

## INTRODUCTION

Gull, PAS, and PREVO claims are located in east central Yukon near the N.W.T. border (N.T.S. 105 I/6,11,12). Geologically they are on the southeast margin of Selwyn Basin - major Pb-Zn province. These claims were staked in 1972 as a result of significant lead-zinc discoveries by Canex Placer in the immediate area. They form part of a joint venture agreement with Shield Resources and Numac Oil and Gas (Selwyn Project).

Canex Placer has discovered three major Pb-Zn massive sulphide deposits in this area. Collectively these deposits are termed the Howard's Pass deposits. Estimated reserves are, 400-425 million tonnes of 6-8% (Pb-Zn). The Howard's Pass deposits are shale-hosted, stratiform massive sulphide lenses consisting dominantly of very fine-grained galena and sphalerite. Mineralization is restricted to a single siliceous mudstone horizon within graptolitic, calcareous, carbonaceous shales and porcellanites of the Ordovician Road River group. This type of deposit comprises the target on all three claim blocks.

Figure 1 shows the relative positions of GULL, PAS and PREVO claims with respect to claims held by Canex Placer. Approximate locations of the massive sulphide deposits are also indicated. All three claim groups are adjacent to Placer claims. The feather edge of the Xg deposit outcrops on the PAS claims. GULL and PREVO claims cover similar situations along strike in the vicinity of the ANNIV and OP deposits, respectively.

Because the claim groups were staked before 1980, any assessment work on them is required to be physical work. Considering that all three claim groups have already had geochemical surveys, the most likely acceptable assessment work would be trenching or diamond drilling. In the short term it is least expensive and most convenient to make payments in lieu of assessment for those claims that are to be retained.

As a viable alternative, Canex Placer should be approached about assuming control of these properties. Any long term value to these claims is dependent upon possible development and production plans by Canex Placer. They are also in a much stronger position to apply assessment work towards these claims. The possibility of an arrangement whereby we retain a part interest in the claims should be investigated.

A brief geologic summary for each of the claim groups is presented below. This summary is based on field work completed during 1973 and 1974.

## PREVO CLAIMS

### HISTORY AND RESULTS:

Claims PREVO 1-42 were staked in Fall 1972. During 1973 the area was covered with a reconnaissance geochemical survey (soils, silts, rock for Cu, Pb, Zn). Small grids were established over two areas with anomalous values. Soils were systematically collected on these grids and analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn. A geologic mapping program was run concurrently with the geochemical surveys.

Figure 2 is a summary diagram of the PREVO claims. Only claims PREVO 2, 4, 6, 15, 17, 40 remain in good standing. These claims cover coincident Pb and Zn soil anomalies outlined by the detailed surveys. The anomaly centered on PREVO 4, 17 has high Pb and Zn values of 210 ppm and 3600 ppm, respectively. On PREVO 40, analyzed soil values are up to 110 ppm Pb and 6200 ppm Zn.

Both anomalies occur within the favourable Ordovician Road River shales. The anomalies occur on the margins of a northwest-trending syncline which is cored by younger rocks (see Figures 2 and 3). Subsurface economic potential associated with these anomalies is in the syncline northeast of PREVO 2, 4, 6, 15, 17. We no longer retain control of these claims. The Road River shales containing the anomalies cannot be connected with the OP deposit in subsurface because of an intervening anticlinal core of older strata (see cross-section in Figure 3)

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

The geochemically anomalous horizon of Road River shales on the PREVO claims cannot be connected in subsurface with the OP deposit. Cyprus Anvil has not retained control of the subsurface extension of the favourable horizon. For these reasons it is recommended that the remaining PREVO 2, 4, 6, 15, 17, 40 claims be allowed to lapse.

### REFERENCES:

Curry, J.D. 1973. Geological & Geochemical Report, Prevo claim group. N.T.S. 105-I-12. Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation in-house report.

## GULL CLAIMS

### HISTORY AND RESULTS:

Claims GULL 1-54 were staked in Fall 1972. During 1973 the claim group was covered by a reconnaissance geochemical survey for Cu, Pb, Zn. An area of higher values was resampled for soils with grid control. A geologic mapping program was conducted concurrently with the sampling. In the 1974 season the 1973 soil grid was extended to the north, south, and west. Geochemical sampling of soils (Cu, Pb, Zn) was completed over the enlarged area. Claims GULL 56-59 were staked as fractions in 1976 on the southwest margin of GULL claims.

