

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

SELWYN PROJECT

N.T.S. 105 - I-O-P

By:

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December, 1972

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DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

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

PROPOSED EXPLORATION SELWYN PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

The Selwyn Basin geologic province of the Yukon comprises 10,000 square miles of Upper Paleozoic sediments whose potential for economic mineralization has only recently been realized. Selwyn Basin sediments, which are mainly of Devonian and Mississippian age, outcrop in a northwest-trending belt two hundred miles long and fifty miles wide, and are bordered on all sides by sediments of Cambrian or older age. (Figure 2). These older rocks have received the bulk of exploration attention in the past, with the result that the younger Ordovician to Mississippian-Devonian sediments are poorly known and have been only lightly prospected. The discovery of the Hudson Bay Mining Corporation's Tom Group stratiform lead-zinc deposit in 1951 and the recent discovery by Canex-Placer Explorations of a sedimentary lead-zinc deposit of major dimensions on their property north of Summit Lake, indicates that this area has much greater economic potential than was previously realized.

Research and geological investigations within the Selwyn Basin have mainly been confined to activities under the Geological Survey of Canada. D. F. Sangster of the Geological Survey of Canada has suggested the possibility of a major lead-zinc metallogenic epoch during the Devonian and Mississippian. Blusson, also of the G.S.C., has worked intensively in the Selwyn Basin area during the last few years and has confirmed the Devonian-Mississippian age of the strata enclosing the Tom Group. He

has also suggested that the Summit Lake discovery could be within Ordovician units. Blusson reports the presence of at least 15,000 feet of Paleozoic shales in the Selwyn Basin area. Geochemical work by Fletcher and Doyle (1971) and Dynasty (1967 to 1972) has indicated that the shales in the Selwyn Basin are often strongly enriched in zinc. This previous work, coupled with the recent discovery by Canex, makes the Selwyn Basin area a prime target for a comprehensive exploration program for sedimentary base metal deposits.

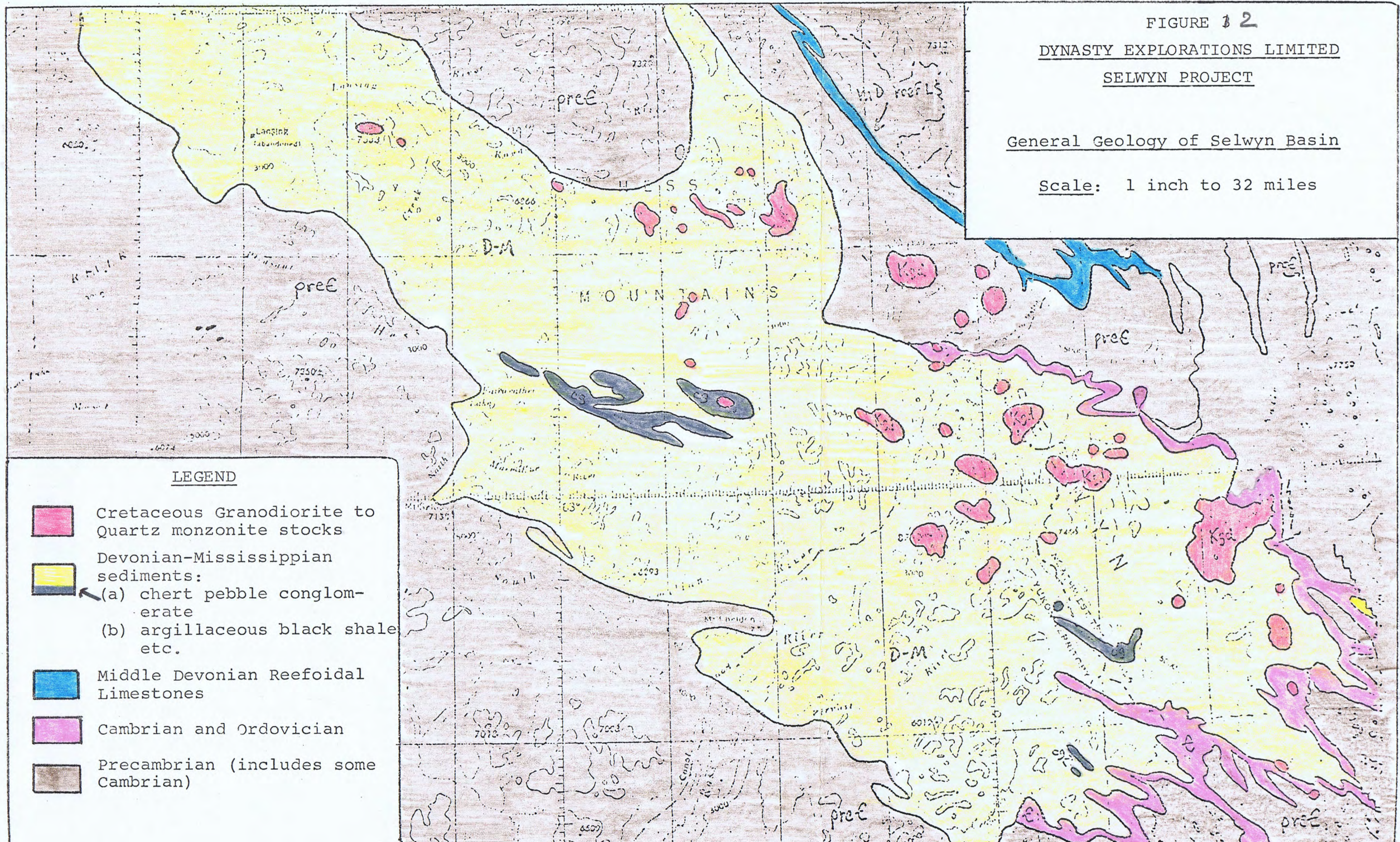
During 1967 and 1968, Dynasty Explorations carried out a regional exploration program through the northern part of the Selwyn Basin area which resulted in the location of numerous geochemical anomalies and discovery of several mineral showings. A few of the discoveries that resulted from this "Hess River Project" were staked and diamond drill programs have been carried out on two of them. Many of these regional geochemical anomalies have yet to be followed-up and a few that have received preliminary follow-up work, require additional attention. Dynasty's previous work in the area forms a solid base for a proposed exploration program which would involve the re-examination and evaluation of geochem anomalies and mineral occurrences, as well as regional exploration of areas within the Selwyn Basin not previously covered.

