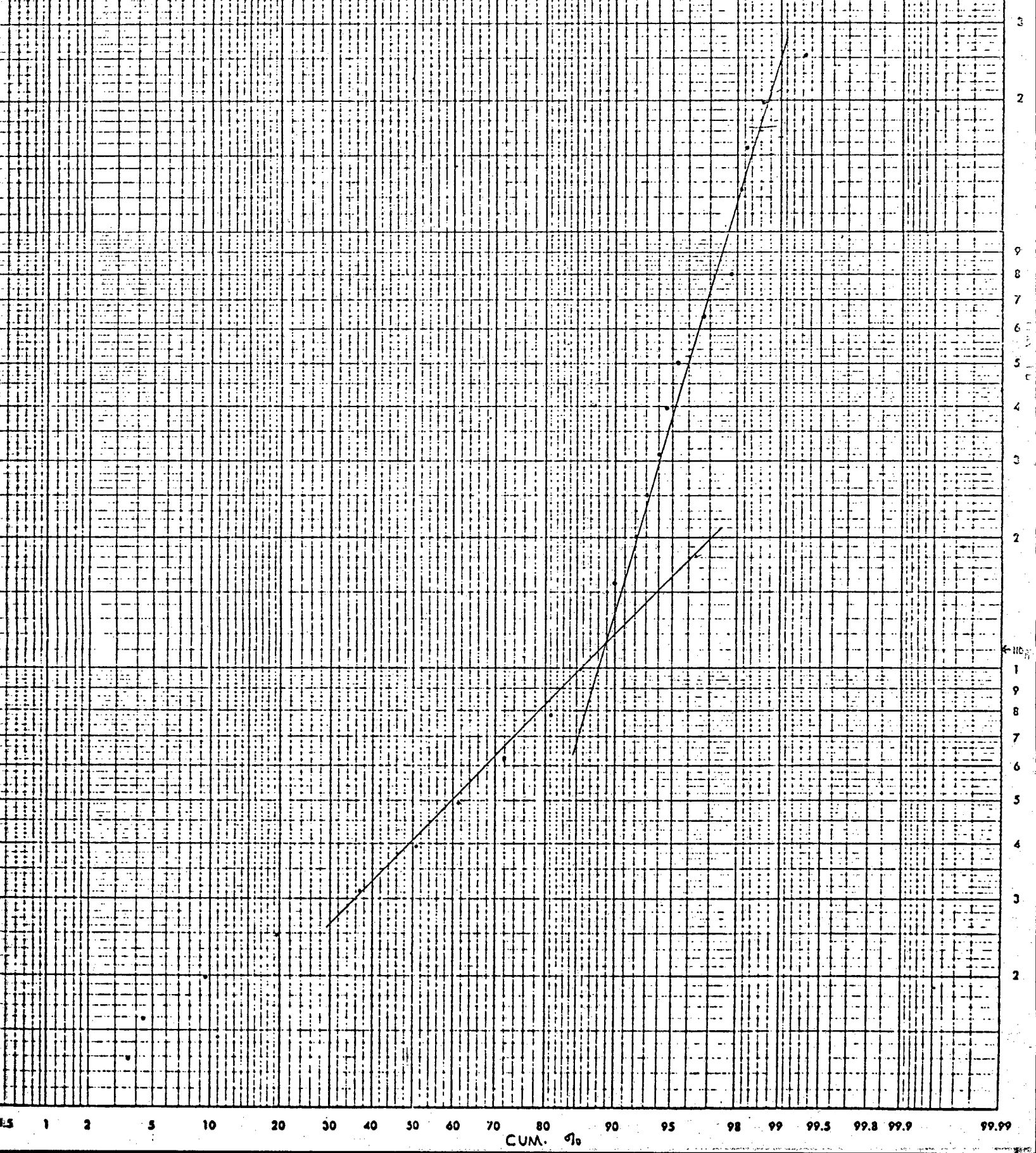
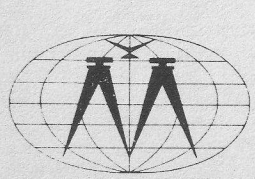
