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

PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory

N.T.S. 105-I-6

Longitude : 129°14'W

Latitude : 62°29'N

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

By:
T. J. Adamson

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

December, 1974

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

LEGEND
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
DDH 74-P-1 BRG 030° DIP -70° N
DDH 74-P-2 BRG 010° DIP -65° N
DDH 74-P-3 BRG 010° DIP -57° N
DDH 74-P-4 BRG 030° DIP -60° N
CORE STORAGE DDH 74-P-1 TO 4
APPROX. BOUNDARY OF ADJOINING CLAIM BLOCK
YUK. N.W.T.
62° 28' 30"
129° 12'
TR-P-1/2
N
DYNASTY EXPLORATION LTD
PAS GROUP
KEY MAP
McElhanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd.
1200 West Pender Street, Vancouver B.C. Canada
Scale 1" = 400'
Contour Interval 50'
Date OCT. ,1974
Job No. 06065-2
Sheet No. 1 of 1

TELEPHONE 685-4331

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

During the 1973 field season, reconnaissance soil and silt geochemical samples were collected over the entire claim group, and the group was geologically mapped on a scale of 1 inch to ¼ mile. As a result of this reconnaissance work, a picket grid (approximately 15 line-miles) was established on the central part of the claim block over which detailed geochemical sampling and geological mapping were carried out.

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

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

LOCATION AND ACCESS

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

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

LINECUTTING

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

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

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

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

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

GEOCHEMISTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

East Grid Extension

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

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

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

North Grid Extension

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

West Grid Extension

Soils within most of the grid area between line 0W and line 12W, south of the base line, are anomalous in lead and zinc. The peak values of the anomalies form a linear east-west band near the south limit of the grid. Peak soil values in this area range up to 10,700 ppm lead and 30,500 ppm zinc. The linear anomaly peak overlies and is parallel to the strike of the upper portion of Unit 4 black shales, immediately below the Unit 5 argillites. This anomaly is a direct western continuation of the main lead-zinc soil anomaly defined within the 1973 grid area.

Between 0W and 12W, the large zone of anomalous lead-zinc soil results, on the steep north-facing slope, between the well-defined linear peak of the anomaly and the base line, is thought to be the result of mechanical downslope movement of mineralized materials originating in a thin zone near the top of Unit 4. This slope has extensive fine talus cover. Outcrop is scarce. A number of small pieces of lead sulphide mineralization float were discovered in talus within and immediately downslope from some of the highest soil lead values. This mineralized float is seen in only very small pieces and is not abundant. A hand trench was attempted along line 12W from just below the

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geochemical Sampling Outside of the Pas Grid Area

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

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

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

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

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

GEOLOGY

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

Structurally, the property is as described by J. Curry ("Pas Group Geology and Geochemical Report" by J. Curry, Oct. 1974: Map 2 - Pas Group Geology, 1"= ¼ mile), with large scale anticlinal structures traversing the property in an east-west direction. The Unit 4 shales are highly foliated and convoluted on a small scale. A number of faults trending north-northeast were mapped.

Table of Geological Units

Devonian-Mississippain		
	6	Black shales, often calcareous
	5	Black streaked argillite, buff to orange weathering, disseminated pyrite and pyrite nodules, often calcareous or dolomitic.
Upper Ordovician		
	4	Road River Formation - black graptolitic shales, minor chert, limestone, siliceous mudstone. Galena-sphalerite mineralization associated with a siliceous mudstone horizon.
	4f	Grey to black slightly rusty weathering shales and argillites; often breaks in shards.
	4e	Dark grey to brownish to black shales and argillites containing spherical limestone concretions.
	4d	Black chert.
	4c	Medium to dark grey, very finely laminated, siliceous mudstone; main host to lead-zinc mineralization.
	4b	Fine to medium grained, dark grey limestone, interbedded with black shales and cherts.
	4a	Black shales and argillites, usually graptolitic, often calcareous.
Ordovician(?)		
	3	Black calcareous shales, numerous thin pyrite beds, not graptolitic.
	2	Transitional rock; thinnly laminated buff or black weathering dolomitic rock.
	1	Wavy-bedded limestone; transitional rock plus grey limestone pebbles and bands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BULLDOZER TRENCHING

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

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

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

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

Trench No.	Co-ordinates	Length	Width	Average Depth	Volume (cu.yds)
Tr-P9	L56E; 3+75 - 7+10N	335	15	4	744
Tr-P10	L58E; 4+20 - 8+00N	380	15	3	633
Tr-P11	L60E; 4+80 - 7+30N	250	15	3	417
Tr-P12	L62E; 4+00 - 7+40N	340	15	4	756
			Total Cubic Yards		14,811

