DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
330-355 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

PLAN FOR YUKON LEAD-ZINC EXPLORATION

Encouraged by favourable geological information, Dynasty Explorations and Atlas Explorations have staked three properties comprising 128 claims within the southern portion of the Selwyn Basin, Yukon. The Gull, Prevo and Pas groups are contiguous to Placer's recently announced lead-zinc discovery.

Since the discovery by Hudson Bay Mining Corporation of the Tom stratiform lead-zinc deposit in 1951, the Selwyn Basin in eastern Yukon had received little exploration attention until this year. Placer Development Ltd. recently reported what appears to be another major find with exposed widths of up to 150 feet of 10 to 30 percent combined lead and zinc.

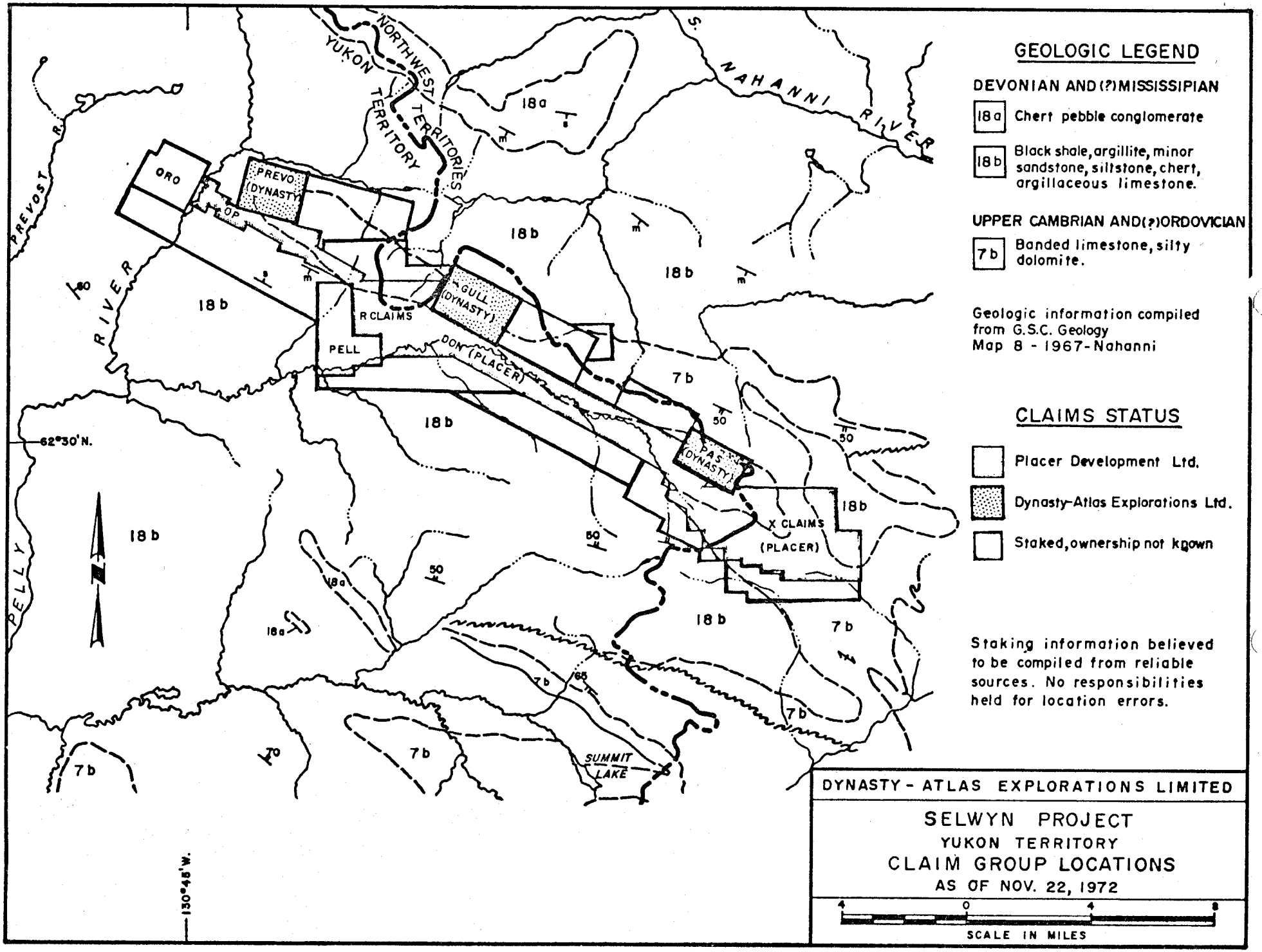
The Selwyn Basin sediments outcrop in a northwest-trending belt two hundred miles long and at least fifty miles wide. Since 1968 Atlas Explorations has been participating in regional exploration programs throughout the northern part of the Selwyn Basin. Emphasis has been on the discovery of lead-zinc geochemical targets on which extensive follow-up exploration is planned for 1973.

Dynasty and Atlas are currently completing plans for their largest lead-zinc exploration effort conceived to date in the Yukon Territory.

Three major and proven lead-zinc provinces in the eastern Yukon will be extensively explored by Dynasty and Atlas during 1973. The recently conceived Selwyn Project will be active, based on renewed interest in the potential for economic lead-zinc mineralization within the Mid-Palaeozoic sediments of the eastern Yukon. Exploration under new, as well as existing joint ventures with other companies, will take place on 4 specific properties in the Anvil area, where diamond drill testing of geophysical targets will continue. Follow-up exploration is also planned for the Tintina Project south of Ross River, where two programs involving geochemical reconnaissance and follow-up of previously defined geochemical anomalies and sulphide occurrences will be carried out.

R.E.G. Davis
Executive Vice-President

November 27th, 1972


NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
YUKON TERRITORY
S. NAHANNI RIVER
PREVOST R.
PELLY R.
PELLY RIVER
ORO
PREVO (DYNASTY)
LOP
GULL (DYNASTY)
R CLAIMS
PELL
DON (PLACER)
PAS (DYNASTY)
X CLAIMS (PLACER)
SUMMIT LAKE
62°30'N.
130°48'W.
18a
18b
7b
50
65
GEOLOGIC LEGEND
DEVONIAN AND (?) MISSISSIPIAN
18a Chert pebble conglomerate
18b Black shale, argillite, minor sandstone, siltstone, chert, argillaceous limestone.
UPPER CAMBRIAN AND (?) ORDOVICIAN
7b Banded limestone, silty dolomite.
Geologic information compiled from G.S.C. Geology Map 8 - 1967 - Nahanni
CLAIMS STATUS
Placer Development Ltd.
Dynasty-Atlas Explorations Ltd.
Staked, ownership not known
Staking information believed to be compiled from reliable sources. No responsibilities held for location errors.
DYNASTY - ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
SELWYN PROJECT
YUKON TERRITORY
CLAIM GROUP LOCATIONS
AS OF NOV. 22, 1972
4 0 4 8
SCALE IN MILES

July 1st, 1973

Attn: R. E. Gordon Davis:

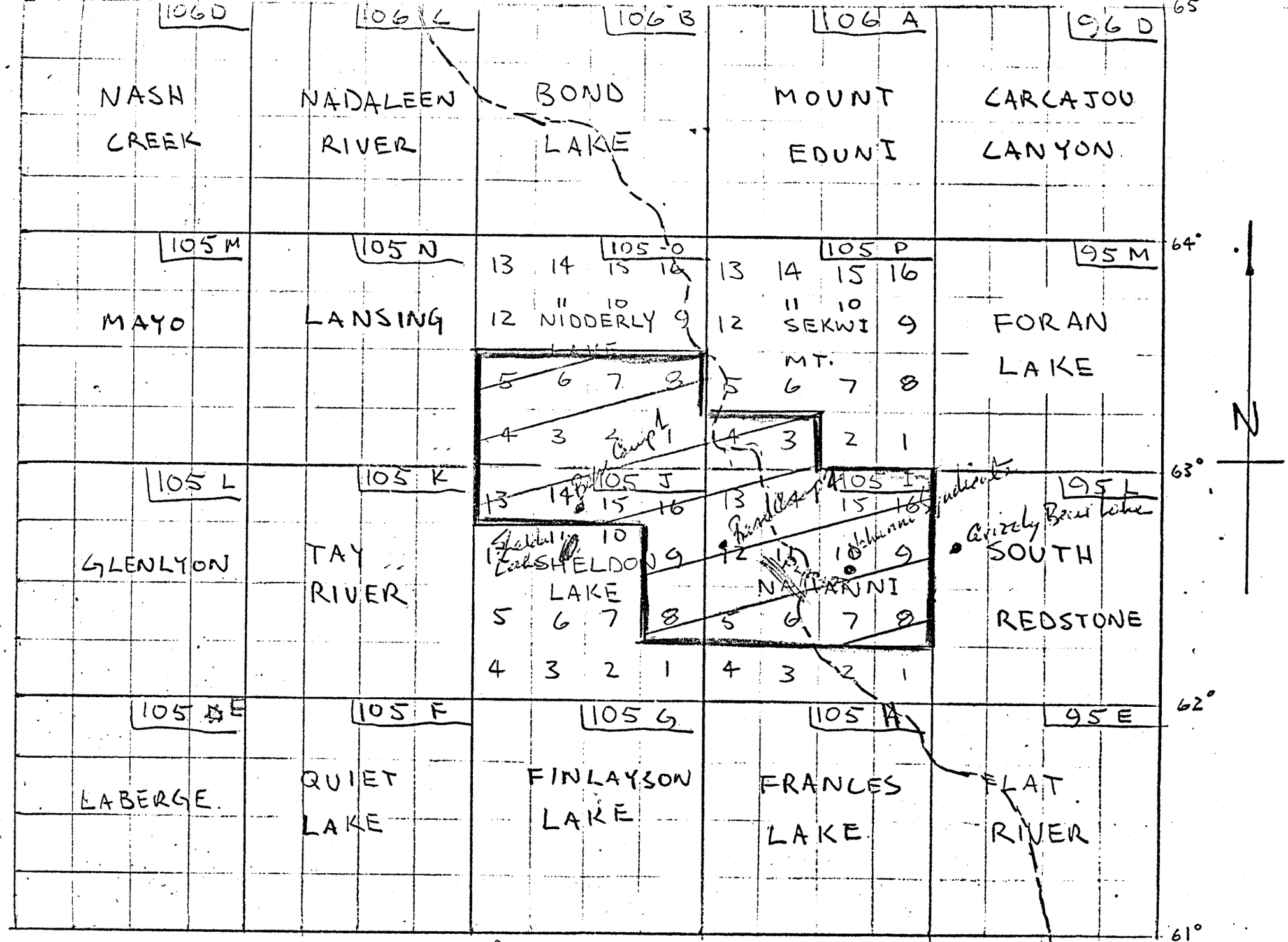
On June 29th and 30th Selwyn Project staked 32 claims in Map Sheet 105-I-11:

Staked on:

(1) Extensive gossans.
(2) Anglesite efflorescence on transported gossan determined by two stain tests for secondary Pb.
(3) No geochem results.
(4) Skid marks on gossan prior to our examination.

Enclosed one assay stub.

Colin Godwin


106 D
106 C
106 B
106 A
96 D
NASH CREEK
NADALEEN RIVER
BOND LAKE
MOUNT EDUNI
CARCAJOU CANYON
105 M
105 N
105 O
105 P
95 M
MAYO
LANSING
NIDDERLY LAKE
SEKWI MT.
FORAN LAKE
105 L
105 K
105 J
105 I
95 L
GLENLYON
TAY RIVER
SHELDON LAKE
NATLANNI
SOUTH REDSTONE
105 E
105 F
105 G
105 H
95 E
LABERGE
QUIET LAKE
FINLAYSON LAKE
FRANCES LAKE
FLAT RIVER
65°
64°
63°
62°
61°
N

July 13th, 1973,

Mr. Earl E. Curry,
Shield Resources Limited (N.P.L.),
9305 - 169th Street,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Earl:

Enclosed is a Selwyn Project progress report to late June which is mostly an outline of coverage to date, and shows good progress in obtaining expeditious results in a number of favourable areas.

There is also a more recent memo outling one claim group that has been staked, and we have subsequently received further word that three more claim groups have been staked, although we have no details.

I will be visiting the project this week-end and will get in touch with you within the next week or so to bring you more up-to-date.

Yours truly,

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED,

R. E. Gordon Davis,
President

REGD/mp
Encl.

SUMMARY REPORT TO DATE

Dynasty Explorations Limited
Base Camp 2,
Selwyn Project,
Ross River, Y.T.

June 25, 1973

ATTENTION: R. E. Gordon Davis

REGIONAL COVERAGE

Attached is a notated polaroid picture of Selwyn Project traverse and camp location plan. Areas outlined in red are described below:

Area 1

Largely covered by pre-1973 Dynasty-Atlas geochemical and geological programs. No immediate follow-up contemplated.

Area 2

15% of this area completed 1973 with regional geochemical and geological traverses and fly camps. 50% of geochemical results at hand and 50% eminent.

Area 3

Chopper hopping, traverse, and fly-camp coverage of 80% of this area this year. Approximately 20% of geochemical results at hand.

Area 4

Chopper hopping, 1973, coverage. About 300 samples from this area with results from the first 100 expected shortly. This area was given priority because:

(a) It is close to claim blocks including Placer Developments showing (Area 6), and

(b) It contains "Road River" and older edge of Selwyn Basin (currently considered favourable).

Area 5

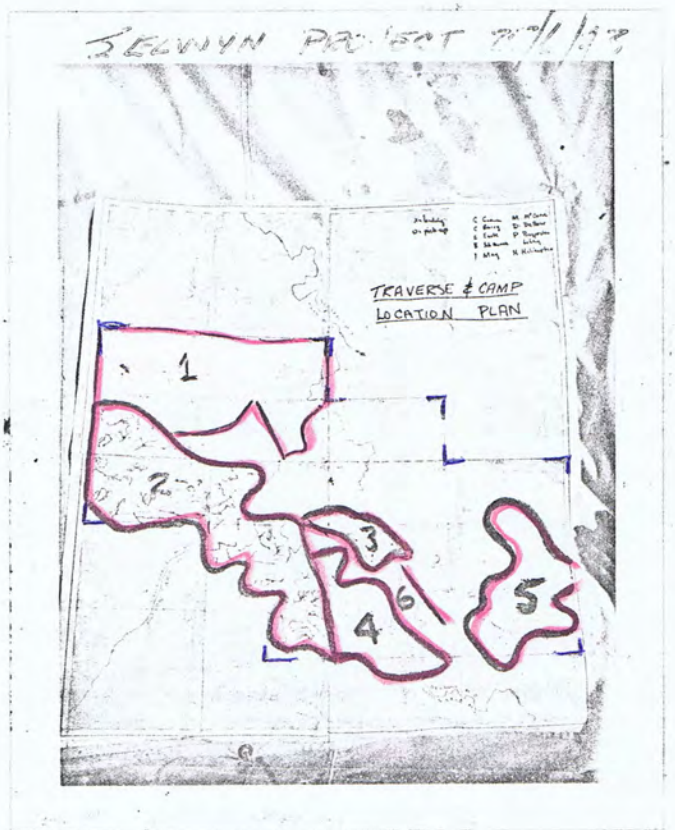
Chopper hopping, 1973, coverage. About 400 samples obtained from this area. No results at present. Coverage priority based upon:

(a) Occurrence of Units 7 and 10 (G.S.C.) (considered favourable) and an anticlinorium (including favourable) units and a wide selection of other ones) centred in Map 105-I-9.

(b) Competitive aspect of Nahanni Syndicate (managed by Clyde Smith) base camp on the same lake we have a propane and gas cache on (immediately southeast of the centre of 105-I-10). Many creeks sampled in Area 5 have been sampled and flagged by Nahanni.

Area 6

This area contains the Placer Development Pb-Zn showing which they are currently drilling. A large belt of claims surrounds their program in an area larger than shown by Area 6. This area has not been regionally samples



Traverse and Camp Location Plan

(corner of project area marked in blue)

PROPERTY WORK

Prevo Group

Six days work by Jack Curry and Doug McCune has completed general geological and geochemical study of this property. Further work will be guided by geochemical results from this initial program. Nothing of obvious interest was noted but geochemical results have not yet been received.

Gull, Dyn, Dee Groups

Work has just commenced on this property with two men. Work will be continued with four men in the near future.

BUDGET

Attached sheet outlines major budget items and spending seems to be in line. Chopper time will probably be over by a bit in June due to chopper hopping. Chopper hopping should enable us to get a large number of results soon that will aid in follow-up planning.

COMMENTS

Grizzly Bear Lake (95-L-12)- immediately east of 105-I-9 will possibly be a base for a lot of activity in the near future. Both Nahanni and Archer and Cathro may be working out of it. Some of the interest might be because it is on the southern projection of Godlin Lake Area. I do not have geological maps for this area but we do have 6 drums of gas on Grizzly Bear Lake. Do you think 3 or 4 days of chopper hopping from this lake might be productive? If you and our participants favour the idea, please bring the following on your next visit:

(1) Five copies - 95-L 4-mile topo sheets
(2) 95-L data from Archer and Cathro Inventory.
(3) The 16 claim maps for 95-L (must be ordered immediately).

I have not had a chance to discuss this with Jack yet but depending on follow-up priorities and the geological setting of this area, it may be within our capabilities.

SUPPLY TRIPS

This report should go out tomorrow on June 26th supply trip.

Our next supply trip is to be a split charter with Cominco on July 7th.

Pending interest of results, an additional chopper flight to the Canol Road may be made.