Figure 4 is a summary diagram of the GULL claims. GULL 5, 7-16, 18, 27-36, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 56-59, remain in good standing. This case group of claims covers a linear Pb soil anomaly with a strike length of roughly 1500 meters. Maximum Pb value in this anomaly is 1150 ppm. A low magnitude, diffuse Zn anomaly is generally coincident with the Pb anomaly.

Figure 5 shows the geology of the GULL claims. Outcrop is sparse. In the immediate vicinity of the Pb anomaly, outcrops consist of the Cambro-Ordovician Kechika Group (Wavy-banded limestone) which underlies the Ordovician Road River shales. The small patch of Road River shale exposed on GULL 13 is a possible up-dip surface exposure of the shales forming the immediate host for the ANNIV deposit.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

Sparse surface outcrops indicate that the majority of the GULL claims are underlain by Kechika Group. The linear Pb anomaly also appears to be in Kechika Group and is therefore not related to stratiform mineralization in the Road River shales. The source of the Pb anomaly is unknown; one possibility is that it is related to minor galena in a major fault/fracture zone. This would explain both the trend (across the structural grain) and the lack of a strong coincident Zn anomaly. Careful prospecting in the area failed to reveal any mineralization.

Because the geochemical soil anomaly is not associated with Road River shales, there is no potential for a stratiform Pb-Zn massive sulphide on the claim group. The possible up-dip extension of the immediate host shales for the ANNIV deposit outcrop on the southwest margin of the claims. It is recommended that this favourable strip of claims be kept in good standing, and the remaining claims should be allowed to lapse. Specifically, GULL 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 56-59 should be kept current through payments. GULL 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 27-36, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 should be allowed to lapse.

### REFERENCES:

Curry, J.D. 1973. Geological & geochemical report, Gull claim group, N.T.S. N.T.S. 105-I-11. Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation in-house report.

Adamson, T.J. 1974. Geochemical report, 1974 field work, Gull claim group. N.T.S. 105-I-11. Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation in-house report.

## PAS

### HISTORY AND RESULTS:

Claims PAS 1-32 were staked in 1972 as a result of significant Pb-Zn discoveries in the Howard's Pass area. PAS 33-50 were staked in 1973 as fractional claims to provide complete coverage. PAS 1-48 remain in good standing. PAS 49-50 were dropped in 1983 because a legal survey of their locations was required. Figures 6 and 7 contain summary information for the PAS claim group.

During the 1973 field season a reconnaissance geochemical sampling program was conducted over the entire property. In addition, a more detailed grid soil survey was completed in the central portion of the claims. Geologic mapping was completed concurrently with the sampling program.

The 1973 program outlined a coincident Pb and Zn linear soil anomaly which extended along the entire 1500m length of the grid. Maximum values in the soil samples were 5800 ppm Pb and 9800 ppm Zn. The anomaly is restricted to a thin horizon of stratiform galena and sphalerite mineralization in a cherty mudstone within the Ordovician Road River shales. This horizon was sampled in outcrop (6 inches thick) at one showing.

During 1974 the soil grid was extended to the north, west, and east with more extensive sampling. The coincident Pb and Zn linear anomaly was shown to have a strike length of approximately 2200 meters. This anomaly was successfully trenched in eight locations along strike. All trenches reaching bedrock contained highly weathered sections with slightly Pb-Zn values. In addition four shallow diamond drill holes were completed to test the downdip continuity of the mineralized horizon. Total depth drilled was 506.3 meters. Three of the drillholes intersected the mineralized horizon; the fourth was collared too far to the northwest and drilled into older rocks. The mineralized horizon dips steeply at 60-70° to the southwest. Maximum thickness intersected was 15-25 meters; maximum assay value was 5.50% Pb-Zn for a 3 meter interval; maximum depth of intersection was approximately 75 meters.

The 1974 grid soil geochemical survey also delineated a second coincident Pb and Zn anomaly situated northwest of the anomaly which was trenched and drilled. This anomaly has a strike length of over 450 meters and is associated with minor mineralized float occurrences. It also is located within the favourable Ordovician Road River shales (see Figure 6 and 7). No further work has been done on this anomaly.

Figure 7 shows the geology on the PAS claims with the major soil anomalies being indicated in black. Both anomalies are associated with the favourable Ordovician Road River shales. The southern anomaly has been shown to be caused by a thin zone of stratiform Pb-Zn mineralization within a siliceous grey mudstone. This horizon dips steeply to the southwest; it appears to be the northeast, up-dip exposure of the major Xg deposit (see Figure 1). On the PAS claims it has not been tested any deeper than 75 meters; it is presumed to increase both in grade and thickness downdip to the southwest.