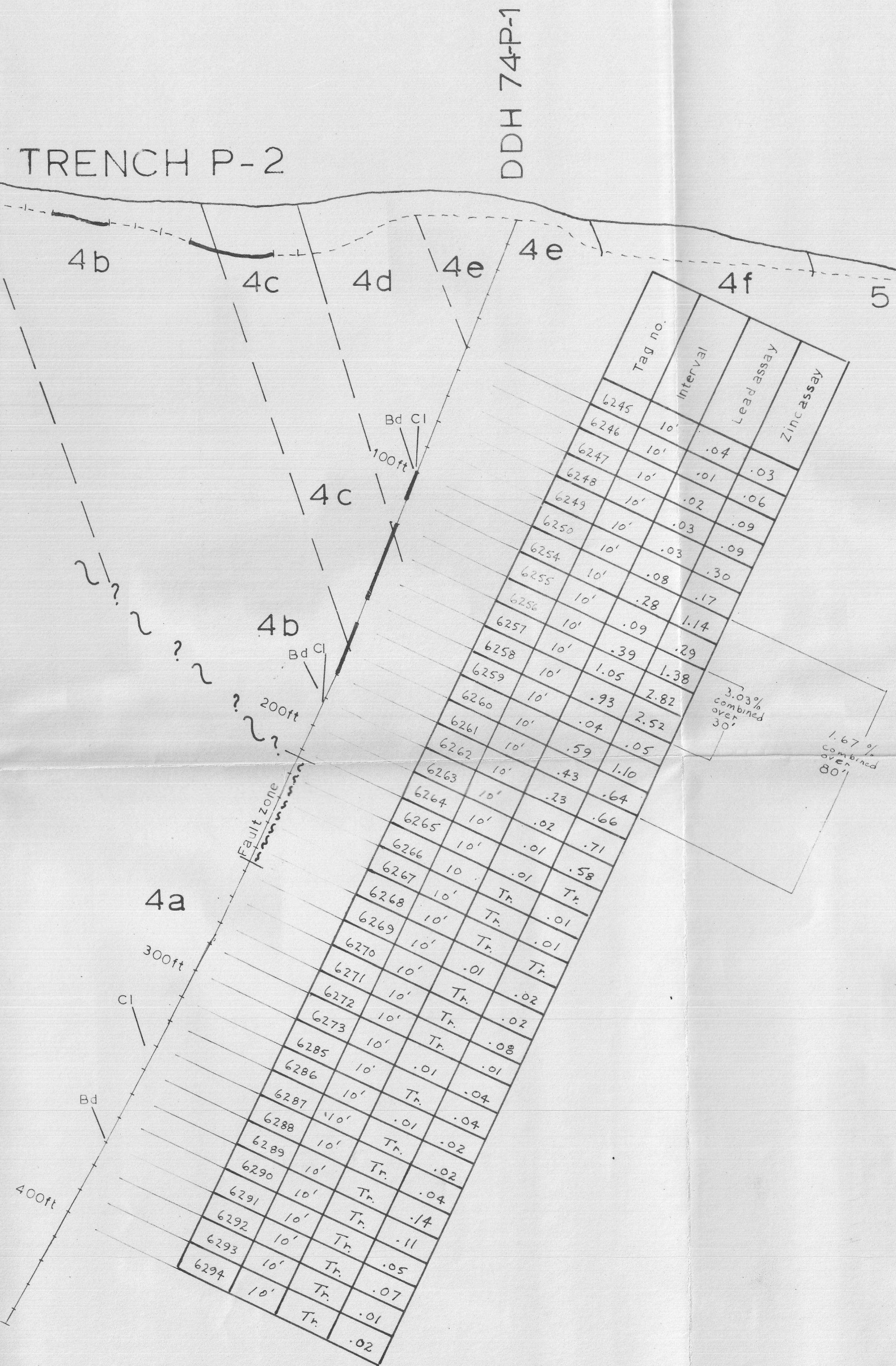