Colin Godwin
Project Manager

BUDGET
SELWYN PROJECT

(Major Budget Items May and June, 1973)

		Balance
MAY		
Chopper time used	16 hrs.	
Chopper time budgeted	16 hrs.	
		Nil
Truck rental (guess)		$ -200
Fixed-wing recce -fixed-wing budgeted		Nil
JUNE		
Chopper time (to June 24)	94 hrs.	
Chopper time budgeted	100 hrs.	
		Nil
Camp mobilization:		
Otter haul Base Camp 2 from Sheldon L.(est.)	$ 320	
Truck rental (guess)	$ 150	
May Budget	$470	
		Nil
Supply trips:		
Two Beaver trips Ross River to Base Camp 2(est.)	$ 360	
May budgeted	$ 180	
June budgeted	$ 720	
		$+ 540
	Overall credit	$ 340

August 7th, 1973,

Mr. Earl Curry,
Shield Resources Limited (N.P.L.),
9305 - 169th Street,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Earl:

Enclosed is a copy of the Selwyn Project progress report to July 28th, including a brief description of new claim groups and property work completed to that date. I have also attached a memo with respect to a possible option of the AJAX and JOY groups. These claims are not a top priority target and the Vendors are looking for a pretty rick deal so it is questionable whether a reasonable agreement can be negotiated.

I am forwarding a copy of these reports to Walter Clarke and will review the project with him August 10th.

Best regards.

Yours truly,

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED,

R. E. Gordon Davis,
President

REGD/mp
Encl.

cc: Mr. Walter Clarke

SUMMARY REPORT TO DATE

Dynasty Explorations Limited
Base Camp 2,
Selwyn Project,
Ross River, Y.T.

July 28, 1973.

ATTENTION: R. E. Gordon Davis

A. REGIONAL COVERAGE

Coverage for 105-I is essentially complete and should be complete by mid-August. Anomalies known to date will also have been followed-up by this time.

Results from some areas of low PH are difficult to interpret. These areas often correspond to large, rusty, pyritiferous zones associated with intrusives. Metal values in these environments are often low but because of the acid condition of these stream metals cannot be expected to collect in silts.

Reconnaissance chopper hopped samples in the staked belt to the east of Placer's Howard Pass showing yielded very anomalous geochemical values in silts, notably with lead values up to 1430 ppm. Geochem results indicate that prime ground related to the Howard Pass showing has been staked.

Chopper QFQ dinged its tail rotor on a chopper hopping traverse in map sheet 105-P-3 on July 20th. A search by Otter SUB and Jet Ranger DDH located it 1:30 a.m. on July 21st. QFQ was operational by the morning of July 22nd.

B. RECENT PROPERTIES ACQUIRED

1. GOS Group

32 claims (Gos 21 to Gos 52) were staked June 29th and 30th in N.W.T. in map sheet 105-I-11 centred at 62°34'N and 129°06'W. The group covered an acidic gossan that contained trace azurite and white coatings that stained positively to the potassium dichromate secondary lead test. 11 silt samples over 6 miles averaged: 88 ppm Cu, 510 ppm Pb, 2160 ppm Zn. Contour soil samples, gossan samples, rock samples and stream samples from the area were not anomalous. Consequently the claims have not been recorded. Apparently iron and copper can interfere with chromate tests for lead.

2. MS Group

50 claims (MS 10-21, MS 30-41, MS 60-73, MS 90-101) were staked July 7th in Y.T. on map sheet 105-J-16 centred at 62°45'N and 130°07' W. This group tied on to the north side of the FOX group staked January 1973 by Spartan and currently under option to Canex Placer Ltd. The FOX Group covers the southern side of a granitic stock, apparent in the field and marked by a G.S.C. magnetic anomaly. Pyrrhotite, scheelite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite, and soil anomalies in zinc and molybdenum have been reported from FOX Group. The MS-Group covers the northern part of the G.S.C. mag anomaly and covers a showing of minor bornite and pyrite in argillite discovered July 6th by G. Lishy. Several small showings of copper have since been found in the group. Other interesting features in the group include several gossans and some anomalies from preliminary geochem results. The area is unfortunately largely flat and swampy. Grid geochemical sampling, geology and limited prospecting has been just completed. Results are not at hand.

Favourable geochemistry would be usefully followed up with a mag. survey. Graphitic units might limit usefulness of I.P.

Canex have, since MS Group was staked, soil sampled the southern part of our group and spent at least three weeks investigating FOX Group.

The MS-Group should be considered to have been found by our prospector, G. Lishy, and he accordingly has an interest in it.

3. TAP Group

56 claims (TAP 21-76) were staked July 2nd. An additional 14 claims (TAP 100-113) were staked July 23rd. The claims are in Y.T. on map sheet 105-I-5 and 105-I-12 and centred at 62°28'N, 129°33'W. A chopper hopping located several silt zinc anomalies and a gossan with 22,000 ppm Zn. (very little lead). Additional staking was prompted by a silt zinc anomaly of 13,600 ppm. Barite, black shale and chert sequences occur in the general area. Results from most of the area surrounding the group and the grid over the group have not been received.

4. JOY and AJAX Groups

The Joy 1 to 16 claim group in Y.T. on map sheet 105-J-9 centred near 62°41'N, 130°07'W on a prominent granitic stock was investigated by Curry and Godwin in the company

of owner Jim Carson, Teslin, Y.T. Scheelite associated with regular and uniformly spaced quartz-sericite veins in a granitic stock is locally showy but assays are not good. Quartz-tetrahedrite veins(s) locally occur but are not apparently important. Northern contacts of the stock is locally skarny with limestone metamorphosed to diopside skarn. Only trace scheelite was discovered in the skarn. Carson undertook to further prospect the northern side of the intrusive, concentrating in the vicinity of a prominent gossan. Some shaly and limy rocks he found contained hydrozincite coatings. Variscite, a rare phosphate mineral, was also found. 32 claims, Joy 17 to 48, were staked July 7, 8, 12 and 16 to protect these showings. These claims surround on the west and north the original Joy 1 to 16 claim group.

14 claims, AJAX 1 to 14, were staked adjoining and to the southeast of the Joy 1-16 group on July 11 to cover a geochemical silt anomaly that roughly lined up with regional bedding trends in the area. Silt samples from this area had been taken by G. Lishy in June 1973.

A letter of intent between C. Godwin and J. Carson dated July 14, 1973, entitles Dynasty to first refusal on the Joy and Ajax claim groups until August 20, 1973.

C. PROPERTY WORK

1. PREVO Group

Recommended follow-up from the preliminary survey is:

(a) in northwestern corner of group, a small soil line grid 2000 ft. by 2000 ft. centred on S3C245S. Several stream values in the order of 160 ppm Cu, 16 ppm Pb, and 2,300 ppm Zn are of interest.

(b) in southeast corner of group a 3000 ft. by 3000 ft. grid with centre line from original fly camp site southeasterly to S3C261S. Best values in this area are: S3C261S - 104 ppm Cu, 46 ppm Pb and 1680 ppm Zn, and S3C259S - 8 ppm Cu, 210 ppm Pb and 2240 ppm Zn.

On assessment work commitment of $3,600 direct spending to date has been approximately:

Chopper	$ 700
Food & wages	600
Sample Analysis	500
Total	$1,800

2. GULL Group

Recommended follow-up from the preliminary survey is for the central part of the group. Specifically:

(a) hand trench in vicinity S3M505L (54 ppm Cu, 1680 ppm Pb, 2500 ppm Zn).

(b) establish 3000 ft. by 1500 ft. grid for soil samples on 200 ft. square net basis to cover general area from S3M505L to S3E502L.

(c) check fractional claim possibilities between DON Group (Placer) and GULL Group.

On assessment work commitment of $5,600, direct spending to date has been approximately:

Chopper	$ 800
Food and Wages	1,200
Sample Analysis	1,000
Total	$3,000

3. DYN Group

Recommended follow-up on DYN Group is minimal. One weak anomaly (S3M471L: 78 ppm Cu, 100 ppm Pb, 620 ppm Zn) should be examined with about three pits for geochemical profiles and orientation. The possibility of fractional claims between DON Group (Placer) and DYN Group should be checked.

On assessment work commitment of $2,400 direct spending to date has been approximately:

Chopper	$ 600
Food and Wages	600
Sample Analysis	500
Total	$1,700

4. DEA Group

Recommended follow-up on DEA Group is minimal. Six pits should be dug for geochemical profiles and orientation on a black shale unit stratigraphically immediately above the limestone in the area. Best values obtained have been: 114 ppm Cu, 34 ppm Pb, 1300 ppm Zn and 220 ppm Cu, 24 ppm Pb, 2,200 ppm Zn.

On assessment work commitment of $3,200 direct spending to date has been approximately:

Chopper	$ 600
Food and Wages	800
Sample Analysis	600
Total	$2,000

5. PAS Group

The PAS Group is the most encouraging property to date. Recommended follow-up is:

(a) topo control with chopper altimeter where geological cross-sections required.

(b) hand trenching in the vicinity of S3M760L (90 ppm Cu, 2400 ppm Pb, 640 ppm Zn) and S3M891L (120 ppm Cu, 2200 ppm Pb, 860 ppm Zn).

(c) A 4000 ft. by 3000 ft. grid to cover currently known anomalous belt.

(d) pending results from above, a low-key approach with view to participation with the following parties might be in order:

(i) GREEN EAGLE: LIN GROUP; especially southern border.

(ii) BELMORAL; CWT GROUP; especially western end.