During October, 1972, Dynasty and Atlas Explorations staked the Gull, Prevo and Pas claim groups, 160 claims in all, on favourable geologic units adjacent to Canex-Placer's discovery areas. The locations of the claims are shown in Figure 3. Based on acquisition of recent prospecting information, additional staking of other mineral occurrences has been completed in other areas in proximity to the east side of the south-Selwyn Basin.

FIGURE 12
 DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 SELWYN PROJECT

General Geology of Selwyn Basin

Scale: 1 inch to 32 miles



LEGEND

- Cretaceous Granodiorite to Quartz monzonite stocks
- Devonian-Mississippian sediments:
 - (a) chert pebble conglomerate
 - (b) argillaceous black shale etc.
- Middle Devonian Reefoidal Limestones
- Cambrian and Ordovician
- Precambrian (includes some Cambrian)

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

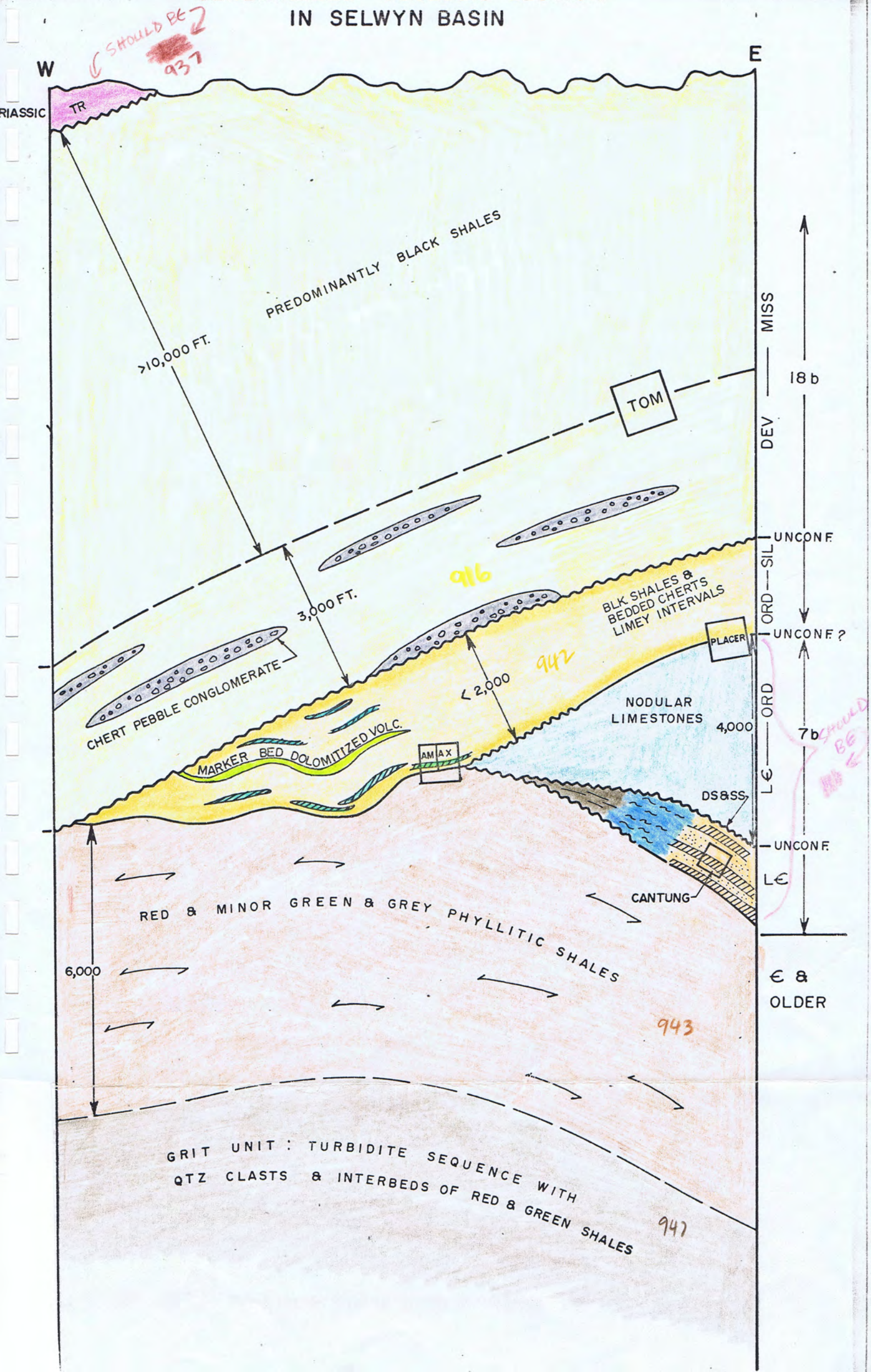
The Selwyn Shale Basin is comprised of a thickness of at least 15,000 feet of black shales, black bedded cherts, minor limestones and medium to coarse-grained clastic rocks. Deposition of the sediments began during the Ordovician and continued until at least the Mississippian. A period of uplift and erosion which occurred between the Silurian and Devonian divides the sediments in the basin into two mappable age-stratigraphic units, a lower one of Ordovician-Silurian age, called the Rogue River Group, and an upper one of Devonian-Mississippian age, unnamed at present. These two rock units are separated by a major unconformity. The Rogue River Group consists predominantly of bedded cherts and black shales and contains abundant limy intervals. A dolomitized volcanic unit which is widespread within the Rogue River Group is a good marker bed for the Middle Ordovician. The Devonian-Mississippian unit above is made up, in part, of material eroded from the underlying Rogue River Group and as a result contains abundant medium to coarse-grained clastic chert debris, especially in the lower 3,000 feet. The upper 10,000 feet consists of a monotonous succession of black shales with only very minor amounts of other lithologies.