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

Trench P-2 (See Figure 7)

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

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

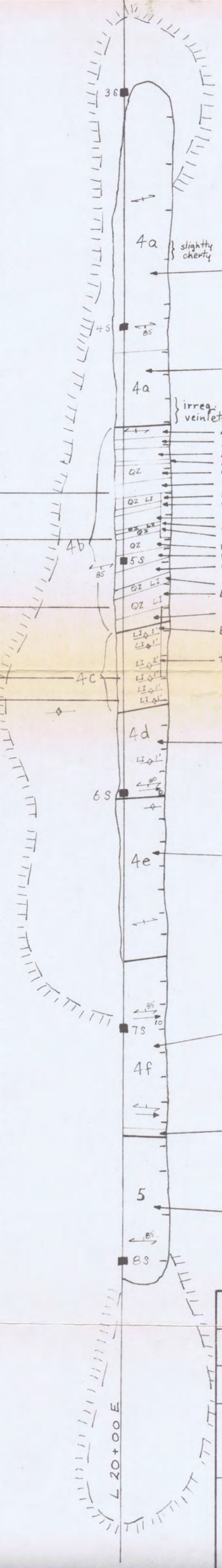
In this trench, as in all the other trenches, because exposed bedrock was very broken and slumped, very little useful structural data could be collected.

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

1.2 % comb. over 20'

.73 % comb. over 90'

1.09 % comb. over 30'



fresh, black graphitic shales, not cherty or limy, some sections minor limonite on cleavage foliation

soft, rotten, limonitic, shaly argillite

irreg. thin qz. veinlets & sweats

440 - 445 black chert, 445 - 447 finely laminated grey → black chert

soft, rotten, medium grey limestone

black chert

limestone

grey to black chert; abundant qz. in irreg. veins, lenses, blebs; limonite in thin cleavage foliation lenses

grey to black, thinly bedded argillite and shale

rotten, sandy, qz - limonitic chert

soft, rotten, grey - black shale

soft, rotten, limonitic, vuggy, medium-grained limestone

heavily qz-veined limonitic black shale

qz-veined, soft, rotten, grey limestone

rotten, very qz-veined, very rusty weathering brownish to black shale

rotten, medium grey limestone, yellowish brown weathering

grey to black argillite, slightly cherty, slightly blocky, limonite on cleavage surfaces

sandy, limonitic qz shale, gouqy zone

black cherty shales, very broken blocky, numerous thin qz veins and limonite lenses, minor finely laminated chert, very convoluted

soft, rotten, slightly rusty weathering limestone

black chert, very convoluted, very broken, thin limonite lenses - cleavage, rusty weathering

thinly bedded, black chert and silty mudstones, finely laminated black shales; numerous seams of limonite - clay - jarosite slightly foliated, shales and chert very broken and rusty

black chert, slightly shaly to blocky, not laminated, generally not rusty weathering

grey to brownish to black argillite, cherty in places, slight rusty weathering, shaly to irregular breaking, scattered fetid limestone concretions

grey to black argillite, breaks in shards, no concretions, very rotten and crumbly, not limy or cherty

cherty, slightly blocky, rusty weathering argillite

argillite, black streaks, light brownish weathering

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SELWYN PROJECT

PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

BULLDOZER TRENCH P – 2

SCALE : 1" = 40'