On assessment work commitment of $3,200 direct spending to date has been approximately:

Chopper	$ 600
Food and Wages	800
Sample Analysis	600
Total	$2,000

D. CANEX VISIT

J. Curry and C. Godwin toured for several hours over surface showings by Placer geologist D. Howard.

The stratigraphic unit containing the lead-zinc mineralization lies immediately above a limestone-dolomite unit that is regarded to be a marker unit for the general area. Mineralization occurs as several beds (?) in stratigraphically overlying silty limestone in a unit that also includes siliceous mudstones, shale and phyllitic argillite. Surface weathering of mineral zones results in white outcroppings of "DRY BONE-TYPE ORE" and hydrozincite and other secondary lead and zinc coated rocks. In drilling the find they have trouble to about 100 ft. depth with soft-weathered ground. The most impressive surface showing contains visible galena and can be followed for about 1000 ft. along a ridge. Widths of this bed (?), where exposed, seem to be in the order of three feet (massive mineralization). Intense fold structures are probably important to ore-localization.

Two soil samples were taken from one locality within the drilling area. The sample from a two-inch depth ran: 110 ppm Cu, 4,600 ppm Pb, 9,800 ppm Zn; the one from a 9-inch depth ran: 110 ppm Cu, 2,850 ppm Pb, 9,000 ppm Zn. Depth to bedrock was about 2½ feet.

E. FUTURE WORK

Proposed property work, follow-up of Base Camp 2 (Cominco Lake) anomalies, Base Camp 2 reconnaissance and chopper hopping should be completed by mid-August. Tentatively, the last two weeks in August based out of O'Grady Lake would allow follow-up in that area. The first two weeks in September would allow follow-up along the Canol Road and completion of field work for the project.

C. Godwin

August 6, 1973

Dynasty Explorations Limited,
Base Camp 2, Cominco Lake,
Selwyn Project,

July 30th, 1973.

ATTENTION: R. E. Gordon Davis

RE: AJAX and JOY GROUPS

A. Recommend Ground optioned from J. Carson, Teslin, Y.T. because:

1. General anomaly with possible 2 mile x ½ mile size.

2. Geochem values:

(a) regional lead S3Y812S (7.0): 108 ppm Cu, 580 ppm Pb, 1240 ppm Zn.

(b) regional copper S3Y800L: 340 ppm Cu, 18 ppm Pb, 340 ppm Zn.

(c) regional zinc S3B1124R: 135 ppm Cu, 112 ppm Pb, 1600 ppm Zn, and S3B594S (6.4): 140 ppm Cu, 58 ppm Pb, 1860 ppm Zn.

3. Black shales collected by J. Carson gave the following geochemical responses:

Number	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm
S3B601R	3400	40	1780
S3B605R	1400	64	1260
S3B606R	950	64	2300
S3B609R	600	40	510

4. On trend FC23 geochem anomaly with 5 samples averaging over 2000 ft. sampled: 60 ppm Cu, 18 ppm Pb, 1360 ppm Zn.

B. TARGET - is sedimentary copper in shale.

C. FOLLOW-UP

1. Reasonable agreement with Carson which should:

(a) define area of agreement to be 2 to 3 mile radius around prominent stock of area.

(b) define work to be done next year.

(c) be almost free (say $50.00/claim that Carson staked plus assessment commitment), because WO_3 proposed not of interest at this time.

(d) Cut in G. Lishy to a minor extent.

C. FOLLOW-UP (Continued)

2. Additional staking to generously cover proposed grid area (see Property Map).

3. Geochem soil sampling on northeast-southwest lines 500 to 1000 ft. spacing, 100 to 200 ft. stations (roughly 30 to 60 line miles, and 750 to 1500 samples).

C. Godwin

August 6, 1973.

M E M O

August 7th, 1973,

TO: Colin Godwin

FROM: R. E. Gordon Davis.

Enclosed are rough maps showing claim outlines and general geology in the area of the Barrier Reef prospect on Goz Creek on map sheets 106-C-7 and 106-C-8 centred at 64°25'N 132°32'W. It would appear that the black marks on the claim map represent mineral occurrences(?). The showings appear to be in Devonian reefs roughly outlined by the diagonal cross hatch bounded on the south by Cambrian shales and to the north by shales of unknown age.

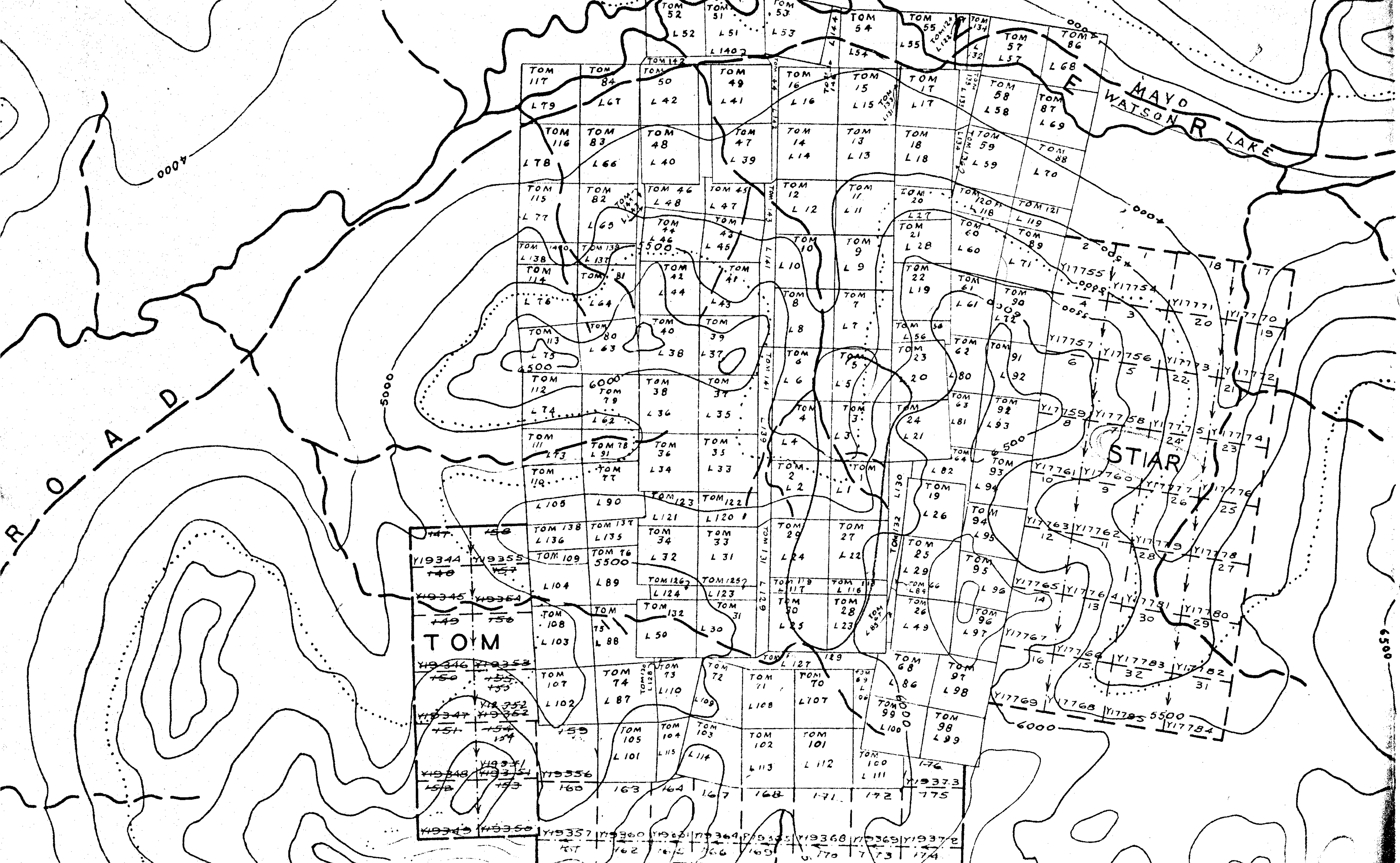
My suggestion would be to cache fuel at either Bonnet Plume Lake or Goz Lake which is at the head of Goz Creek on 106-C-9. I would think two days chopper recce between Dean's area and Bonnet Plume would be sufficient, with emphasis on geology and gossans, and the balance of four or five days spent in the Bonnet Plume - Goz area on geology and chopper hop geochemistry, although we know that Barrier Reef's program is basically silt geochemistry. Several of the claim groups surrounding Barrier Reef are available for purchase and I will try and determine which these are prior to meeting with Peter and you August 17th-19th. We can determine in more detail at that time the approach in the immediate Goz area.