The Rogue River Group appears to lie conformably on phyllitic shales of Cambrian and older age throughout most of the basin. These phyllitic shales may be the youngest part of the Proterozoic Grit Unit, which is widespread throughout the Yukon.

The Devonian-Mississippian unit is overlain unconformably in the Mayo area by Triassic sediments.

A facies change to more limy rocks occurs along the east and southeast fringe of the Selwyn Basin. These carbonate rocks were deposited in shallow water along the margins of an emergent land mass which formed the eastern boundary of the Selwyn Basin during the Paleozoic era. The varieties of carbonate rocks

Figure 4
 GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC SECTION
 IN SELWYN BASIN



present include everything from reef limestones to limy argillites. In addition to the facies changes within the Paleozoic shale units, at least 4,000 feet of carbonate strata of Lower Cambrian to Ordovician age underly the Rogue River Group along the east and southeast margin of the Basin.

The relative sequence of various rock types within the Selwyn Basin is summarized in Figure 4, a diagrammatic cross-section of the Selwyn Basin.

A northwest-trending belt of small Cretaceous stocks of granodiorite to quartz-monzonite composition intrudes the Paleozoic shales through the northeast half of the Basin area. The Paleozoic shales have been moderately to tightly folded along vertical, northwest-trending axis, so that dips in general are quite steep throughout the area. This northeast-southwest shortening, coupled with the presence of the belt of intrusions, suggests that the northeastern part of the Basin may be underlain by a deep-seated hinge zone in the crust.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

(a) Mineral Deposits

Two major and numerous minor mineral occurrences have been found in the Selwyn Basin area. The two main mineral occurrences, the Tom Property and the Canex-Placer deposit, are strataform lead-zinc occurrences which may be sedimentary in origin. Most of the minor occurrences are vein or skarn deposits, many of which show a close relationship to Cretaceous intrusives. The strataform lead-zinc deposits have the best potential for economic tonnage, therefore, proposed exploration will be designed to search for similar targets. Locations of mineral deposits are shown in Figure 5.

The Tom Property was discovered in 1951 by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting. The deposit was explored between 1951 and 1953 with 17,834 feet of drilling in 36 holes, which outlined 10.5 million tons averaging about 5% zinc. The property was idle until 1967, when surface studies resumed. A further 5,500 feet was drilled on surface in 1967 and 5,100 feet in 1968. Between 1969 and 1971, a total of 6,190 feet of drifting and about 10,000 feet of underground drilling was completed. Recent, unconfirmed reports indicate reserves to now be in the order of 20-30 million tons.

Host rocks are finely banded cherty argillites and siliceous fragmentals, now thought to be near the base of Devonian-Mississippian units. The local structure is a plunging anticline. Mineralization is found in two zones - East and West. The East Zone is considered by company geologists to be a mineralized fault which cuts the bedding at a small angle. It lies on the east limb of the major anticline. The West Zone is a simpler concordant replacement in a barite-rich limestone. Widths range from 50 to 125 feet in the West Zone and 10 to 60 feet in the East Zone. Mineralization consists of galena, white sphalerite and

pyrite, which occur both as massive, fine-grained lenses and as thin laminations.

The Canex-Placer deposit was discovered during the 1972 season as a result of geochemical exploration work carried out by Canex during the previous three years. Only preliminary trenching has been done on the property and the geologic setting is not completely understood.

The mineralization of the Canex-Placer deposit is fine-grained and conformable with the bedding of the silty limestone host rock in which it occurs. The age of the host rocks have tentatively been determined by the Geological Survey to be Lower Ordovician. Lithologies present in the vicinity of the mineral deposit include bedded chert, limy shale and quite pure, black crystalline limestone. Some of the rock types that occur in the trenches are transitional to nodular limestones of Upper Cambrian to Lower Ordovician age (Unit 7b) and on this evidence the mineralization is thought to be located close to the contact between that unit and Unit 18b, which is undivided Rogue River Group and Devonian-Mississippian.