The northern anomaly (claims PAS 33, 35, 37) occurs on the southwest margin of a northwest-trenching syncline. Both limbs of this syncline are exposed on the PAS claims; the northeastern limb did not contain any soil anomaly. Because of the limited volume of the synclinal keel of Road River shales, potential for a major stratiform massive sulphide deposit downdip from the anomaly is minimal.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The major mineralization on the PAS claims appears to be the up-dip surface exposure of the major Xg deposit. These claims should therefore be kept in good standing through cash payments. PAS 1-15, 28, 30-32, 34-48 are especially critical in this regard.

PAS 17-27, 29 are not critical in terms of the major stratiform mineralization. The geochemical anomaly on these claims has no minimal potential for a major subsurface stratiform massive sulphide deposit. If so desired these particular claims may be allowed to lapse.

### **REFERENCES:**

Curry, J.D. 1973. Geological and geochemical report, PAS claim group, N.T.S. 105-I-6 and 11. Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation in-house report.

Adamson, T.S. 1974. Report on 1974 field work, PAS mineral claim group, N.T.S. 105-I-6. Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation in-house report.

APPLICATION FOR NORTHERN MINERAL  
ASSISTANCE GRANT

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

GULL, PAS AND PREVO MINERAL CLAIMS

Watson Lake Mining District

N.T.S. 105-I

By:

PETER DEAN

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

January, 1973

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Figure 1 - Location Map

Figure 3 - General Geology of Selwyn Basin

Figure 4 - Generalized Geologic Section

Figure 5 - Claim Group locations





LIST OF CLAIMS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Grant Numbers</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>	<u>Claim Sheet</u>
GULL 1-54	Y70509-Y70562	November 20, 1972	105-I-11
PAS 1-32	Y70563-Y70594	November 20, 1972	105-I-6
PREVO 1-42	Y70635-Y70676	November 20, 1972	105-I-12

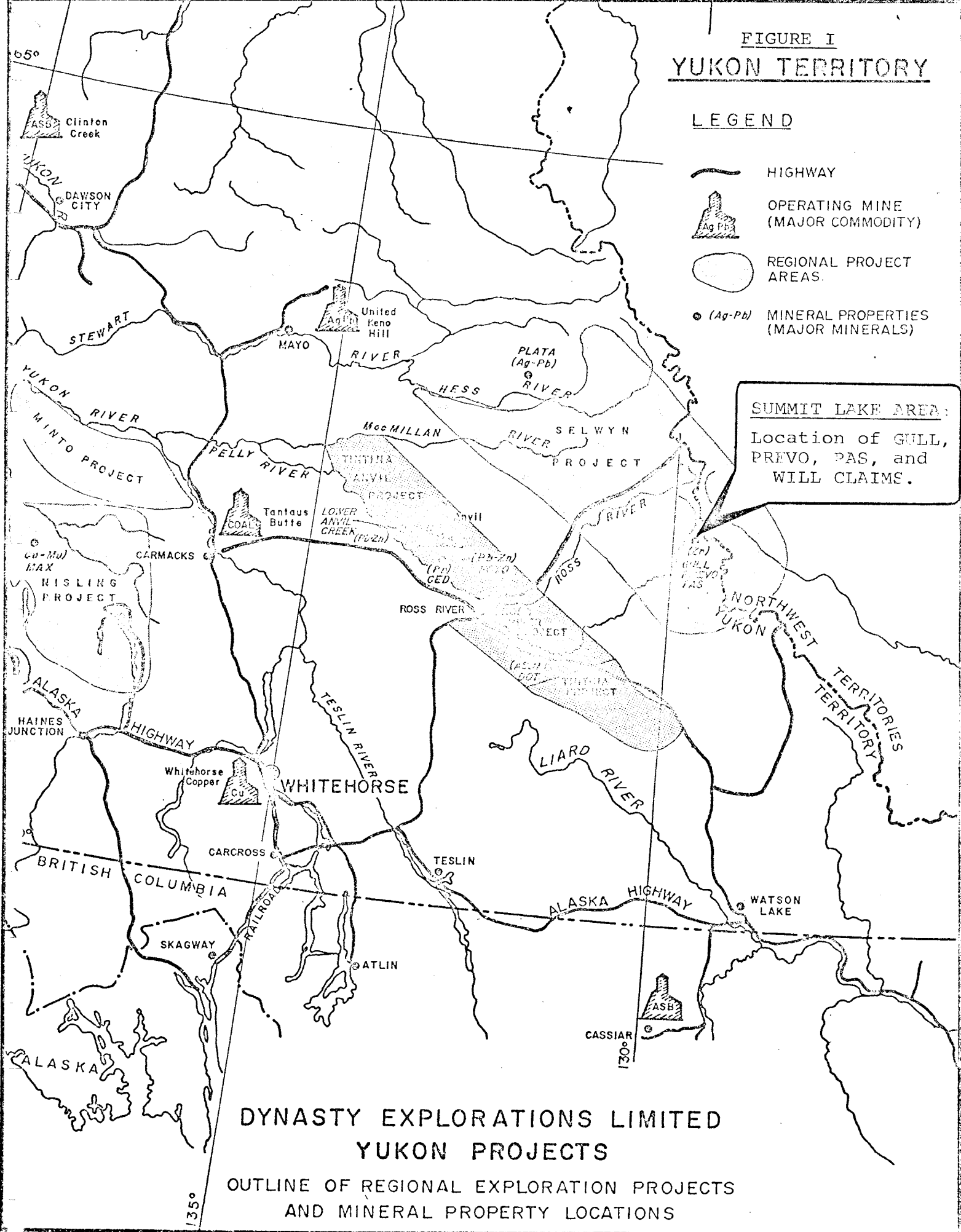
This report outlines the 1973 exploration program planned for the Gull, Pas and Prevo Mineral Claims. The three claim groups are located in close proximity to each other, and similar field work is planned for all of them. Individual budget estimates and covering notes are provided for each claim group.