DATE : NOVEMBER 1974

NTS 105-I-6

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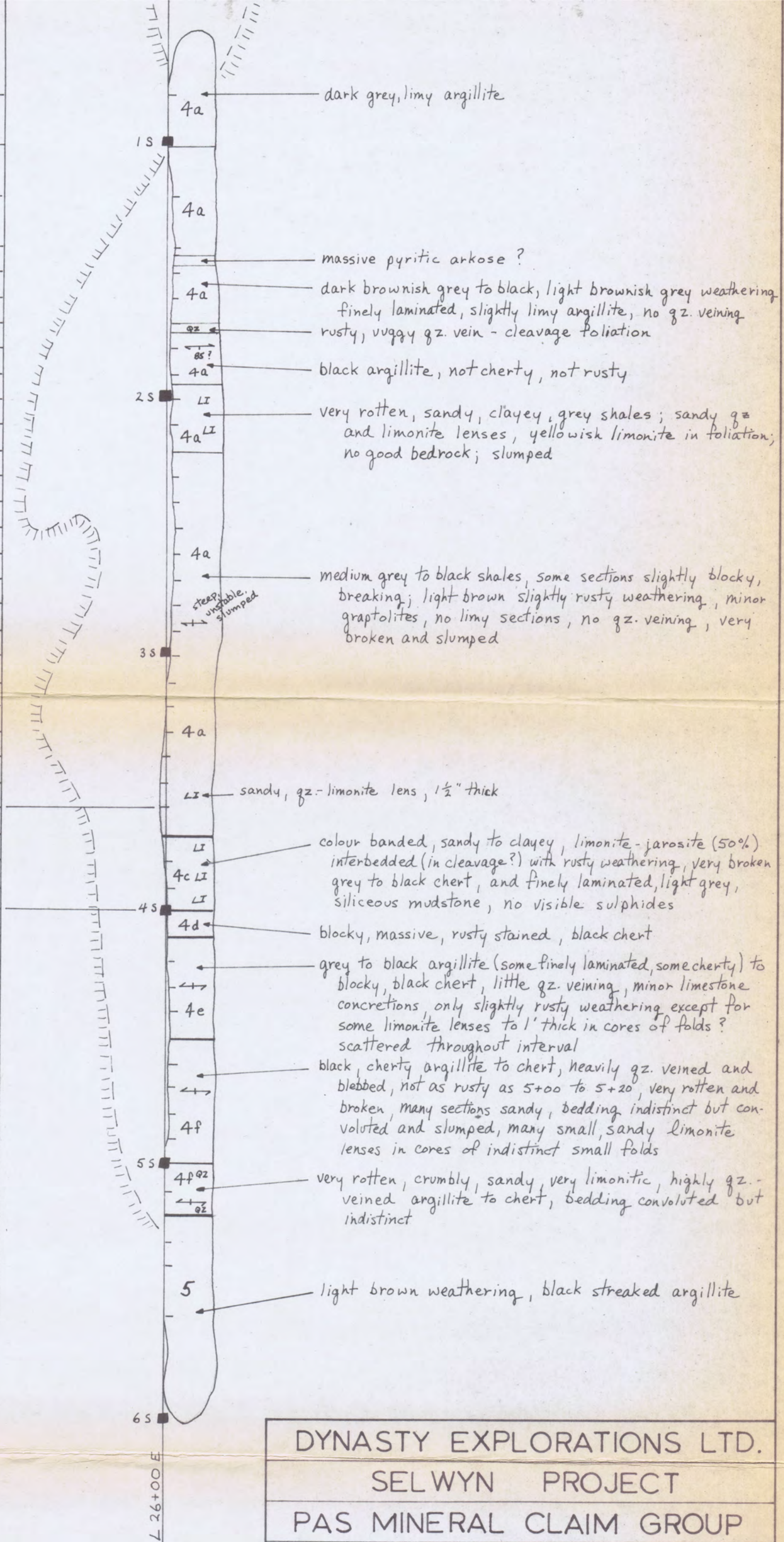
fig.7

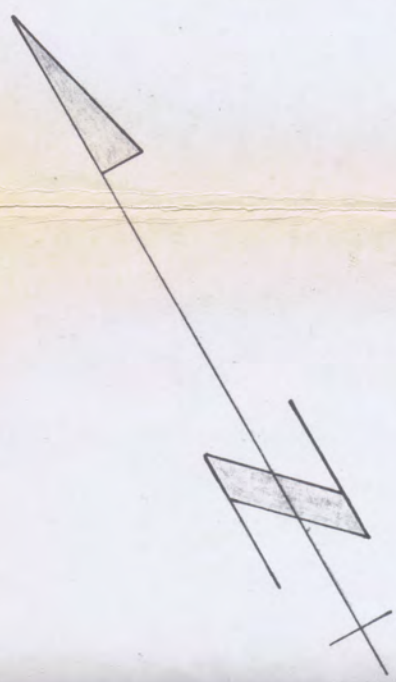
Trench P-3 (See Figure 8)

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

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

.33% comb. over 40'





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SELWYN PROJECT

PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

BULLDOZER TRENCH P-3

SCALE : 1" = 40'