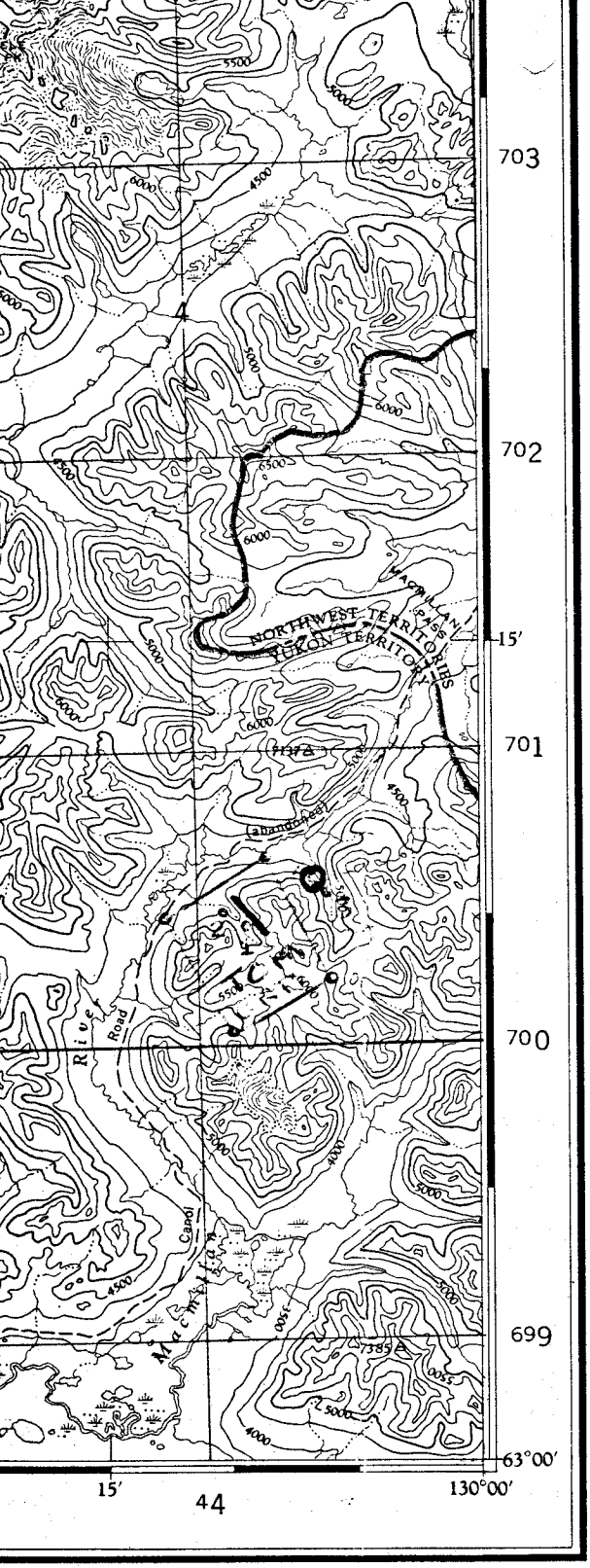
I met with Earl Curry last Friday and he said there was nothing pressing for Jack this fall so that he could be available for follow-up in September. You may discuss with him whether he would like a week off in late August. I would like to spend one day with him August 19th or 20th, about the time you would be with Peter.

Best regards,

R. E. Gordon Davis

REGD/mp
Encl.


ROAD
MAYO
WATSON LAKE
TOM
STAR
4000
4500
5000
5500
6000
6500



SAMPLE	Cu	Pb	Zn.	
1	220	32,800	1,160	H.B. SHOWING.
2				
3	74	20	156	NEAR TOM.
4	68	332	120	
5	192	300	196	

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION	100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION
9V	UA VA / UV VV 700 / 40

TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 1000 METRES

EXAMPLE: HORIZONTAL CONTROL POINT

SQUARE: Read letters of 100,000 m. square — UA

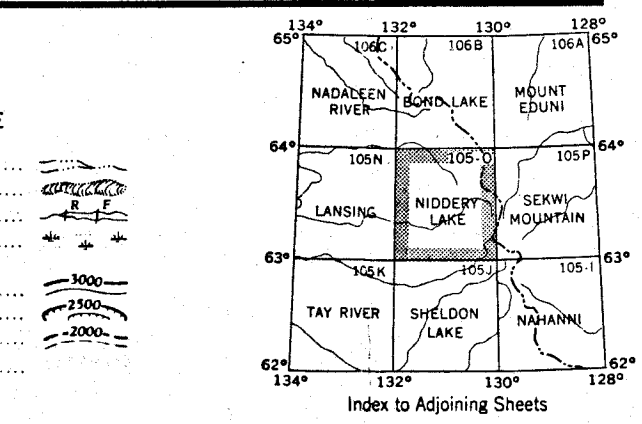
EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point. Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point. — 9 6 / 96

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point. Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point. — 3 9 / 39

MILITARY GRID REFERENCE UA9639 (to nearest 1,000 metres)

If reporting beyond 18° in any direction, prefix Grid Zone Designation as: 9VUA9639

TEN THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 9



Index to Adjoining Sheets

NIDDERY LAKE
105-O
EDITION 1 ASE

September 19th, 1973,

Mr. Earl E. Curry,
Shield Resources Limited (N.P.L.),
11th Floor, Petroleum Plaza,
9945 - 108th Street,
Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 2G6.

Dear Earl:

Enclosed is Godwin's latest report on the Selwyn Project which summarizes the extent of coverage this year and some recent property acquisitions.

His reference under General Comments - Keele Group- has been followed up to the extent that we have staked approximately 60 claims which should cover the favourable geologic section beyond Cominco's coverage and over which we have at least one anomalous soil sample.

There has also been some additional staking on the Sand and Gun Claims.

We look forward to reviewing the project with you once our compilation of data is complete.

Best regards.

Yours truly,

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED,

R. E. Gordon Davis,
President

REGD/mp
Encl.

SUMMARY REPORT TO DATE

Dynasty Explorations Limited,
Base Camp 3, O'Grady Lakes
Selwyn Project,
Ross River, Y.T.

September 12, 1973.

Attention: R. E. G. Davis

A. Regional Geochemical Coverage

Regional geochemical coverage for the entire Selwyn Project area is more than 85% complete. Details of coverage are estimated in table below.

Map	Hess Data	Selwyn Data		
		Chopper Hop	Traverse	Incomplete
105-O-1	80%	-	-	20%
105-O-2	50%			50%
105-O-3	20%	-	20%	60%
105-O-4	15%	-	80%	5%
105-O-5	100%	-	-	-
105-O-6	100%	-	-	-
105-O-7	100%	-	-	-
105-O-8	100%	-	-	-
105-J-8	-	5%	80%	15%
105-J-9	-	5%	85%	10%
105-J-13	-	-	80%	20%
105-J-14	-	-	75%	25%
105-J-15	-	-	75%	25%
105-J-16	-	30%	5%	65%
*105-I-1	-	10%	-	90%
*105-I-3	-	20%	-	80%
*105-I-4	-	5%	-	95%
105-I-5	-	50%	50%	-
105-I-6	-	90%	-	10%
105-I-7	-	85%	5%	10%
105-I-8	-	90%	-	10%
105-I-9	-	100%	-	-
105-I-10	-	80%	5%	15%
105-I-11	-	40%	50%	10%
105-I-12	-	70%	30%	-
105-I-13	-	60¢	35%	5%
105-I-14	-	75%	15%	10%
105-I-15	-	75%	25%	-
105-I-16	-	90%	10%	-
*105-P-1	-	5%	-	95%
*105-P-2	-	10%	5%	85%
105-P-3	-	80%	20%	-
105-P-4	-	65%	5%	30%

* Outside Project area

B. Recent Properties Acquired

1. Joy-Ajax Group

On Map 105-J-9, near 62°41'N, 130°07'W, consists of 62 claims and has been optioned from J. Carson, Teslin, Y.T. A detailed soil grid over the property has nearly been completed but the property has not been evaluated. The occurrence of variscite (a phosphate mineral) continues to intrigue me and samples have been collected to check for possible vanadium concentrations (since vanadium may associate with phosphate).

2. Sand Group

On Maps 105-I-15 and 16, near 62°53'N, 128°31'W, totals 48 claims. Preliminary soil grid geochemical results confirm the presence of anomalous zone. One zone, open on both ends, is about 1000 ft. long and averages 300 ft. in width. Higher values in this zone are in the order of 1000 ppm Pb and 2000 ppm Zn. A second zone, open because it occurs at the ends of two isolated lines, has a soil sample of 1700 ppm Pb and 1.7% Zn.

3. Gun Group

On map 105-I-15, near 62°53'N, 128°35'W, totals 78 claims that adjoin the Sand group on the west. A number of sphalerite with trace galena showings have been found by our prospector G. Lishy in this area. There are four main sphalerite showings. Three of these seem to be stratigraphically related indicating a mineralized zone about 1500 ft. in length. The thickness of these showings seems to be only a few feet but there may be a reefoid control that enhances the size possibilities.

C. Property Summary

The following table outlines the status of all work done on all properties related to Selwyn Project. Comment on final surveys is reserved until detailed examination of results is made this fall.