**FIGURE I**  
**YUKON TERRITORY**

**LEGEND**

-  HIGHWAY
-  OPERATING MINE (MAJOR COMMODITY)
-  REGIONAL PROJECT AREAS.
-  (Ag-Pb) MINERAL PROPERTIES (MAJOR MINERALS)

**SUMMIT LAKE AREA:**  
Location of GULL, PREVO, PAS, and WILL CLAIMS.



**DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**  
**YUKON PROJECTS**  
OUTLINE OF REGIONAL EXPLORATION PROJECTS  
AND MINERAL PROPERTY LOCATIONS

# DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

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

## APPLICATION FOR NORTHERN MINERAL ASSISTANCE GRANT

### PROPOSED EXPLORATION GULL, PAS AND PREVO MINERAL CLAIMS

#### 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 3). These older rocks have received the bulk of exploration attention in the past, with the result that the younger Mississippian-Devonian sediments are poorly known and have been very inadequately 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 Exploration of a sedimentary lead-zinc deposit north of Summit Lake, indicates that this area has much greater economic potential than was previously realized.

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. Stewart Blusson, also of the Geological Survey, 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 also 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 and Atlas (1967 to 1972) has

indicated that the shales in the Selwyn Basin were 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 October and November, 1972, Dynasty and Atlas Explorations staked the Gull, Pas and Prevo mineral claims, 128 claims in all, on favourable geologic units adjacent to Canex-Placer's discovery areas. The locations of the claim groups are shown in Figure 2. A brief examination of the claim groups and surrounding areas was carried out by the author during the last week in November, 1972.

Dynasty also holds the Wil Claims, 40 miles to the northwest.