Fig. 1.

DYNASTY EXPLORATION LTD	
PAS GROUP	
KEY MAP	
	Scale 1" = 400' Contour Interval 50' Date 02/19/14 Job No. 06065-2 Sheet No. 1 of 1
1200 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. Canada	



### LEGEND

#### ROCK TYPES

DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN

5 buff to orange weathering, black streaked argillites, disseminated pyrite & pyrite blebs; often dolomitic or calcareous

UPPER ORDOVICIAN

4 ROAD RIVER formation

4f grey to black slightly rusty weathering shales & argillite; often sand-like cracking

4e dark grey to brownish to black shales & argillites; spherical limestone concretions

4d black chert

4c medium to dark grey, finely laminated siliceous mudstone, host to lead-zinc mineralization

4b fine to medium grained dark grey limestone, interbedded with black shales & cherts

4a black shales & argillites, granular, often calcareous

Heavy line along trench on drill site profile denotes assay section > 1% combined lead-zinc

Bd bedding

Cl cleavage

fault zone

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS  
 Selwyn project 1974

PAS mineral claim  
 group DDH 74-P-1  
 profile & assay  
 results

NTS 105-I-6 NOV '74

Scale 1in=40ft

0ft 20ft 40ft 60ft 80ft

Bd Bedding  
 Cl Cleavage

fig 15 T. Adamson

DDH 74P 2,3 section bearing 010°  
see geology map

4S

5S

6S

7S

8S

9S

10S

11S

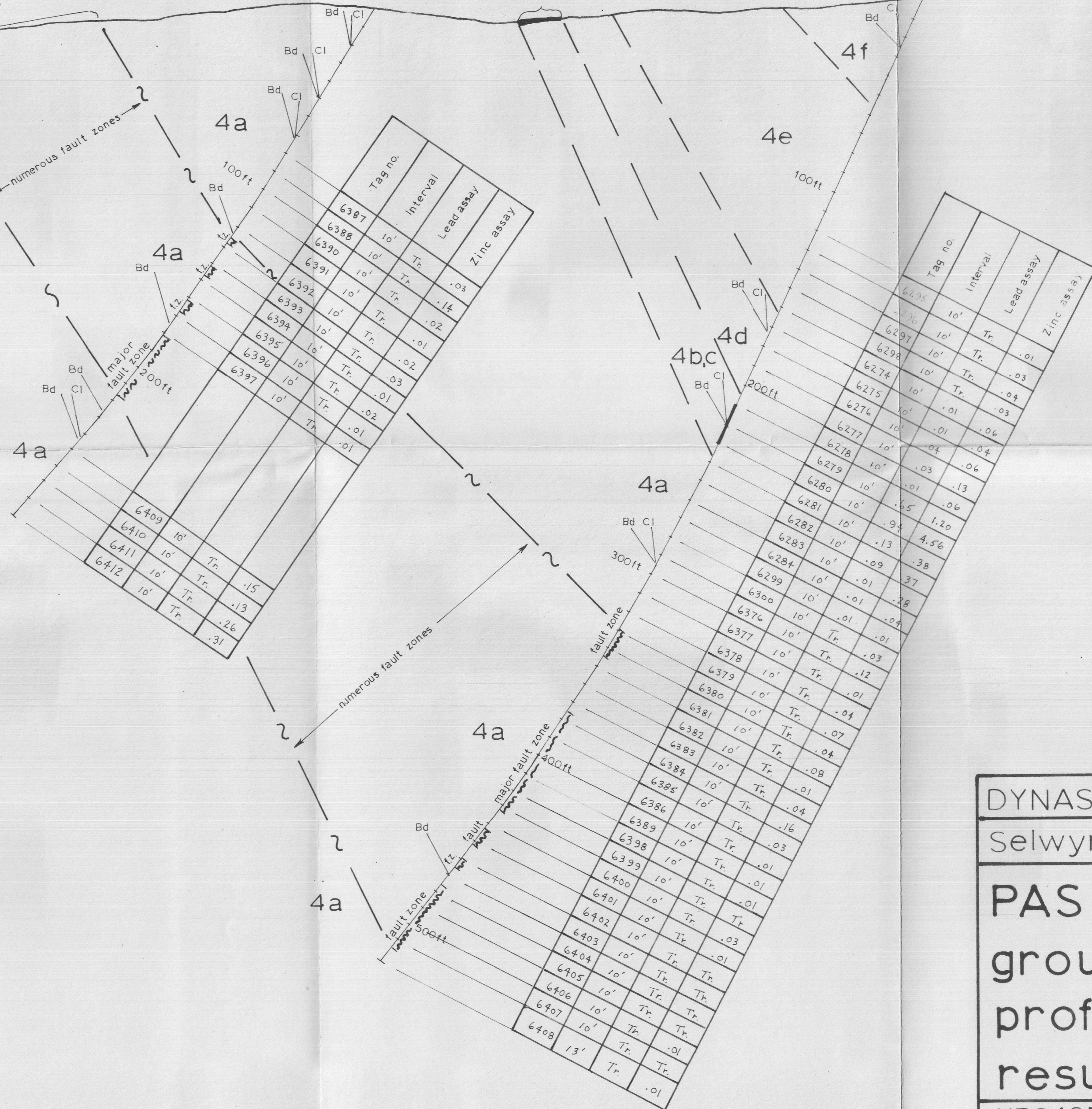
12S

Projection of limonite zone in north end  
of trench PB onto section

DDH 74P3

Projection of mineralized zone (4C) in  
trench PB onto drill section

DDH 74P2



### LEGEND

#### ROCK TYPES

DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN

5 buff to orange weathering, black streaked argillites, disseminated pyrite & pyrite blebs; often dolomitic or calcareous

UPPER ORDOVICIAN

4 ROAD RIVER formation

4f grey to black slightly rusty weathering shales & argillites; often shaly-like breaking