DATE : NOVEMBER 1974

NTS 105-I-6

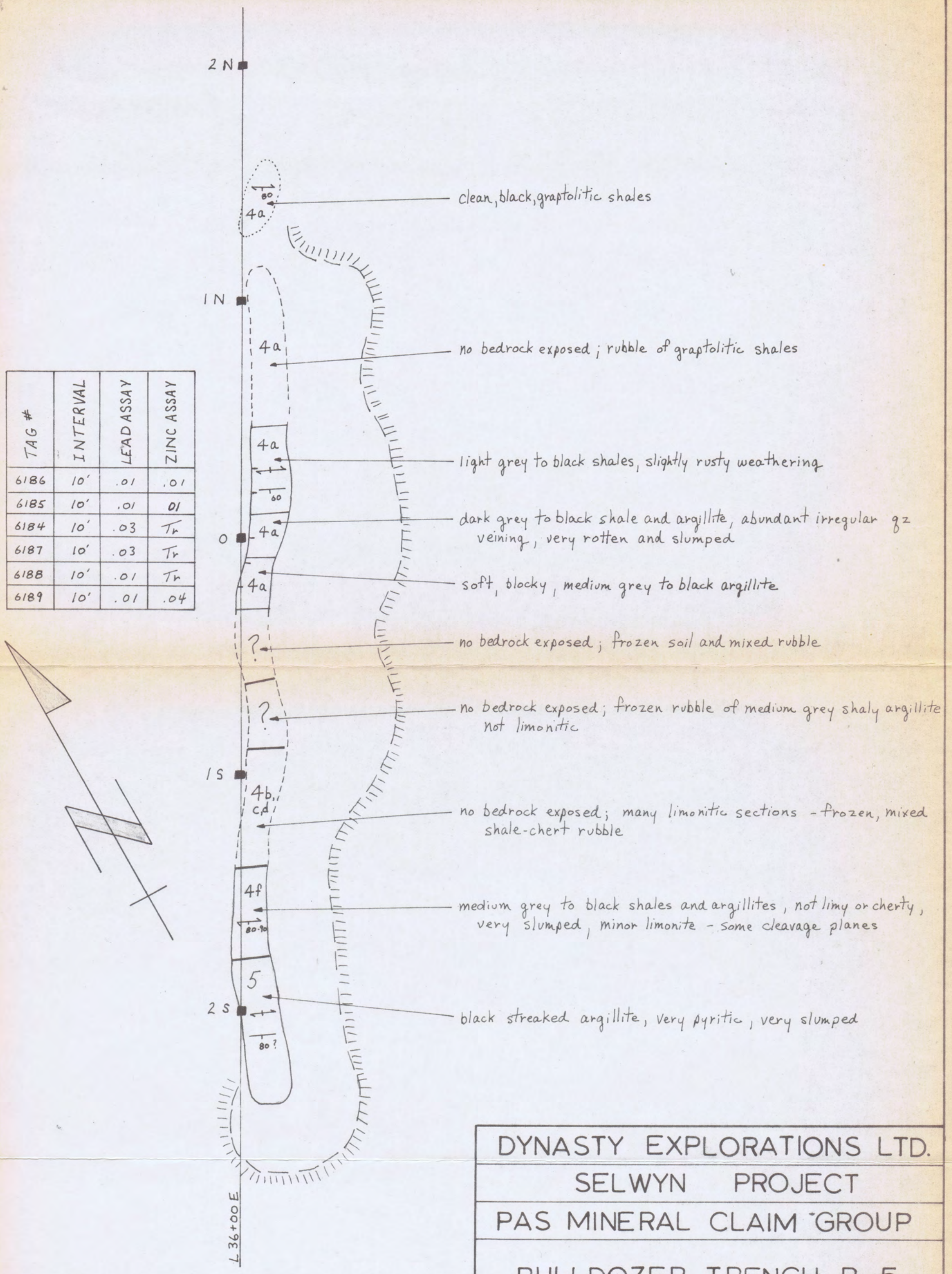
T. ADAMSON

Trench P-5 (See Figure 9)

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

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

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



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SELWYN PROJECT

PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

BULLDOZER TRENCH P-5

SCALE : 1" = 40'

DATE : NOVEMBER 1974

NTS 105-I-6

T. ADAMSON

fig. 9

Trench P-6 (See Figure 10)