(b) Selection of areas for Reconnaissance Coverage

The Paleozoic shales of the Selwyn Basin outcrop over an area of approximately 12,000 square miles. A proper approach to exploration, therefore, will require the outlining of certain areas within the basin that may be more favourable for the deposition of sedimentary types of deposits. In spite of the fact that detailed geologic information is lacking for much of the Basin Area, some tentative generalizations can be made which will help to define priority areas to be covered.

Proximity to Paleozoic shorelines may be the most important single criteria in outlining areas for exploration coverage, since these shoreline areas would tend to have a greater variety of physical and chemical environments, thus providing better chances of creating the right environment for the deposition of a sedimentary base metal deposit. Facies changes to carbonate from shale also occur near the margins of the basin, and both the Tom Deposit and the Canex-Placer deposit occur in limy rocks. Both of these deposits also lie within 10 miles of the edge of the basin.

The belt of small Cretaceous intrusive stocks trending through the northeast flank of the area would not directly influence the deposition of a syngenetic metal concentration in the Paleozoic sediments. However, this belt of intrusives, as a whole, is still important since it may indicate a "hinge zone" between adjacent plates in the crust, or may possibly mark the presence of a major rift lying beneath the Paleozoic cover. Either of these possibilities would provide a plumbing system which could tap metallizing fluids from some deep crustal source. At the very least, the intrusions outline a belt through the basin which is more active tectonically and, therefore, more interesting from a metallogenic point of view.

It also must be considered that most of the stocks have an assortment of minor mineral occurrences associated with them, so the possibility of larger epigenetic mineral deposits directly related to the intrusive rocks cannot be ignored.

A very distinctive chert-pebble conglomerate unit which occurs widely throughout the Selwyn Basin may also be significant in indicating tectonically active areas within the basin. These conglomerates are predominantly made up of chert fragments derived from the Ordovician-Silurian Rogue

River Formation, which unconformably underlies the Devonian-Mississippian sediments in some areas. The outcrop pattern of these conglomerates shows no clear relation to the boundaries of the basin and the clasts are frequently large and angular, showing that little transport has taken place. The most probable explanation for these conglomerates is that they were formed along fault scarps where rapid vertical movement occurred. The conglomerate units may, therefore, be useful in indicating tectonically active areas within the basin.

The conglomerate units are obvious in physical appearance, outcrop well and can be easily identified and are, therefore, useful as a marker for the lower part of the Devonian-Mississippian unit.

CURRENT EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Current activity in the Selwyn Basin Area is centred around the Canex-Placer discovery at Summit Lake. A news release by Placer Development regarding the property stated that "A limited amount of hand trenching has exposed widths of significant mineralization up to 150 feet containing bands ranging from 10 to 30 percent combined lead and zinc, separated by lower grades. Individual five-foot samples assay as high as 40 to 50 percent combined lead-zinc". This news release precipitated a staking rush in the Summit Lake area which commenced during the last two weeks of November and is still in progress. Companies active in the area at the end of November, 1972, included Noranda, Cominco, Conwest, Texas Gulf Sulphur, Bethlehem Copper, as well as numerous smaller companies and syndicates.

Within the Summit Lake Area, Dynasty Explorations holds 160 claims in three groups, the Prevo, Pas and Gull claim groups which are well located on the favourable contact zone between Unit 18b and Unit 7b. A gossan and a mineral occurrence are reported to occur on the Gull claims but these could not be located by the author due to the deep snow conditions at the time of the visit.

A total in excess of 2500 claims had been staked in the Summit Lake area by the end of the second week in December, 1972.

Dynasty also holds two other properties in the Selwyn Basin, the Scot and Wil Groups.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

A proposed exploration program for the Selwyn Project, 1973 field season, will emphasize work within the following areas:

A. Properties

(1) Gull, Prevo, Pas Groups - Summit Lake Area

Linecutting, geologic mapping (1:400), prospecting and soil sampling on 200 x 400 ft. centres, will be carried out on properties held near the Howard's Pass deposit. Further geologic control over areas surrounding the properties can be carried out at scale 1:1320. Proposed grid locations for the Gull, Prevo and Pas claims are shown as Figures 6a, 6b and 6c.

(2) Wil Group - Mount Wilson Area

Geologic mapping and prospecting of known lead-zinc showings will be carried out. Previous work consisted of hand trenching of known occurrences by Hudson's Bay Mining. Widths of 5 to 10 ft. of massive lead-zinc sulphides in black shales were exposed.

(3) Scot Group

A limited diamond drill program, carried out to test zinc geochemical anomalies in excess of 50,000 parts per million in soils, failed to detect mineralization of economic significance. Further work will consist of X-ray fluorescence testing of black shales exposed on the property.

B. Outside Exploration

(1) Exploration Methods

Geology

The Howard's Pass deposit, discovered by Canex-Placer near Summit Lake, is conformable to bedding and strata-form and appears to be localized in a particular stratigraphic horizon, therefore, careful geologic mapping will be the most important exploration method. Regional mapping will be carried out over selected areas at a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile.

Geochemistry

Soil and silt sampling will only be of use as an exploration method if they are done under the close supervision of a competent geochemist. Fletcher and Doyle (1971) note that silts from streams draining mineralized ground on the Hudson Bay Tom Property averaged 10 ppm zinc if carrying waters had a low pH, but averaged over 200 ppm zinc where the pH was high. As well, false soil anomalies of high magnitude can be caused by a variety of physical and chemical conditions which occur in the area. In spite of these problems, geochemistry is still the most valuable exploration tool.