4e dark grey to brownish to black shales and argillites; spherical limestone concretions

4d black chert

4c medium to dark grey, finely laminated siliceous mudstone; host to lead-zinc mineralization

4b fine to medium grained dark grey limestone, inter-bedded with black shales & cherts

4a black shales & argillites; granular, fine, often calcareous

heavy line along trench or drill hole profile denotes assay section >1% combined lead-zinc

Bd bedding

Cl cleavage

fault zone

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD

Selwyn project 1974

## PAS mineral claim group DDH 74P 2&3 profiles & assay results

fig 16

NTS 105-I-6

Scale 1 inch = 40 feet

0ft 20ft 40ft 60ft 80ft

NOV '74

tz fault zone  
Bd bedding  
Cl cleavage  
T. ADAMSON

L 56.00E 10N 9N 8N 7N 6N 5N 4N 3N 2N 1N BL

Trench P-9



Tag no.	Interval	Lead assay	Zinc assay
6413	10'		
6414	10'	Tr	
6415	10'	Tr	.02
6416	10'	Tr	.09
6417	10'	Tr	.06
6418	10'	Tr	.19
6419	10'	Tr	.05
6420	10'	Tr	.02
6421	10'	.12	.26
6422	10'	.28	.49
6423	10'	.15	1.22
6424	10'	.05	.84
6425	10'	.27	.12
6426	10'	.01	.80
6428	10'	.01	.33
6429	10'	.03	.01
6430	10'	.01	.01
6431	10'	Tr	.13
	10'	Tr	.04
	10'	Tr	.08
	10'	Tr	.05

**LEGEND**

**ROCK TYPES**  
DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN

5 buff to orange weathering, black streaked argillite, disseminated pyrite & pyrite blebs; often dolomitic or calcareous

UPPER ORDOVICIAN

4 ROAD RIVER formation

4f grey to black slightly rusty weathering shales & argillite; often shad-like brecciating

4e dark grey to brownish to black shales and argillites spherical limestone concretions

4d black chert

4c medium to dark grey, finely laminated siliceous mudstone, host to lead-zinc mineralization

4b fine to medium grained dark grey limestone, interbedded with black shales & cherts

4a black shales & argillites; graphitic, often calcareous

heavy line along trench or drill hole profile denotes assay section >1% combined lead-zinc