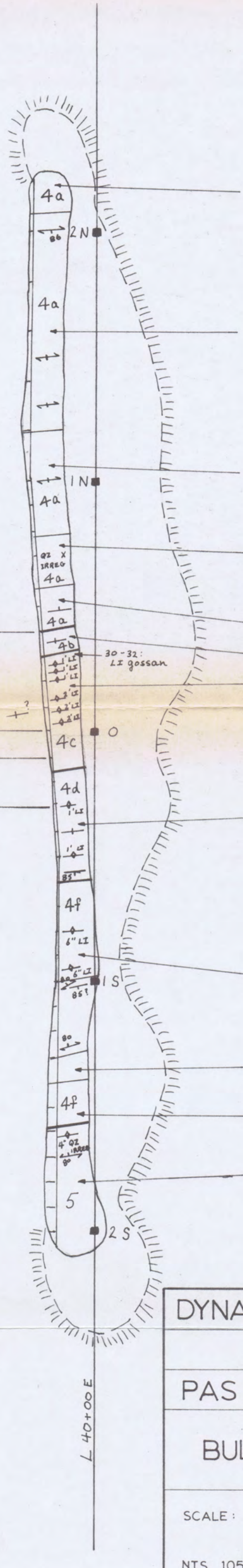
Trench P-6 is situated across a very strong section of the lead-zinc soil anomaly within the 1973 grid area (5800 ppm lead at 40+00E on the base line).

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

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

.43% comb. over 70'

1.13% comb. over 10'



black shale with medium grey, thin, siliceous bands

fresh, clean, massive, black, very graptolitic shale to argillite, little rusty staining, no limy or cherty sections

fresh, clean, massive, black shale to argillite, a few scattered graptolites, a few thin steep limonitic sections

grey to black, very convoluted argillite, intense, irregular qz. veining (20%), argillites soft, rotten, very broken

light brownish grey to medium grey argillite, light grey to slightly rusty weathering

blocky black chert interbedded with grey limestone

medium gray to black, finely laminated siliceous mudstones and chert, interbedded with vertical bands of limonite - clay to 3' thick, bedding slightly convoluted but no pronounced folding, all very broken

light grey to brownish to black, finely laminated, slightly to very siliceous shales, light grey to rusty weathering, very broken

black, graptolitic shales, thin ($\frac{1}{16}$"-$\frac{1}{8}$") light grey siliceous beds make up 20%, rusty on cleavage foliations.

soft, greyish brown, limonitic weathering, graptolitic argillite

black, fresh, slightly shaly, very graptolitic argillite

black, streaked argillite, minor pyrite nodules, light brown to slightly rusty weathering

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SELWYN PROJECT

PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

BULLDOZER TRENCH P-6

SCALE: 1" = 40'