Known mineral occurrences in the area are very fine-grained and often difficult to see and, therefore, geochemical analysis should be done on all rocks containing visible pyrite. As well, rock chip samples should be taken at regular intervals across all exposures of the favourable 7b-18b contact interval. Placer have reported success in X-ray fluorescent analysis of all black shales. A portable unit for camp use was used to test all traverse samples, this method was particularly instrumental in contributing to the discovery of the Howard's Pass deposit. Dynasty plans to use the same X-FL technique in its program in the Selwyn Basin.

Prospecting

The inadequacy of regional geophysics and some geochem techniques places great importance on the value of careful prospecting. Prospecting crews will consist of an experienced prospector plus a third or fourth year geology student with at least two years of field experience, whose functions would include both soil sampling and geologic mapping. Both members of the prospecting crew will be made completely familiar with typical lead-zinc mineralization as found in the Selwyn Basin.

Geophysics

Government aeromagnetic coverage is lacking over much of the area to be covered. The Hudson Bay Property, which has been covered, has no aeromagnetic expression. It seems, therefore, that aeromagnetism can contribute little useful information to the regional exploration program.

Abundant graphite throughout the area rules out electromagnetic methods on the properties. The usefulness of gravity methods would be limited because the "target mineral deposit would be likely to have gradational boundaries. Uses of other geophysical methods are also limited and initially, at least, no geophysical work is contemplated for either property or reconnaissance work.

(2) Selection of Areas

Based on the geologic considerations discussed under "Economic Geology", the Selwyn Basin has been divided into three zones. (Figure 7).

Zone 1: This area includes the most favourable part of the Selwyn Basin, since it is close to the two known deposits, includes most of the "shoreline" area of facies changes, and includes much of the area thought to be most tectonically active. Most outcrops of Ordovician-Silurian age sediments probably lie within this area.

All of Zone 1 should be covered by reconnaissance mapping at a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile and geochemistry and should be thoroughly prospected.

Zone 2: Selected areas, such as known showings, geochem anomalies and gossans, should be re-examined and evaluated by further geochemistry, geologic mapping or prospecting.

A table of mineral occurrences found throughout the Selwyn Basin is presented below. Locations of such are shown on Figure 5. Also shown on Figure 5 are geochemical anomalies and gossan areas, discovered through regional exploration programs conducted in previous years.

TABLE I

LIST OF MINERAL OCCURRENCES IN SELWYN BASIN

<u>Number</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	
1.	Tungsten-copper skarn in Lower Cambrian carbonate.	
2.	<u>Canex Prospect</u> - Stratabound lead-zinc ore in limy argillite of probably Ordovician-Silurian age. Two major zones and several minor zones of mineralization outcrop over a total length of at least 12 miles. Limited cat-trenching that was done on the original discovery showings in September, 1972, reportedly exposed "several hundred feet" of 20-30% combined lead-zinc mineralization. Extensive exploration work on the prospect is planned for the 1973 season.	S
3.	Minor occurrence of galena and pyrite in a quartz vein cutting granodiorite.	✓
4.	Minor occurrence of galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite in quartz veins cutting granodiorite.	✓
5.	Reported occurrence of "massive lead-zinc float" (S. Blusson, pers. comm. 1972).	S
6.	Vein deposit with values in copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold.	✓
7.	Copper and molybdenum bearing skarn.	C
8.	Small copper-bearing skarn zone in Ordovician-Silurian sediments on the margin of a small stock.	C
9.	Zinc and copper occur in a pyritized hornfels zone on the contact of a stock.	C
10.	Stock work scheelite occurrence in granodiorite stock. Veins with sulfosalt minerals occur nearby in Ordovician-Silurian sediments.	C
11.	Veins with values in silver, lead, and zinc occur within the Itsi stock.	✓
12.	Significant values in lead, zinc, silver and copper occur over a width of 10 ft. and a length of at least 800 ft. in a shear zone cutting hornfelsed sediments.	✓
13.	Small quartz vein occurrence discovered by the G.S.C.	

14. Box and May Claims - Silver, lead, zinc, copper, and gold occur in silicified zones in black cherts close to the contacts of a dacite dike. Phelps Dodge explored the property with 1200 ft. of drilling during 1971. ✓
15. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occur on joint fractures and weakly disseminated in a granodiorite stock.
16. Lad Claims - Numerous silver, lead and zinc bearing veins occur on the property. Investigated extensively by Atlas Explorations during 1968 and 1969. ✓
17. Silver, lead and tin bearing vein deposit in Ordovician-Silurian sedimentary rocks close to the contact of a Cretaceous stock. C
18. Sparse chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization occur in a large skarn zone on the contact of a small Cretaceous stock. C
19. Several small showings of molybdenite, chalcopyrite and possibly galena occur near the margins of the granodiorite stock. C
20. Weak zinc mineralization occurs in pyritiferous black shales and cherts.
21. Greg-Plata-Inca Claims - Numerous silver-lead veins discovered by Atlas Explorations in 1967. Six holes drilled by Dynasty Explorations during 1972 with further work planned for 1973. ✓
22. Numerous small molybdenite-scheelite-chalcopyrite occurrences on the contacts of a Cretaceous syenite stock. C
23. Scot Claims - An extensive zinc geochemical anomaly discovered by Atlas Explorations during 1967 was investigated by 4 diamond drill holes during 1972. Drill holes intersected black shales and cherts with very high geochemical background in zinc, molybdenum and vanadium. Values for these three elements ranged up to 1%, 0.1% and 0.3%, respectively, over significant stratigraphic widths. It is felt that the possibilities for economic grades of mineralization on the property, have not been completely eliminated.