Bd bedding

Cl cleavage

fault zone

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD  
Selwyn project 1974

PAS mineral claim  
group DDH 74-P-4  
profile & assay  
results

NTS 105-1-6  
Scale 1in=40ft

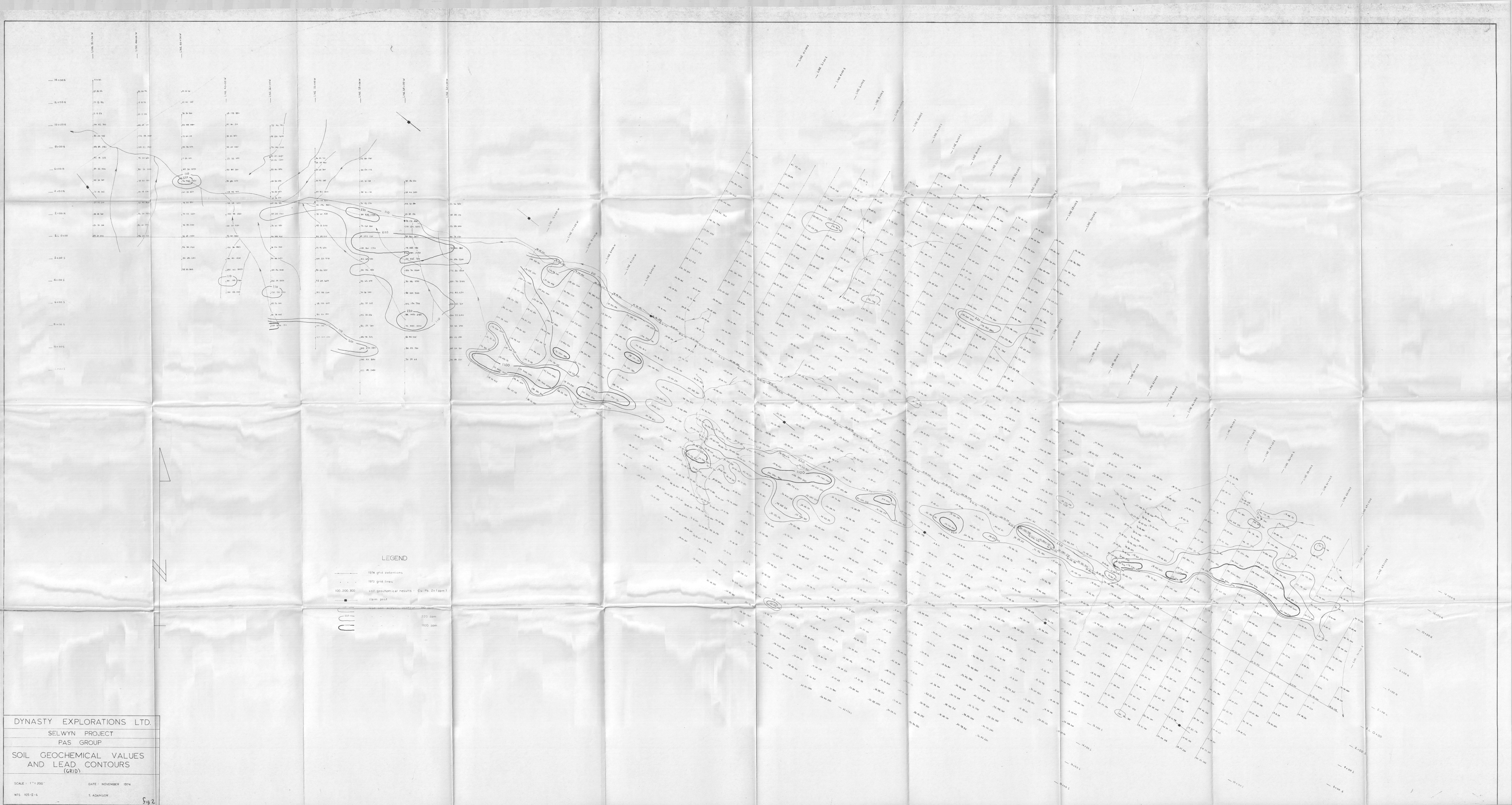
NOV '74

Bd Bedding

Cl Cleavage

T Adamson

Fig. 17



LEGEND

- 1973 grid extensions
- 1973 grid lines
- 100, 200, 300 soil geochemical results Cu, Pb, Zn (ppm)
- claim post
- 1000 ppm
- 270 ppm
- 1000 ppm