	Property (Claim Group)	No. of Claims	Map Sheet	Lat. (N)	Long. (W)	Property Reconnaissance: General Geochm	Property Reconnaissance: General Geology	Property Follow-up: Grid Geochem	Property Follow-up: Grid Geology	Remarks
Acquired Prior to Field Season	Prevo					x	x	Local Grids	-	Follow-up not evaluated
	Gull					x	x	Local Grids	-	"
	Dyn					x	x	Local Grids	-	"
	Dea					x	x	Local Grids	-	"
	Pas					x	x	Extensive Grid	x	"
	Tam					x	x	Local Grids	-	"
Acquired During Field Season	Tap	102	105-I-5&12	62°28'	129°33'	x	-	-	-	Not evaluated
	Gos	32	105-I-11	62°34'	129°06'	x	x	-	-	Not recorded
	Ms	50	105-J-16	62°45'	130°07'	x	-	-	-	Very little exposure mag. surv.predicated
	Joy-Ajax	62	105-J-9	62°41'	130°07'	x	x	x	-	Follow-up not evaluated. Vanadium to be checked.
	Sand	48	105-I-15&16	62°53'	128°31'	x	-	Incomplete Grid	Incomp. Grid	Not evaluated
	Gun	78	105-I-15	62°53'	128°35'	Very brief	-	-	-	3 sphalerite showings found by G. Lishy
		372								

D. General Comments

1. Approximately 375 B-2 chopper hours have been flown since May 22nd, 1973.

2. More than 13,500 geochemical samples have been collected by our 8-man team. These have all been analyzed for copper, lead and zinc; some have been also analyzed for tungsten.

3. Keele Group - A group of 50 to 100 claims has been staked by Cominco on maps 105-P-3 and 4, near 63°12'N, 129°30'W. Staking was done late August and early September this year. A showing noted by Morris and Godwin occurs near the contact of Road River (black, graptolitic, shaley limestone) and Sekwi formation dolomites. The showing consists of hydrozincite coatings on Road River shaley limestone over a probable stratigraphic thickness of 45 ft. Grade is not known but samples have been taken. Favourable ground appears to be available.

4. Stream pH testing is important in the project area and will aid detailed interpretation this winter.

5. Head and Crawford's secondary zinc test is a tremendous aid in prospecting.

6. I've enjoyed the summer largely as a result of an excellent crew on this project.

7. It's time to go home!

Colin Godwin,
Project Manager,

TELEPHONE 685-4331

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

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

SELWYN PROJECT

PROGRESS REPORT
JUNE, 1974

The initial mobilization of the Selwyn Project crew, from Vancouver to Ross River, took place on Monday, June 3rd. Personnel involved in the Selwyn Project during the month of June were as follows:

T. Adamson	-	Party Chief
L. McLennan	-	Geologist
S. Earle	-	Junior Geologist
D. Londry	-	Senior Sampler
D. Davis	-	Senior Sampler
F. Daly	-	Senior Sampler
G. Benmore	-	Junior Sampler
Robert Downs	-	Junior Sampler
Real Laurencelle	-	Cook

Near-flood conditions in the Pelly River washed away the ferry approaches at Ross River on the morning of June 4th, preventing us from proceeding up the Canol Road to our first base camp, located at Mile 250, until late in the evening of June 5th. The contract helicopter arrived from Whitehorse on the morning of June 6th, and actual field work began on that day.

Snow cover in most of the areas in which we had planned to begin working was unexpectedly deep and extensive. As a result, follow-up work on a number of 1973 geochem targets, and work on the Kee Group, which we had hoped to complete in June, has been postponed until some time later in the field season.

In place of the work that had to be postponed, some time was spent in reconnaissance silt sampling and also in an investigation of three magnetic anomalies, outlined on government aeromagnetic

maps, that occur in low areas of Map Sheet 105-J.

The reconnaissance silt sampling was carried out on a portion of Map Areas 105-J-14, 105-J-15 and 105-O-2, that had been missed during the 1973 sampling program. As a result of this year's recce sampling, one area, located about 4 miles east of the old Ivor Group, on Map Sheet 105-J-15, has geochem results which may warrant a further investigation later in the field season ("integrated value", in silts, ranging from 12 C2 to 14 C2).

The 3 aeromagnetic anomalies that were evaluated lie on Map Sheets 105-J-11 and 105-J-12. The first anomaly straddles Riddell Creek, just upstream from the Canol Road bridge. Outcrop is scarce and consisted only of black shales and cherts. A number of contour soil sample lines were run over the anomaly along both sides of the creek. Silts were collected from all drainages in the mag anomaly area. Geochemical results for copper, lead and zinc were all very low ("integrated values" generally "0", with a few isolated "2" results). No further work is warranted.

The second magnetic anomaly on which work was done is centred at 62°38'N, 131°30'W, just north of the shore of Dragon Lake. The anomaly is centred on a small quartz porphyry plug, which intrudes black to medium grey shales and argillites. Outcrop is locally abundant. No sulphide mineralization of interest was seen. Four lines of soil samples were run across the anomaly. Geochemical results for copper, lead and zinc are all generally low. No further work is indicated in this area.

The third magnetic anomaly that was investigated is located in map area 105-J-12, centred at 62°43'N, 131°32'W. This anomaly is underlain, on surface, primarily by limestones, shales and argillites. A few small outcrops of magnetic

amygdaloidal andesite were discovered within the anomalous area. All drainages in the area were silt sampled and soil sample lines were run across the mag anomalies. All geochemical results for copper, lead and zinc were very, very low.

Follow-up work was carried out in the following areas of anomalous geochemical values resulting from the 1973 sampling program:

105-J-15 - approximately 3 miles south of the old Ivor Group. Soil sample lines were run in the area of interest, the results of which were generally low with the exception of one isolated 102 "value". A silt "value" of 12 C2 was obtained from the same small north-flowing tributary from which a "value" of 12C was obtained in 1973. Outcrop is relatively abundant and consisted of only black shales and cherts. No continuing work is planned for this area.

105-J-13 - follow-up of a gossan area and a silt "value" of 22 C2 located in a S.E. flowing drainage on the east-central margin of the map area. There is no outcrop in the vicinity but the area is probably underlain by black shales and cherts. Soil sample lines were run over the possible source area of the gossan and of the original anomalous silts. A sample of gossan gave a "value" of 10C. All soil results are very low with a value of"0" except for a few scattered "2" and "4" results. No further work is warranted.

105-J-14 -follow-up of a number of anomalous silt "values" (10P, 8P, 8P) that begin abruptly in a drainage along the western margin of the map area. Two soil sample lines were run along each side of the anomalous drainage. Silt samples were collected from all minor drainages in the

anomalous area. All of the new sample results are very low ("value" of "0"). No further work is planned.

105-O-4 - follow-up of a "12P" silt in a small northwest flowing tributary to a larger northeast flowing stream, in the southeast corner of the map sheet. The area was carefully prospected. Contour soil sample lines were run. All minor drainages were sampled. One soil sample gave a "value" of "8C". All other soils, silts and rocks ran "0" or "2". The original anomalous tributary is underlain by and parallels a thin horizon of rusty weathering cherty argillite containing marcasite nodules. This horizon is bounded by clean, massive black cherts. No further work is warranted.

105-P-4 - follow-up of a "14P" silt (sample #S3E-1832) in the southwest corner of the map area. Work in this area was severely hampered by snow cover and only talus along the lower slope was accessible. Soil, silt and rock samples were collected for geochem analysis. Black andalusite hornfels and rusty weathering, light grey, hornfelsed siliceous argillite are the dominant rock types. One area in the basin had abundant talus of quartz-eye rhyolite, some of which was very altered and contained abundant pyrite. Numerous soil samples in this area were anomalous in lead ("values" 8P to 12P). Further prospecting should be carried out in this drainage and in the drainage immediately to the northwest, when snow conditions permit.

Follow-up work was also carried out in the following areas from which geochemical results have not yet been received:

105-J-9 - sphalerite breccia area (Area "A") and in the anomalous drainage just southwest of Area "A".

105-P-4 - an examination of the area immediately surrounding Mt. Christie, in the southeast corner of the map area, from which anomalous copper and tungsten (W by analysis this spring) silt results had been obtained.

105-P-4 - follow-up of a "14P value" silt result along the south boundary of the map sheet.

No mineralization of economic interest was seen in any of the above 3 areas. Geochemical results should be available from these areas very soon.

MS GROUP

Work on the MS Group proceeded slowly because of heavy snow cover on the higher slopes and in the timber. A fly camp was located on the property for the period June 13th - 24th. During this period a grid was established covering claims MS 10, 11, 30-41, for a total of about 15 line miles (400 ft. line spacing, 100 ft. station spacing). Soil sampling (≈ 700 samples) and a magnetometer survey were carried out on this grid. A reconn. geological map, at a scale of 1": ¼ mile was made of the claims and detailed mapping was done in the grid area. All claims were tagged. No mineralization of any economic significance was discovered. However, much of the area is overburden covered. Geochemical results are anticipated in the next few days.

TAP GROUP

A two-man fly camp was set out on the Tap Group on June 20th. This crew is laying out two detailed grids totalling about 16 line miles (400 ft. line spacing, 100 ft. station spacing) over the two main geochemical targets defined by the 1973 work (i.e. claims Tap 23-28, 37-42, 53-54 covered by one grid, and Tap 30, 32, 43, 45 covered by the other grid). Soil samples are being collected on all lines for analysis for copper, lead and zinc.

Numerous outcrop samples are being collected for rock geochemical analysis. Detailed geological mapping is being done in the grid areas. All claims are being tagged. This initial Tap Group program should be completed by about July 6th.

SAND-GUN GROUP

The three-man Sand-Gun crew (McLennan, Londry, Downs) moved onto the claim group on June 26th. The camp has been established within the Sand grid area. The initial emphasis on this project will be to extend the soil sample grid to define the limits of the lead geochemical anomaly and to carry out careful mapping, prospecting and possibly some hand trenching in the area of this anomaly.