24. Small veins with realgar and pyrrhotite.
25. Sphalerite float occurs in a limy barite talus slope. A large zinc geochem anomaly occurs down-slope from the Talus exposure.
26. Two minor mineral showings occur in the vicinity: C
 - (1) A small pyrrhotite skarn with associated chalcopyrite, and
 - (2) Gold-bearing arsenopyrite veins cutting pegmatite.
27. Mactung Deposit - Scheelite and chalcopyrite occur in a pyrrhotite-diopside-wollastonite skarn developed in Ordovician and Cambrian limy argillites. The main mineralized section is 400 ft. thick, 3000 ft. long and extends down-dip for at least 1000 ft. The deposit is reported to contain 2 million tons grading 0.9% WO_3 or a much larger tonnage of lower grade material.
28. Tom Deposit - This large strataform lead-zinc deposit contains at least 5.1 million tons of ore grading 8% lead, 8% zinc and 2.7 oz/ton in silver. The galena and sphalerite occur in a barite rich limestone amid host rocks which are predominantly black argillites and chert-pebble conglomerates. The host rocks are Mississippian in age.
29. Minor sphalerite occurs in black pyritiferous shales.

Zone 3: This is thought to be the least favourable part of the Selwyn Basin. No work should be done right now.

It cannot be emphasized too much that these limits on the areas to be covered are tentative only and are based on very limited understanding of the region. The exploration program should be flexible enough to accommodate to any changes in interpretation as new information accumulates during the season.

Follow-up work on Zone 2 "hot spots" should proceed concurrently with the grass-roots prospecting of the Zone 1 area.

PROJECT CREW REQUIREMENTS

Duties

Party Chief -
Project Geologist

Reconnaissance mapping and examination of old showings and new discoveries. Responsible for all phases of project.

Property Geologist

Mapping of claim groups. Can be an experienced fourth year student.

Geological Field
Assistant

A minimum of two field assistants will be required, one for soil sampling on the properties and one for soil sampling, prospecting and limited mapping of reconnaissance areas.

Prospecting Crews

At least two prospecting crews will be needed to cover the area in an adequate manner. Each crew should consist of one thoroughly experienced prospector and one helper who could be a junior geology student or a man hired locally in the Yukon.

Cook

A cook will be used at the property-base camp.

Helicopter Crew

A helicopter will have to be based at the camp to supply property camps, move prospecting crews, set out and pick up reconnaissance personnel, etc.

Contract Linecutting
Crew

A four-man crew will be required for line cutting on the properties and staking claims as necessary.

PROPOSED BUDGET

The budget assumes a four month program with prospecting crews working only three months. It assumes that two more claim groups will be staked, making a total of six properties, which will have linecutting, soil sampling and geologic mapping done on them. It assumes that a Bell 47 or equivalent helicopter will be based on the project for the entire season. The property crews (other than linecutters) will assist with the reconnaissance work when work on properties is completed.

BUDGET SUMMARY

(1) <u>Property Exploration</u>		
(a) Prevo Claims	18,600	
(b) Gull Claims	21,400	
(c) Pas Claims	15,400	
(d) Wil Claims	<u>10,000</u>	\$ 65,400
(2) <u>Property Acquisition</u>		\$ 8,000
(3) <u>Outside Exploration</u>		
(a) Prospecting	9,200	
(b) Geochemistry	25,000	
(c) Geologic Mapping	13,000	
(d) Camp Support	8,400	
(e) Transportation	62,700	
(f) Field Supervision	<u>4,000</u>	
	Direct Costs	122,300
(g) Expediting at 2%	2,446	
(h) Head Office Administration at 10%	<u>12,230</u>	<u>\$136,976</u>
	TOTAL	<u><u>\$210,376</u></u>

BUDGET NOTES

Phase I

1. PROPERTY EXPLORATION

(a) Prevo Mineral Claims

(1)	Linecutting - 32 miles @\$100/mi. Contract time est. 16 days		\$ 3,200
(2)	Geochemical Soil Sampling: 32 line miles @ 100 ft. stations = 1800 samples. Wages, 1 field Assistant for 18 days \$ 200 = 3600	600	
	Analysis @ \$3.50 /sample	<u>6,300</u>	\$ 6,900 3.6 <u>3,300</u>
(3)	Geological Mapping: Wages, 1 Geol. -2 weeks Materials, supplies Drafting, data compilation	700 200 <u>300</u>	\$ 1,200
(4)	Camp Support: 7 men, 16 days @\$10/man/day		\$ 1,100 ✓
(5)	Transportation: 'Beaver' support - 4 trips, 200 miles return @\$1/mile	800	
	Helicopter support - Est. 15 hrs. @\$150/hr.	<u>2,250</u>	\$ 3,050 ✓
(6)	Field Supervision - Est.		\$ <u>700</u> ✓
		Direct Costs	\$16,150
(7)	Expediting from Ross River base pro-rated charges		\$ 807 ✓
(8)	Head Office Administration at 10%		\$ <u>1,615</u> ✓
		TOTAL	\$18,572