**GEOLOGIC LEGEND**

DEVONIAN AND (?) MISSISSIPPIAN

- 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

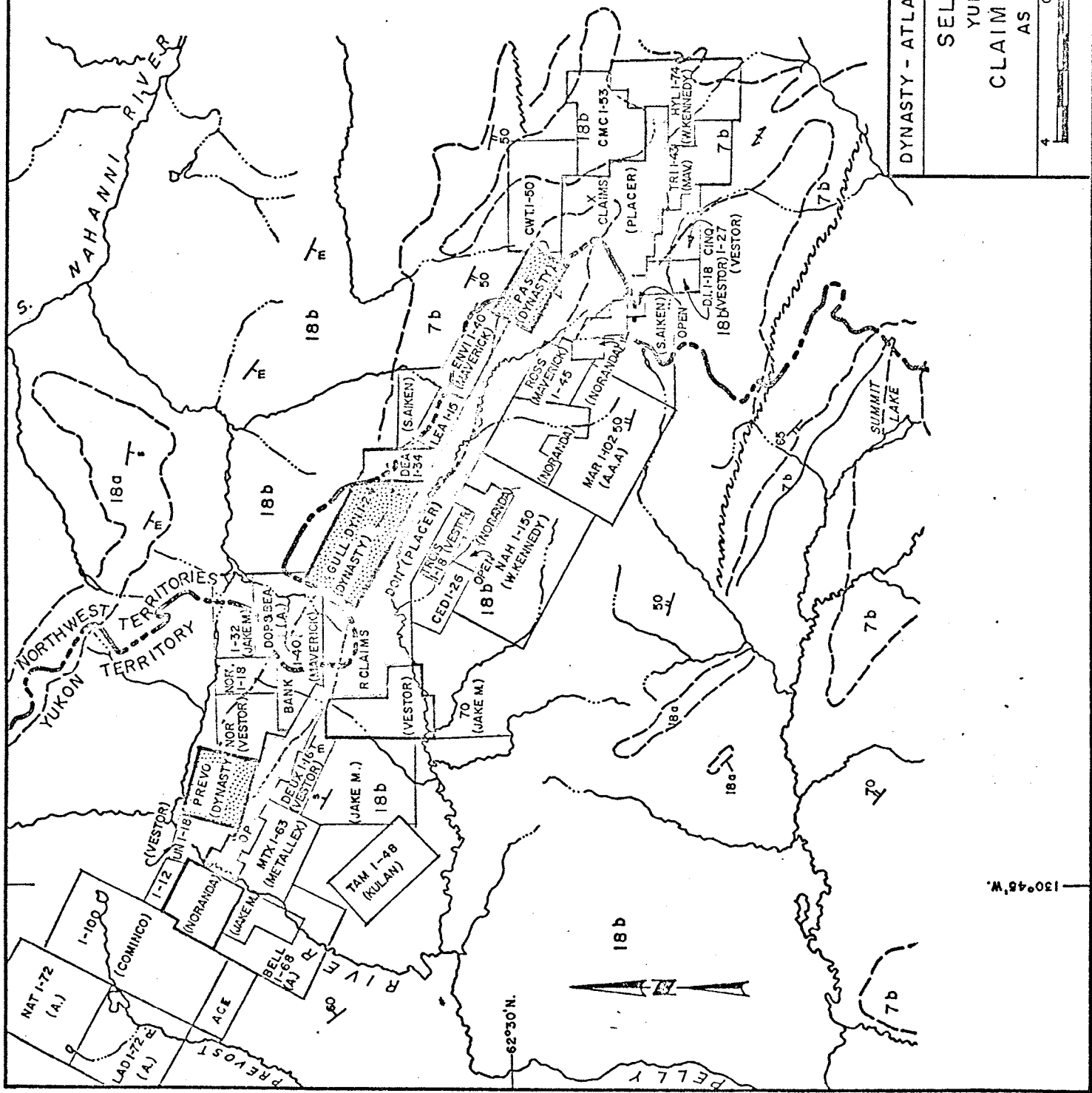
**CLAIMS STATUS**

- 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



GEOLOGY

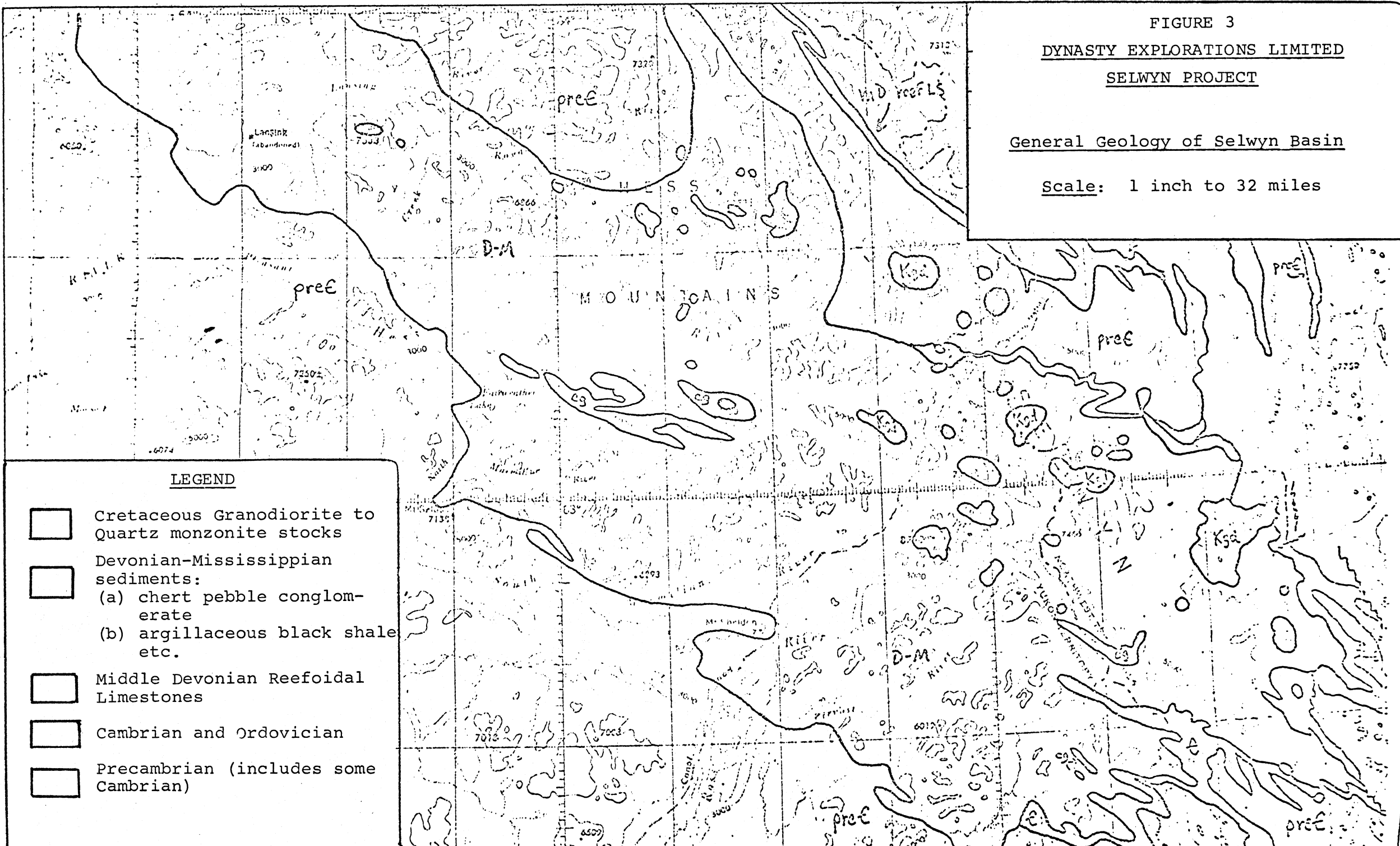
The mineralization discovered by Canex-Placer is fine-grained and conformable with the bedding of the silty limestone host rock in which it occurs. The age of the host rocks have tentatively been determined by the Geological Survey to be Lower Ordovician. Lithologies present in the vicinity of the mineral 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 the unit and Unit 18b, which is undivided Ordovician to Mississippian. Figure 4 is a generalized geologic column of the Selwyn Basin, showing the stratigraphic location of the Canex-Placer discovery. All rock units have been strongly folded along N.W. trending axis.

The Summit Lake claim groups 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.

FIGURE 3  
 DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 SELWYN PROJECT