DATE: NOVEMBER 1974

NTS 105-I-6

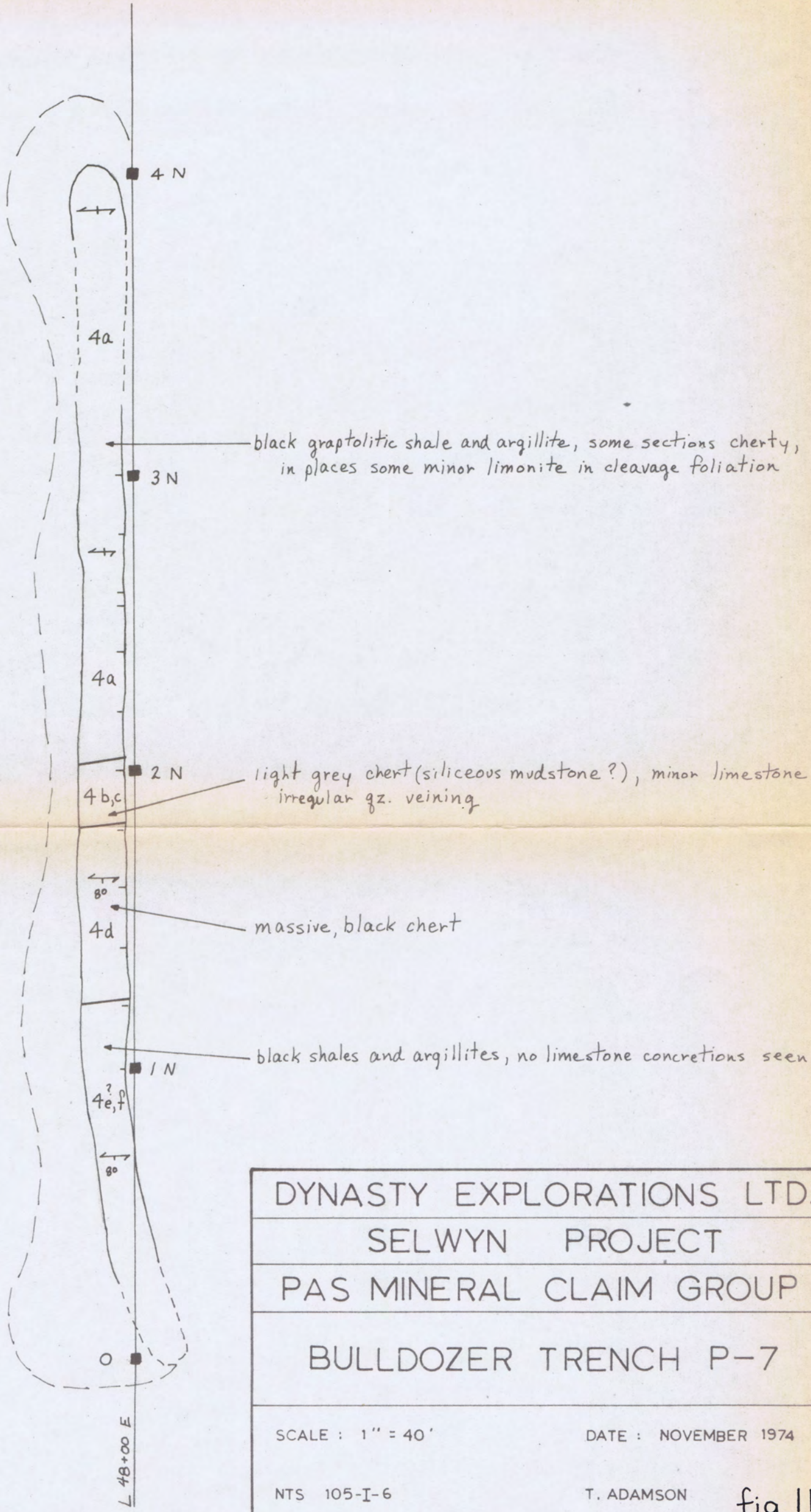
T. ADAMSON

fig. 10

Trench P-7 (See Figure 11)

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

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



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SELWYN PROJECT

PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

BULLDOZER TRENCH P-7

SCALE : 1" = 40'

DATE : NOVEMBER 1974

NTS 105-I-6

T. ADAMSON

fig. 11

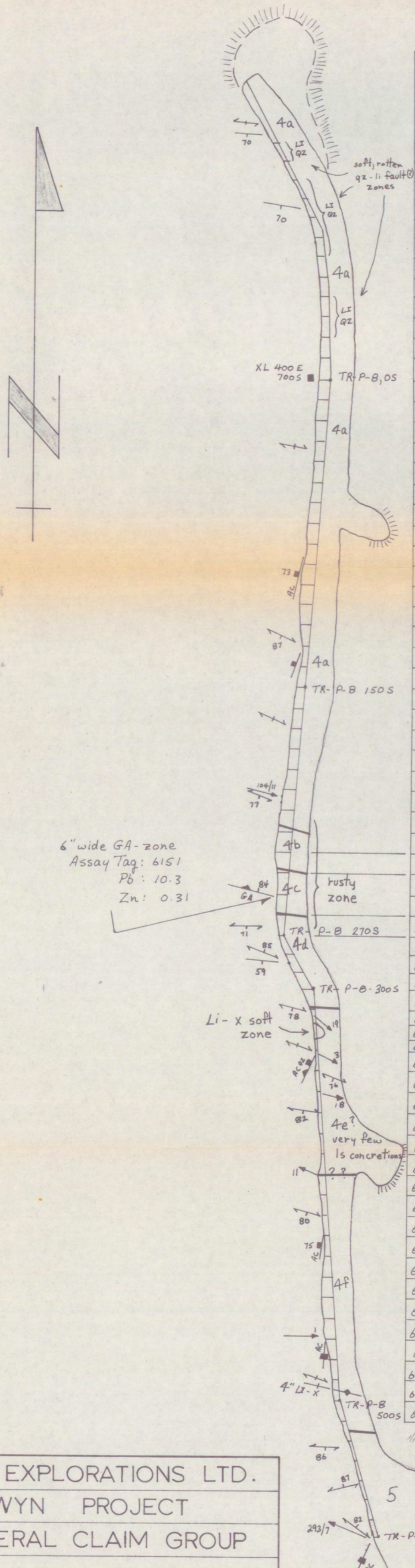
Trench P-8 (See Figure 12)

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

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

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

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



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

4.13 % comb. over 20'

2.33 % comb. over 40'

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

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SELWYN PROJECT

PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

BULLDOZER TRENCH P-8

SCALE : 1" = 40'

DATE : NOVEMBER 1974

NTS 105-I-6

T. ADAMSON

fig. 12

Trench P-9 (See Figure 13)