Say - \$18,600
21,400
15,400
\$ 55,400

1. Property Exploration (Continued)

(b) Gull Mineral Claims

(1)	Linecutting - 40 miles @\$100/ mile Contract time est. 20 days		\$ 4,000
(2)	Geochemical Soil Sampling: 40 line miles @ 100 ft. stations = 2000 samples Wages, 1 field assistant for 20 days Analysis @\$3.50/sample	700 <u>7,000</u>	\$ 7,700
(3)	Geologic Mapping: Wages, 1 Geol. -2 weeks Materials, supplies Drafting, data compilation	700 200 <u>400</u>	\$ 1,300
(4)	Camp Support: 7 men, 20 days @\$10/man/day		\$ 1,400
(5)	Transportation: 'Beaver' support - 6 trips, 200 miles return @\$1/mile Helicopter support: Est. 15 hrs. @\$150/hr.	1,200 <u>2,250</u>	\$ 3,450
(6)	Field Supervision - Est.		\$ <u>700</u>
	Direct Costs		\$18,550
(7)	Expediting from Ross River base pro-rated charges		\$ 920
(8)	Head Office Administration @ 10%		\$ <u>1,855</u>
	TOTAL		\$21,333
	Say -	\$ <u>21,400</u>	

1. Property Exploration (Continued)

(c) Pas Mineral Claims

(1)	Linecutting - 25 miles @\$100/mile contract time est. 13 days		\$ 2,500
(2)	Geochemical Soil Sampling: 25 line miles @ 100 ft. stations - 1250 samples Wages, 1 field assistant for 14 days	500	3 000
	Analysis @\$3.50/sample	<u>4,400</u>	\$ 4,900
(3)	Geological Mapping: Wages, 1 Geol. - 2 weeks Materials, supplies Drafting, data compilation	<u>700</u> 200 <u>300</u>	\$ 1,200
(4)	Camp Support: 7 men, 14 days @\$10/man/day		\$ 980
(5)	Transportation: 'Beaver' support - 4 trips, 200 miles return @\$1/mile	800	
	Helicopter support - Est. 15 hrs. @\$150/hr.	<u>2,250</u>	\$ 2,050
(6)	Field Supervision - Est.		\$ <u>700</u>
	Dirct Costs		\$13,330
(7)	Expediting from Ross River base pro-rated charges		\$ 666
(8)	Head Office Administration @ 10%		\$ <u>1,333</u>
	TOTAL		\$15,329
	Say - \$	<u>15,400</u>	

(d) Wil Mineral Claims

(1)	Geochem Soil Sampling		\$ 3,000
(2)	Geologic Mapping		\$ 2,000
(3)	Prospecting		\$ 2,000
(4)	Camp Support		\$ 1,000
(5)	Transportation		\$ <u>2,000</u>
	TOTAL		\$10,000

2. PROPERTY ACQUISITION

Additional staking based on results
from 1973 regional program,
Estimated 200 claims at a cost of
\$40/claim

8,000

3. OUTSIDE EXPLORATION

(a) Prospecting

Wages:

2 prospectors for 3 months
@ \$700/month 4,200

2 helpers for 3 months
@\$600/month 3,600

Supplies - estimate 400

Assays - estimate 1,000 9,200

(b) Geochemistry

Wages: 2 samplers for 4 months
@\$700/month 5,600

Supplies - estimate 400

Analysis: 500 samples @\$3.50
per sample 17,500

Geochemical consultants fees:
Assume 10 days @\$150/day 1,500 25,000

(c) Geologic Mapping

Wages: Project Geol. 6 months
@\$1400/month 8,400

Geol. field assistant
4 months @\$800/month 3,200

Supplies - estimate 400

Drafting, data compilation 1,000 13,000

(d) Camp Support

Groceries & camp supplies and
cooks wages - @\$10/man/day x
840 man-days 8,400

3. Outside Exploration (Continued)

(e) Transportation

(a) Beaver - round-trip distance to Ross River will average about 200 miles.

Supplies, mob. & demob.

5 trips/month = 20 trips

20 round-trips x 200 x \$1.00 4,000

(b) Helicopter - Bell 47

3 hrs/day x 120 days x

\$140/hr. less helicopter

hours allotted to properties 44,000

Cost of fuel - 180 drums

@\$40 each 7,200

Fuel Haul 6,000

61,200

(c) Scheduled airline fares, freight charges to get gear from Vancouver, etc. approximately