General Geology of Selwyn Basin

Scale: 1 inch to 32 miles



LEGEND






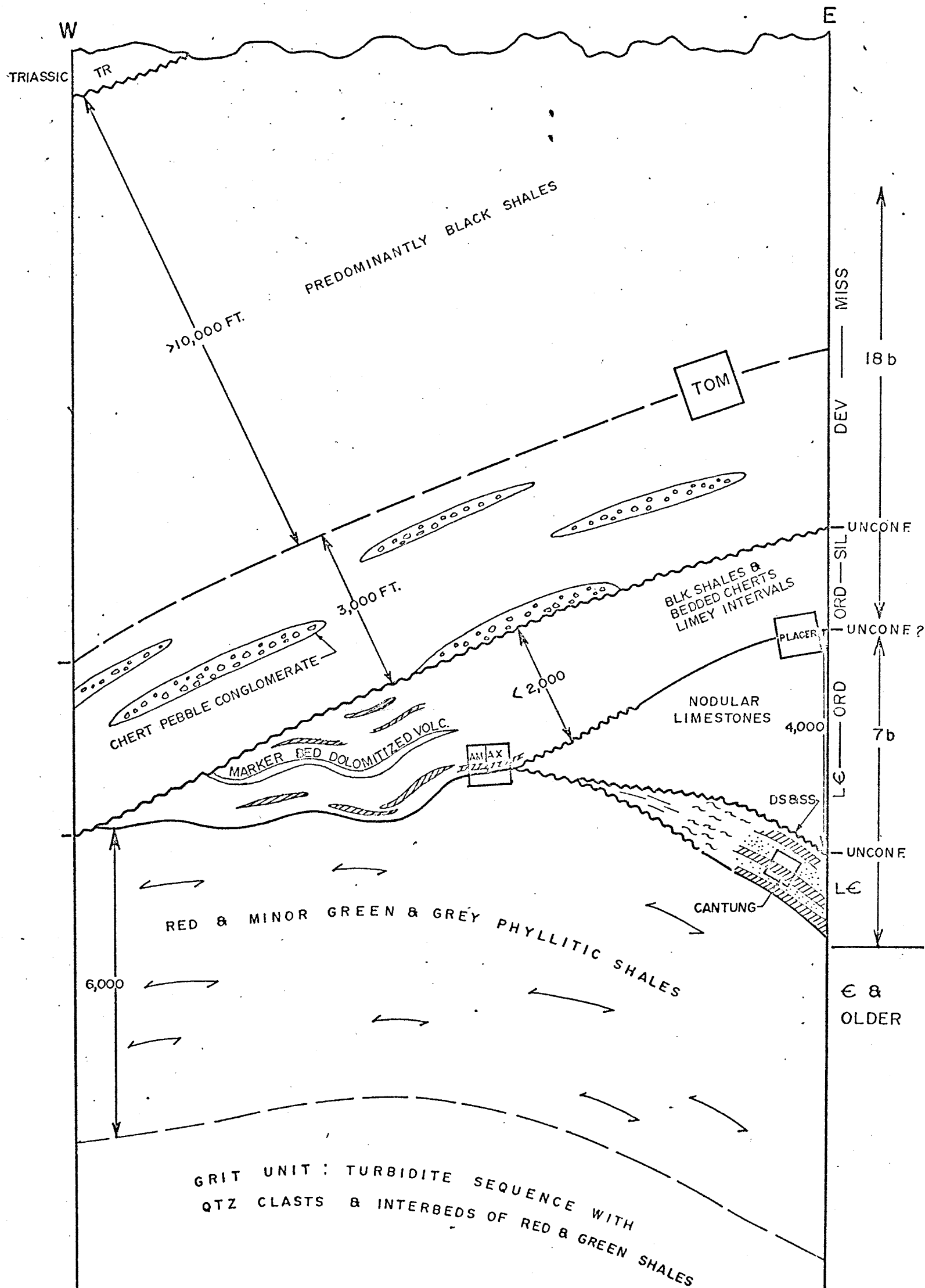
-  Cretaceous Granodiorite to Quartz monzonite stocks
-  Devonian-Mississippian sediments:  
 (a) chert pebble conglomerate  
 (b) argillaceous black shale etc.
-  Middle Devonian Reefoidal Limestones
-  Cambrian and Ordovician
-  Precambrian (includes some Cambrian)

Figure 4:  
GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC SECTION  
IN SELWYN BASIN



## PROPOSED EXPLORATION

### 1. Geology

The mineralization discovered by Canex-Placer is conformable to bedding and stratiform, and appears to be localized in a particular stratigraphic horizon; therefore, careful geologic mapping will be the most important exploration method. Mapping will be done over the entire claim group at a scale of 1 inch to 400 feet. Regional mapping should be done over as much of the surrounding area as possible at a scale of 1 inch to  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile so that more precise geologic control may be established.

### 2. 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. Soil sampling on a 100 x 400 foot grid is proposed for the claim group. Silt samples should also be collected from groundwater seepages.

Known mineral occurrences in the area are very fine-grained and often difficult to see and, therefore, geochemical analysis often 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.

3. Prospecting

Detailed and careful prospecting will be essential in evaluating the potential of the claim groups. Prospecting should be done with close geologic supervision. Prospectors should also cover surrounding areas outside the claim group.

4. Linecutting

Control for geologic mapping, geochemical surveys and prospecting can best be obtained by cutting grid lines at 400 ft. spacing over all parts of the existing claim group. These grid lines should be picketed every 100 ft. and should be turned off from baselines not more than 3000 ft. apart. The linecutting should be contracted and must be completed on the claim group before geologic mapping and other survey work begins.

## OUTSIDE EXPLORATION

In addition to work on properties held by Dynasty and Atlas, exploration of immediate unstaked areas is also recommended.

1. The boundary zones of the basin will be more favourable than the central zone, as these "paleo shoreline" areas would tend to have a greater variety of physical and chemical environments, thus providing better chances of finding the right environment for the deposition of a sedimentary base metal deposit. It seems likely that metal ions in the undifferentiated central part of the basin would tend to diffuse widely without concentrating in any particular spot. Both of the two known deposits, the Canex-Placer and Tom, lie within 10 miles of the edge of the basin.
2. 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 Devonian-Mississippian 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 Devonian-Mississippian 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.

3. 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 and can be easily identified. The presence of such a marker within the Devonian-Mississippian is a useful aid in distinguishing between that unit and the underlying Rogue River Formation, which closely resembles the younger rocks above it.

The outside exploration budget for unstaked areas in the vicinity of Dynasty's Summit Lake properties has been pro-rated between the four claim groups in the Selwyn Basin area.