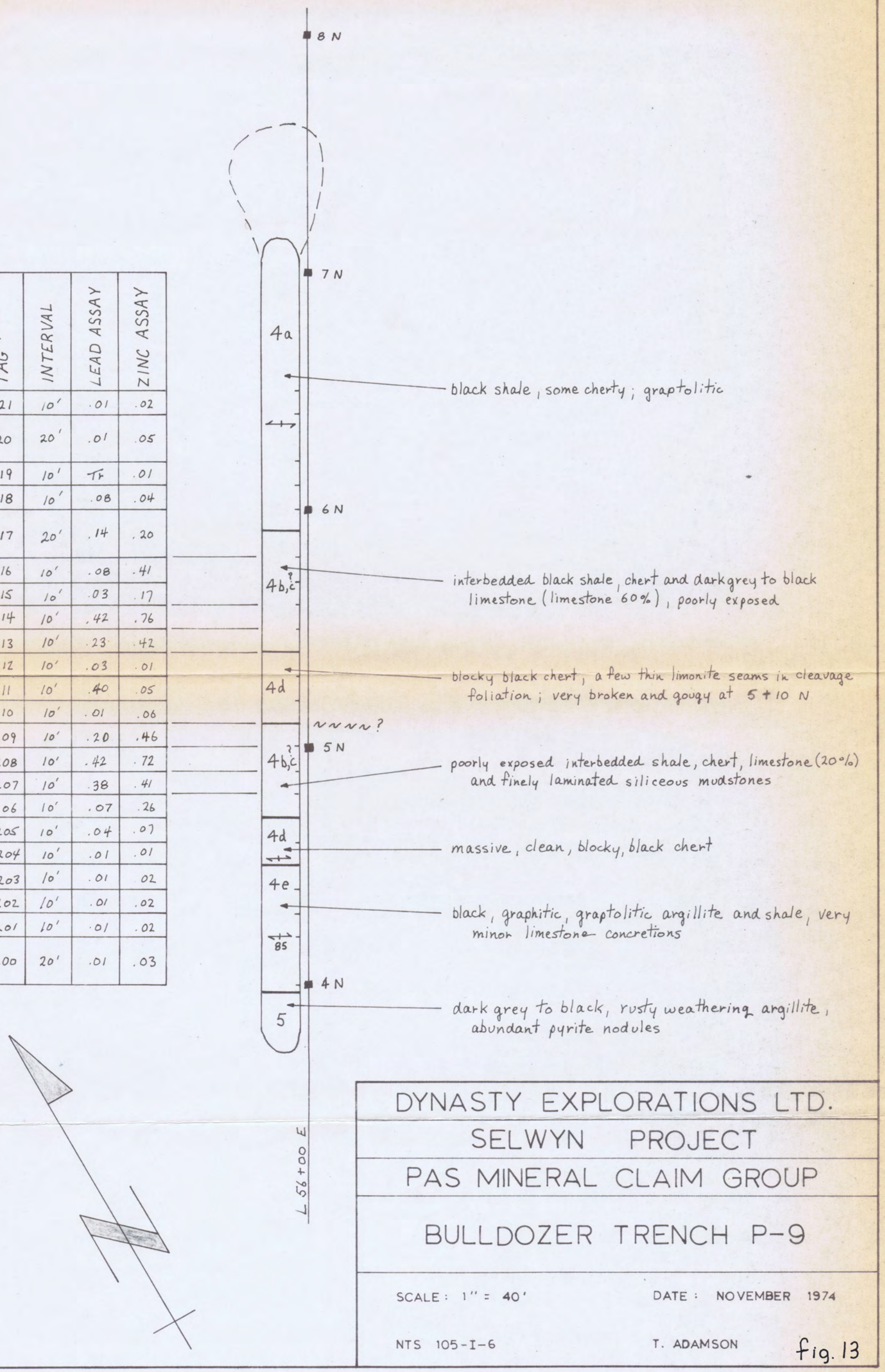
This trench cuts across the strong, well-defined, linear, lead-zinc soil geochemical anomaly in the eastern grid area. Minor float of good grade lead-zinc sulphide mineralization was found in talus, within the soil anomaly in this area, (see Geology Map, Figure 6).