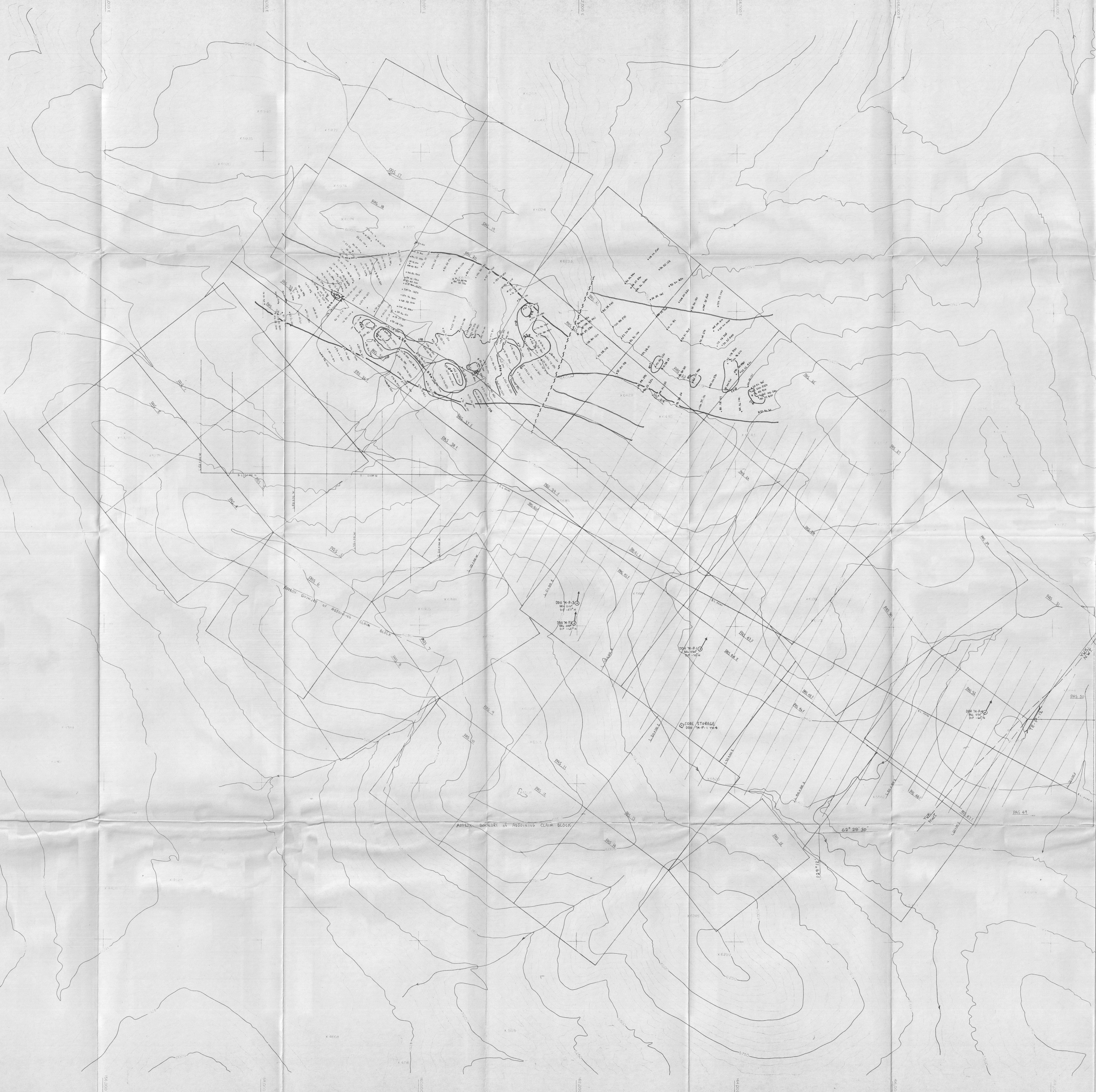
DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
 SELWYN PROJECT  
 PAS GROUP  
 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL VALUES  
 AND LEAD CONTOURS  
 (GRID)

SCALE: 1" = 200'  
 DATE: NOVEMBER 1974  
 NTS 105-2-6 T. ADAMSON



LEGEND

- 1973 grid line
- 1974 grid extensions
- soil geochemical results (Cu, Pb, Zn ppm)
- claim post
- zinc soil analysis contour 550 ppm
- 1000 ppm
- 2000 ppm