CREW REQUIREMENTS

Duties

Geologist

Will carry out geologic mapping of the entire claim group at scale of 1 inch to 400 ft., and mapping of surrounding ground at scale of 1 inch to 1320 ft. for geologic control.

Field Assistants

Will carry out grid soil sampling surveys on the property and reconnaissance soil and seepage sampling on adjacent open ground.

Prospector

Will locate sulphide showings on the claims and surrounding open ground.

Contract Linecutting  
Crew

Will be used to cut a picket-line grid on the property.

Cook

BUDGET SUMMARY

1. Gull Mineral Claims

(a) Property Exploration	21,400	
(b) Outside Exploration in vicinity of claims	<u>7,300</u>	\$28,700

2. Pas Mineral Claims

(a) Property Exploration	15,400	
(b) Outside Exploration in vicinity of claims	<u>7,300</u>	\$22,700

3. Prevo Mineral Claims

(a) Property Exploration	18,600	
(b) Outside Exploration in vicinity of claims	<u>7,300</u>	<u>\$25,900</u>

Total cost of Proposed Work  
on Gull, Pas and Prevo Mineral Claims \$77,300

BUDGET NOTES - GULL CLAIMS

(a) Property Exploration on 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	700	
	Analysis @\$3.50/sample	<u>7,000</u>	\$ 7,700
(3)	Geological Mapping: Wages, 1 geol. - 2 weeks	700	
	Materials, supplies	200	
	Drafting, data compilation	<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	1,200	
	Helicopter support est. 15 hrs. @\$150/hr.	<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 - \$21,400		

Budget Notes (Continued)

(b) Outside Exploration

(1) Geochemistry

Wages - 2 field assistants @ \$700/month for 3 months	\$ 4,200
Sample analysis, estimate 5000 samples @ \$3.50/sample (analytical costs)	\$17,500
Consultants fees	<u>\$ 2,000</u>
	\$23,700

(2) Prospecting

Wages - 3 months	4,000
Assays, estimated	1,000
Materials, estimated	<u>500</u>
	\$ 5,500

Total \$29,200

Pro-rated over 4 claim groups,  
therefore, the portion applied  
to Gull Claims is  $\frac{29,200}{4} = \$ 7,300$

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED EXPLORATION  
ON GULL CLAIMS \$28,700

BUDGET NOTES - PAS CLAIMS

(a) Property Exploration on 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	
	Analysis @\$3.50/sample	<u>4,400</u>	\$ 4,900
(3)	Geological Mapping: Wages, 1 Geologist -2 weeks Materials, supplies Drafting, data compilation	700 200 <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>	\$ 3,050
(6)	Field Supervision - Est.		\$ <u>700</u>
	Direct 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>	

(b) Outside Exploration

(1) Geochemistry:

Wages - 2 field assistants @ \$700/month for 3 months	4,200
Sample analysis, estimate 5000 samples @\$3.50/sample (analytical costs)	17,500
Consultants fees	<u>2,000</u>
	23,700

(2) Prospecting:

Wages - 3 months	4,000
Assays, estimated	1,000
Materials, estimated	<u>500</u>
	5,500

Total \$29,200

Pro-rated over 4 claim groups,  
therefore, the portion applied  
to the Pas claims is  $\frac{29,200}{4} = \$ 7,300$

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED  
EXPLORATION ON PAS CLAIMS

\$22,700

BUDGET NOTES - PREVO CLAIMS

(a) Property Exploration on the Prevo Mineral Claims

(1)	Linecutting - 32 miles @\$100/mile 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	600	
	Analysis @\$3.50/sample	<u>6,300</u>	\$ 6,900
(3)	Geologic Mapping: Wages, 1 Geologist-2 weeks	700	
	Materials, supplies	200	
	Drafting, data compilation	<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 @10%		\$ <u>1,615</u>
	Total		\$18,572
	Say -		<u>\$18,600</u>

(b) Outside Exploration

(1) Geochemistry:

Wages - 2 field assistants @\$700/month for 3 months	4,200
Sample analysis, estimate 5000 samples @\$3.50/sample (analytical costs)	17,500
Consultants fees	<u>2,000</u>
	\$23,700

(2) Prospecting:

Wages - 3 months	4,000
Assays, estimated	1,000
Materials, estimated	<u>500</u>
	\$5,500

Total \$29,200

Pro-rated over 4 claim groups,  
therefore, the portion applied  
to the Prevo Claims is  $\frac{29,200}{4} = \$ 7,300$

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED EXPLORATION ON PREVO CLAIMS \$25,900

Respectfully submitted,

Peter Dean,  
Geologist

January, 1973