PAS GROUP

The Pas Group base camp was established on June 28th. The contract helicopter is based at this camp.

The initial work on this property will extend the detail grid first to the east and then to the west, with subsequent soil sampling along the continuation of the favourable shale unit. The contract bulldozer (D6B) is scheduled to arrive on the property on July 3rd and will begin trenching across the main anomaly defined to date. Careful prospecting and soil and rock geochemical sampling will be carried out along the other exposures of the favourable shale unit in the northern sections of the property.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. Adamson

July 11, 1974

TELEPHONE 685-4331

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

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

SELWYN PROJECT
PROGRESS REPORT
JULY, 1974

Work progressed satisfactorily on all Selwyn Project programs during the month of July. There were no changes in project personnel during the month.

Geochemical results were received in early July from the following three follow-up areas on which field work was carried out in June:

105-J-9 - Sphalerite breccia showing (130°13'W, 62°32'N) and the anomalous drainage (18 C2) 2 miles southwest of the sphalerite showing.

The immediate showing area was carefully prospected. No other mineralization was seen. Two lines of closely spaced soil samples upslope from the showings did not return any anomalous values. Prospecting in the surrounding area did not result in the discovery of any significant mineralization. Some minor float of unmineralized dolomite-chert breccia similar to the showing breccia was seen. Soil and silt sampling in the area gave only scattered anomalous results (lead and zinc), mostly in silts.

The 1973 "18 C2" creek was prospected and silted in detail. The source of the anomalous copper and zinc silt values seem to be a rock unit of blue-grey quartzite containing minor limestone bands and nodular marcasite. No interesting mineralization was seen. Further prospecting along this rock unit is a low priority follow-up target.

105-P-4 - Mt. Christie (129°34'W, 63°01'N)
Analyses of some selected 1973 silt samples for tungsten defined an anomaly in a number of creeks draining the south half of Mt. Christie.

The area, one of about 100% outcrop exposure, was carefully prospected. The north half of Mt. Christie is underlain by a clean, fresh, medium grained granodiorite, contacting, to the south, very rusty weathering black andalusite shales and light grey, siliceous pyritic hornfels. No limy units or skarns were seen in the area. No tungsten mineralization was seen. Some silt and transported gossan geochemical samples gave anomalous tungsten values. These samples are all from areas very close to the intrusive-sediment contact. No further work is planned in this area.

105-P-4 - Follow-up of a "14P value" silt result in a drainage along the west side of the south boundary of the map sheet (63°00'N, 129°52'W).

The anomalous cirque is underlain by grey to black argillites and shales, some of which are pyritic and rusty weathering, along which has been intruded a number of sills of quartz-eye rhyolite. The sediment contacts with the sills are generally clean and sharp. In a few locations, the contacts are pyritic and slightly gossanous. The anomalous creek had heavy deposits of transported limonitic gossan. No mineralization was seen in the area. Soil, silt and rock geochemical sampling did not define any targets.

The following areas of follow-up of 1973 recce geochemical results were examined during the month of July:

105-I-6 - Follow-up of a "26CP2 silt value" in the east portion of the map sheet (62°23'N, 129°05'W). The area of interest is staked (Mor claims of Cream Silver Mines Ltd.).

There is no indication of any work being done on the claims yet this season.

The area is underlain by northwest striking, steeply foliated grey to black shales and argillites, some of which are calcareous or siliceous. Some very minor galena mineralization, occurring as very scattered small blebs or fracture planes in float of siliceous grey argillite, was discovered. Outcrop is relatively abundant. This mineralization was not seen in place. A number of soil and silt samples, anomalous in lead, occur in the area of the mineralized float and anomalous geochem values trend in a NW belt for about a mile to the NW of the float discovery.

105-I-7 - A silt "value" of "14 CP", ($62^{o}19'N$, $128^{o}37'W$). Outcrop is abundant in this area. The predominent rock type is steeply dipping, very pyritic grey to black shales. Minor quartzite and limestone units were also encountered. No mineralization of significance was seen either in place or as float. Soil sample lines were run along the base of slope in the basin. Only a few, scattered, very marginally anomalous lead results were obtained from these samples. No further work is warranted.

105-I-12 - A brief examination was made in the vicinity of reported "mineralized" argillite, at the head of the creek with a "value" of "20 C2", located at $63^{o}43'N$, $129^{o}40'W$. Outcrop exposure is abundant. The only mineralization seen was a narrow zone of thin, fine grained, pyrite lenses in a rusty weathering grey argillite. Pyrite was seen across a section of about 20 ft. An assay sample was taken of which the results have not yet been received. The surrounding area is underlain by dark shales and chert pebble conglomerate.

105-J-9 (62°35'N, 130°05'W). A moderate copper-lead anomaly in silts in the headwaters of the creek; rusty shales and cherts also anomalous in copper and lead, in this area; anomalous zinc values in silts further downstream.

The area was prospected and geochemical sampled in detail. The rocks seen in the area consist of a series of steeply dipping, alternating, rusty weathering blue-grey argillite, black chert and platy black shale. Outcrop is abundant. No sulphide mineralization was discovered.

All minor drainages in the area of interest were silt sampled. Base-of-slope soil sample lines were run along both sides of the main anomalous creek. Rock samples for geochemical analyses were collected from all rock units.

None of the new geochem samples were anomalous in lead. Some rusty weathering rock geochem samples of chert, shale and argillite, from the creek headwaters, gave marginally moderately anomalous results in copper and zinc. The creek downstream from the anomalous rock units is anomalous in zinc and, to a lesser extent, in copper. Base of slope soil samples downstream from the anomalous rock units gave no anomalous results. No further work is warranted.

105-I-6 - southwest of Summit Lake (62°17'N, 129°27'W); a number of moderate copper, lead and zinc anomalies in silts from creeks draining an area of shales, cherts and argillites (G.S.C. Unit 18) lying synclinally between exposures of limestone (G.S.C. Unit 7).

Outcrop is abundant. The area is one of complex folding. No mineralization of economic interest was seen. The only sulphide encountered was some minor fine-grained pyrite disseminated in a rusty weathing, blue-grey argillite.

Four soil sample lines were run across the area of interest. Rock geochem samples were collected from each rock unit. Drainages were silted at closer intervals than last year.

All lead results are low. Three areas of marginally to moderately anomalous copper and zinc values in soils, silts and rocks are low to moderate priority 1974 follow-up targets. One of the above areas is covered by the PRO claim group.

105-I-8 - Four areas of anomalous lead and, to a lesser extent, copper and zinc values, from silts in the south half of 105-I-8 (see map) have been prospected and geochemically sampled. Results are not yet available. Minor sulphide mineralization in quartz veins and in hornfels was seen. No mineralization of economic significance was encountered.

SAND - GUN GROUP

Work on the Sand-Gun claims, during July, was concentrated on the Sand Grid area. The grid was extended to cover from 34N to 56S. A strong, relatively linear, lead anomaly, in soils, traverses most of the grid area.

The grid area is underlain by a flat lying sequence, the upper unit of which is cross-bedded sandstone, underlain by dolomite, underlain by wavy-bedded limestones and, in turn, underlain by black shales.

The lead anomaly, for the most part, seems to be the reflection of a thin (?) extensive, conformable anomalous horizon in the upper part of the wavy-bedded limestone unit.

Outcrop is scarse in the anomalous area. The anomaly follows a line of groundwater seepages and gransported gossan occurrences.

Hand-trenching, in one area of the anomaly, has revealed a 2 ft. thick, vuggy, porous, limonitic horizon in the wavy-bedded limestone. A rock geochemical sample of this material ran 3500 ppm. lead. No sulphides were seen.

It is thought, at this point, that a number of short diamond drill holes, using a light, portable drill, would be the best way to evaluate the Sand Group lead anomaly.

Work is now being carried out, from the Sand base camp, in Area E (Sand-Gun report, Map 5) consisting of detailed prospecting and a small soil sample grid. When this work is completed, the base camp will move to the western Gun claims, from which work on Area B (detailed prospecting) and Area C (prospecting and a soil sample grid) will be done.

GULL GROUP

A two-man fly camp was established on the Gull Group on July 20th. This crew is extending the detail soil grid to the north, south and west (approximately 10 line miles) to define the limits of the main Gull soil anomaly (primarily lead). The soil sample results from the grid extension should be available by about August 10th.

PAS GROUP

The Pas grid has been extended to cover the southern, anticlinal limb of Unit 4 from the east to west margin of the claim group and also to cover the southern synclinal limb of Unit 4 in the NE corner of the claim group, east of the major NNE trending fault (see Pas Group Report, Map 2).

Reconnaissance soil, silt and rock geochemical sampling, over the large NW Unit 4 exposure, west of the fault, has indicated a number of areas in which detailed prospecting is required.

A strong lead-zinc anomaly, in soil, continues to the east margin of the claim group, along the southern belt of Unit 4. This eastern extension is essentially overburden covered. Scattered float of very good grade lead-zinc mineralization has been discovered in talus overlying this anomalous area. Bulldozer trenching is planned.

Soil sample results were disappointing on the southwest section of Unit 4, west of the fault. A few "spot" lead anomalies will be further investigated. No mineralization, in float or in place, has been found in this area.