1,500

\$ 62,700

(f) Field Supervision - estimate

\$ 4,000

Direct Costs

\$122,300

(g) Expediting from Ross River Base at 2%

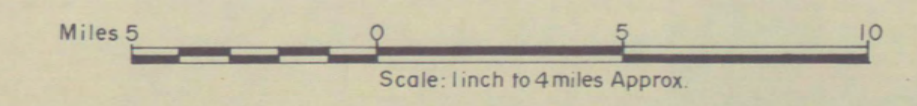
\$ 2,446

(h) Head Office Administration at 10%

\$ 12,230

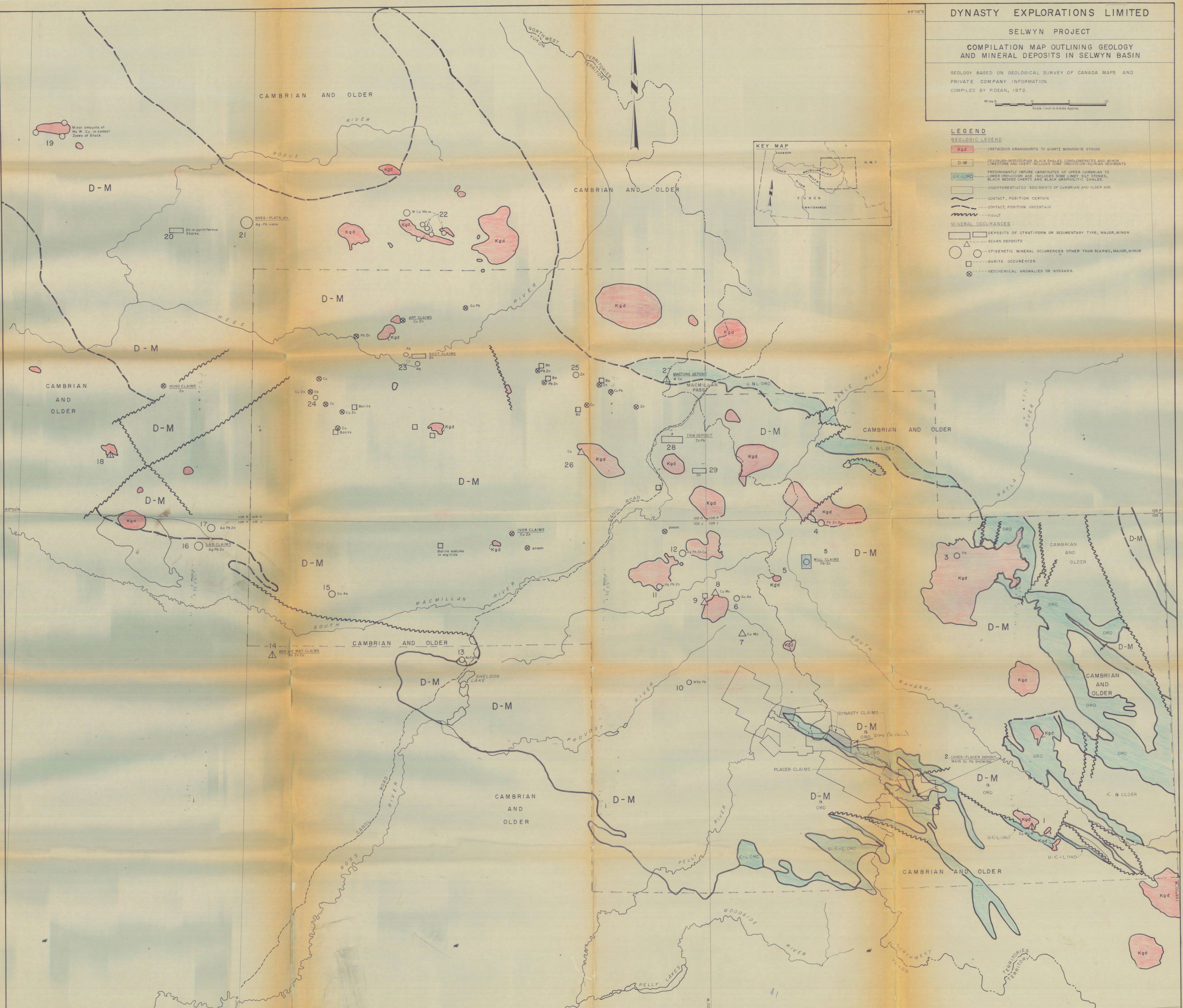
\$136,976

GEOLOGY BASED ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS AND PRIVATE COMPANY INFORMATION.
COMPILED BY P. DEAN, 1972.



LEGEND

- GEOLOGIC LEGEND:**
- Kgd** - CRETACEOUS GRANODIORITE TO QUARTZ MONZONITE STOCKS
 - D-M** - DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN BLACK SHALES, CONGLOMERATES AND MINOR LIMESTONE AND CHERT, INCLUDES SOME OROVICAN-SILVIAN SEDIMENTS
 - U.E.-LORD** - PREDOMINANTLY IMPURE CARBONATES OF UPPER CAMBRIAN TO LOWER OROVICAN AGE, INCLUDES SOME LIMY SILT STONES, BLACK BEDED CHERTS AND BLACK GRAPHOLITIC SHALES
 - UNDIFFERENTIATED SEDIMENTS OF CAMBRIAN AND OLDER AGE
 - CONTACT, POSITION CERTAIN
 - CONTACT, POSITION UNCERTAIN
 - FAULT
- MINERAL OCCURRENCES:**
- DEPOSITS OF STRATIFORM OR SEDIMENTARY TYPE, MAJOR, MINOR
 - △ SCARN DEPOSITS
 - EPIGENETIC MINERAL OCCURRENCES OTHER THAN SCARNS, MAJOR, MINOR
 - BARITE OCCURRENCES
 - ⊗ GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES OR GOSSENS



Minor amounts of Mo, W, Cu in contact zones of Stock.

20 Zn in pyriticiferous shales.
21 GREG-PLATA, etc. Ag-Pb veins

ANT CLAIMS Cu Zn
SCOT CLAIMS Zn

IVOR CLAIMS Cu Zn
Barite nodules in argillite

DYNASTY CLAIMS
PLACER CLAIMS

2. GANEX-PLACER DEPOSIT
MAIN Zn Pb SHOWING