**geochem values-  
lead contours**  
(outside of PAS grid area)

**Legend**

- Soil sample
- x Rock geochem sample

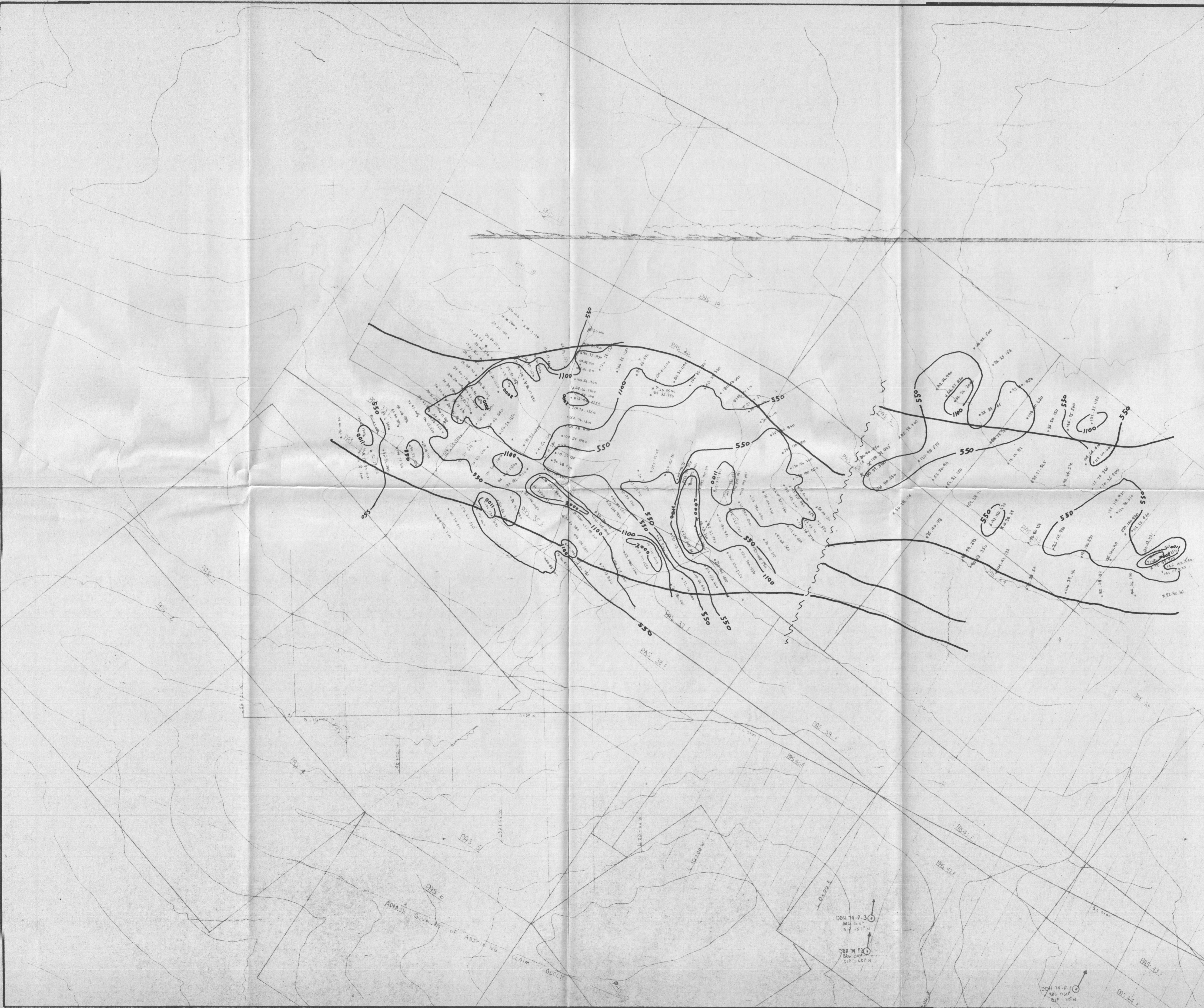
Contour intervals  
110,220,1100 (ppm)

**FIG: 4**

**PAS GROUP geochem  
values zinc contours**  
(outside of PAS grid area)

- Legend**
- Soil sample
  - x Rock geochem sample
- Contour intervals  
550, 1100, 2000 (ppm)

FIG: 5





LEGEND

- 6 black shale, often calcareous
  - 5 black to orange weathering argillite, black streaks - sometimes dolomitic or calcareous, disseminated pyrite and pyrite blebs
  - 4 black shale, partly calcareous, cherty, graphitic - some galena, sphalerite, pyrite zones
  - 3 black, calcareous shale, pyrite beds
  - 2 transitional rock - thinly laminated, buff and black weathering dolomitic rock
  - 1 wavy-bedded limestone - transitional rock plus grey limestone pebbles, bands
- 
- bedding
  - axial cleavage
  - lineation
  - horizontal trace of anticline, syncline
  - outcrop limit
  - talus and rubble
  - swamp
  - claim post
  - lead-zinc sulphide showing
  - lead-zinc sulphide float
  - bulldozer trench
  - diamond drill hole
  - fault, assumed