Work in the Unit 4 section between the fault and Bear Creek is hampered by heavy talus cover. However, some good geochem results on line 12W (to 1% Pb in soil) and some scattered float of low grade lead mineralization in this area, suggests that a mineralized zone may extend under the talus cover. Some hand trenching is planned in this area.

Eight bulldozer trenches have been started on the Pas to July 28th. Initial trenching is a very slow process because of frozen ground conditions. Trenching began on July 5th, but has been hampered by a series of mechanical breakdowns (bulldozer out of service July 6th-8th, 15th-16th, 27th-29th).

The co-ordinates of the trenches started to date are as follows:

TR-P1	L 11+00E;	6+20 - 8+50S
TR-P2	L 20+00E;	3+00 - 8+00S
TR-P3	L 26+00E;	1+00 - 6+00S
TR-P4	L 32+00E;	B.C. - 4+00S
TR-P5	L 36+00E;	1+00N - 2+50S
TR-P6	L 40+00E;	2+00N - 2+00S
TR-P7	L 48+00E;	B.C. - 4+00N
TR-P8	L 6+00E, 11+00S to L 2+00E, 4+00S (north trending)	

Of the above trenches, only P2, P3 and P6 are completed and these trenches have been mapped and assay samples. In each of these trenches, zones of massive, laminated limonite-jarosite, interbedded with rusty, very broken, cherty mudstones were found to underlie the best lead values in soil samples. These very limonitic zones are in the order of 20 ft. - 40 ft. thick. Very minor galena "pebbles" were found embedded in massive limonite-jarosite in TR-P2. No other sulphide mineralization has been seen in any of the trenches.

The limonitic zones seem to be in the same stratigraphic position in Unit 4 as much of the Canex-Placer mineralization.

Trenching, mapping and assay sampling will continue in the uncompleted 5 trenches and 2-3 new trenches will be started in the east grid area.

MS GROUP

Anomalous soil values (Cu, Mo, W) are scattered throughout the MS grid area but form no well-defined follow-up targets. There is outcrop exposure in the area of many of the best geochem results. No mineralization of any economic interest whatsoever was seen on the property. No further work is warranted.

TAP GROUP

Steve Earle and Doug Davis completed work on the Tap Group in the period June 20th - July 4th.

The Tap Group is underlain by G.S.C. Unit 18 (Ordovician and/or Silurian), consisting in the Tap area of alternating beds of black chert, black shale, and light grey chert granule to pebble conglomerate. The most extensive unit, and the one that forms the main ridges in the vicinity of Tap #26 and #39, is a blocky, thick bedded black chert which is characterized by minor fracture

fillings of honey coloured barite. The apparent thickness of this unit is increased by at least one and probably several folds. Occurring wholly within the black chert is an up to 3 ft. thick bed, and several thinner beds, of grey weathering, black, very baritic limestone.

Adjacent to the chert is a unit of undifferentiated rusty weathering black argillite and black shale (400-500 ft. thick) with occasional jarositic alteration. To the north of this unit, shale and chert beds of lesser thickness alternate. Chert conglomerate outcrops to the north of the detailed grid area.

Strikes are generally close to 110° and dips are generally steep to vertical.

An almost vertical fault on Tap #26 and #39 is roughly perpendicular to bedding and has an apparent strike-slip movement of about 200 ft. Brecciation and any alteration is evident only in and immediately adjacent to the fault. Minor hydrogenic alteration was seen on some blocks of brecciated baritic limestone.

Detailed soil sample grids were established over the two best geochem targets defined by the 1973 work (Grid 1 covering parts of Tap #23 to #28, #37 to #42 and #53-#56, and Grid 2 over parts of Tap #30, #32, #43, #45). Line spacing was 400 ft. and sample spacing was 100 ft. Geochemical results have only recently been received and have not yet been studied in detail. However, it appears as if there is no well defined targets on which further work is warranted. As last year, silt results are much higher in zinc than are soil results. Soils taken from talus slopes within the black chert unit gave some high and unexplained copper values.

A few samples of gossanous, brecciated, baritic limestone in the fault zone area gave assay values up to 3.2% zinc. Samples of fresh baritic limestone ran less than .1% zinc.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. Adamson,

August 2, 1974

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

SELWYN PROJECT

Diamond Drilling results to September 4th, 1974

D.D.H. 74-P-1 - L20E, 6+40S
- -70° N.
- Ultimate depth 446'

0-25' Casing

25-50' Cherty black shale, black fetid limstone concretion.

50-121' Black chert, generally massive, blocky:
- 118' - 1/16" galena lens in cleavage foliation
- 121' - 1/16" galena lens in cleavage foliation

121-126' Black, fine grained, slightly siliceous limestone

126-167' Dark grey to black, slightly limey, finely laminated, siliceous mudstone, bedding in places very convoluted (host unit).

- 126' - 1/16" galena-pyrite band in cleavage foliation.
- 129' - Minor finely disseminated galena over 1" in finely laminated siliceous limestone.
- 132' - ¼" band of massive, very fine grained pyrite-galena in bedding?
- 134' - 1/16" discontinuous veinlet of galena in cleavage.
- 136' - 1/16" discontinuous veinlet of galena in cleavage.
- 139' - two 1/8" galena lenses in cleavage
- 142' - Several thin zones of very fine grained disseminated galena in bedding
- 143'-147' - Minor galena in a number of thin (<1/16") veinlets along cleavage planes.
- 161' - Thin (<1/16") galena bands across 1" of bedding.
- 163' - Thin (<1/16") galena bands across 1" of bedding.
- 165' - 1/8" galena veinlet
- 167' - 1/8" bleb of galena in pyrite veinlet.

167-209' Siliceous shale, blocks and not as finely laminated as above section, not mineralized.

209-212' Brecciated dark grey limey argillite and limestone.

212-257' Fault zone. Very gougy, slickensided limey shales.

257-446' Massive black argillites. In places limey and/or cherty; numerous thin very fine grained pyrite beds scattered throughout.

Core angle measurements show cleavage to be close to vertical and bedding variable but dipping, generally about 70° S. The mineralized section intersected in the hole from 126'-167' represents a true bedding thickness of about 25'. It is expected that assays across this section will not be above a few percent combined Pb-Zn at most.

D.D.H. 74-P-2 - ≈L4E, 11S (above Tr-P-8)
- -65° N.
- 420' September 4, 1974

0-15' - Casing

15'-162' - Black shale, some sl. cherty, 1/8" - ¼" medium to dark grey more siliceous beds scattered throughout.

- 59-149' - scattered, black, coarsely crystalline fetid limestone concretions.

162-203' - Black, blocky, cherty shale.

203-212' - Interbedded medium grey limestone and limey black shale.

- 207' - irregular 1/8" galena lens in 6" zone of shearing and brecciation.

212'-239' - Medium to dark grey, very finely laminated, siliceous mudstone; some sections limey; abundant very fine grained very thin pyrite beds; in places bedding convoluted (Host unit).

- 212-230' - Minor fine grained galena throughout, occurring in bedding with fine grained pyrite, as coarser "blebs" in bedding planes, and also remobilized into a poorly developed cleavage foliation. Angle of core axis to bedding ≈55°. Angle of core axis to cleavage (poorly developed) ≈30°.

239-420' - Black shale and argillite; most slightly limey, slightly colour banded.

- 330-345' - fault zone
- 375-420' - fault zone

The core angles suggest cleavage dipping about 85°S. and bedding dipping about 60° S. The 212-230' core intersection represents a true thickness of about 15'. I expect core assays for the interval 210-230' to run about 3% Pb-Zn (but very hard to judge).

Because the bedding dip is shallower than I expected, this hole will be continued to a depth of about 550', to try to intersect the "zone" exposed in the north end of Trench 8. This is assuming, though, that there is little or no displacement on the fault zones noted above. In any case, hole 3 will be spotted as originally planned, but because of the 60° dip, will only have to be about 300' long to test this zone.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. Adamson,

September 9, 1974.

TABLE 1

LIST OF MINERAL OCCURRENCES IN SELWYN BASIN

Number	Brief Description
1.	Tungsten-copper skarn in Lower Cambrian carbonate.
2.	Canex Prospect - 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.
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).
6	Vein deposit with values in copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold.
7.	Copper and molybdenum bearing skarn.
8.	Small copper-bearing skarn zone in Ordovician-Silurian sediments on the margin of a small stock.
9.	Zinc and copper occur in a pyritized hornfels zone on the contact of a stock.
10.	Stock work scheelite occurrence in granodiorite stock. Veins with sulfosalt minerals occur nearby in Ordovician-Silurian sediments.
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.

18. Sparse chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization occur in a large skarn zone on the contact of a small Cretaceous stock.

19. Several small showings of molybdenite, chalcopyrite and possibly galena occur near the margins of the granodiorite stock.

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.

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:
(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.

GEOCHEM SAMPLES

x rock
• soil
● silt
o other

LEGEND

S3Y432 : sample name
(7.5) : pH
12 : integrated value
C=Cu, P=Pb, Z=Zn : metal characteristic

105I8

Scale: 1 in. = 1 mi.

0 1 2 mi.

N.