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

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

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

.63% comb. over 40'
.1.18% comb. over 10'
.86% comb. over 30'
.1.14% comb. over 10'



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SELWYN PROJECT

PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

BULLDOZER TRENCH P-9

SCALE: 1" = 40'

DATE: NOVEMBER 1974

NTS 105-I-6

T. ADAMSON

fig. 13

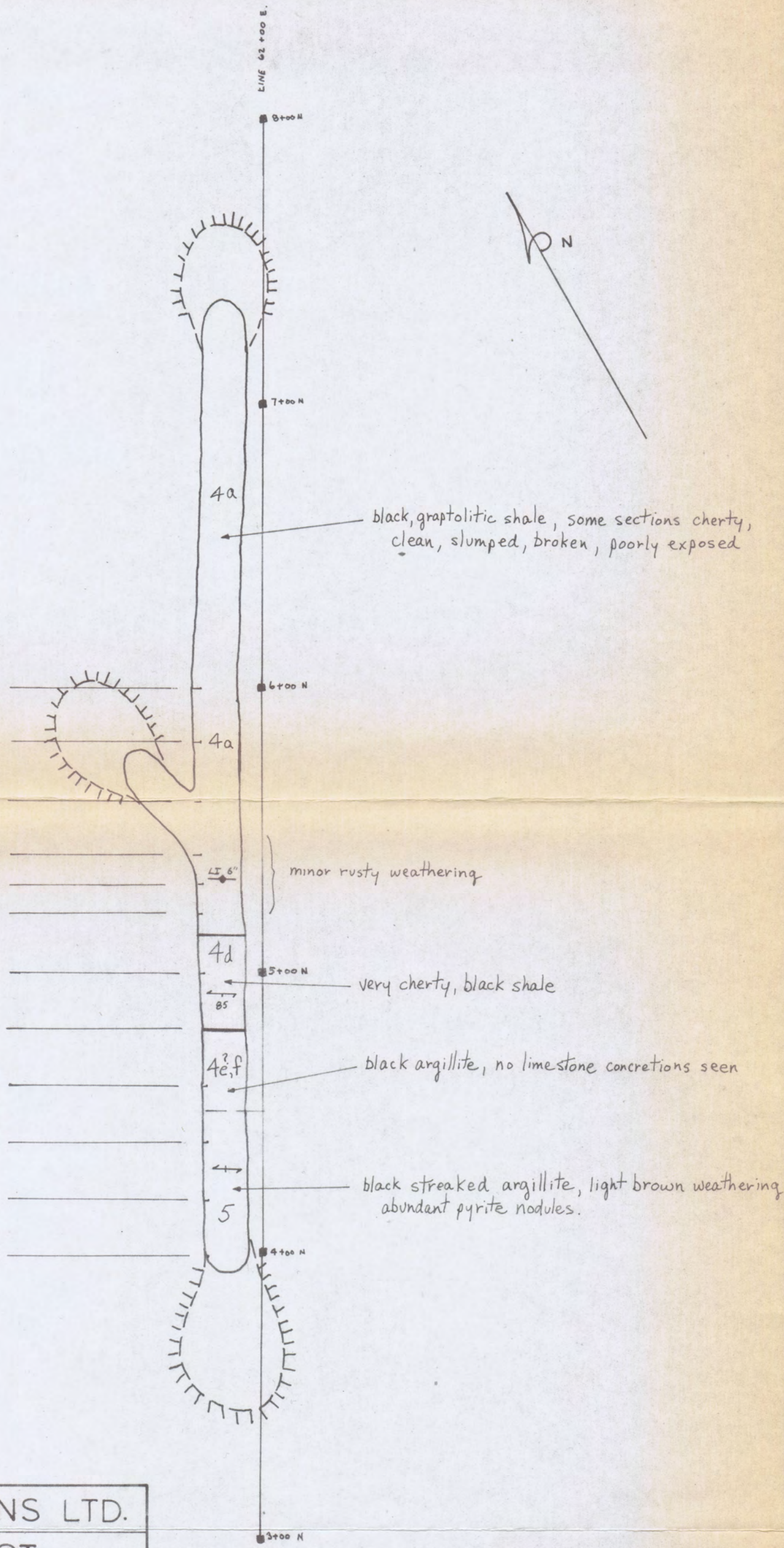
Trench P-12 (See Figure 14)

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

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

ASSAY RESULTS

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



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SELWYN PROJECT

PAS MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

BULLDOZER TRENCH P-12

SCALE: 1" = 40'

DATE: NOVEMBER 1974

NTS 105-I-6

T. ADAMSON

fig. 14

DIAMOND DRILLING

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

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

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

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

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

Location : Pas Grid, line 20+00E, 6+40S
: Bearing 030°, dip -70°
: Depth - 446'

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

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

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

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD, HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-1

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 1 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE L20+00E DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE 6+40S BEARING 030° ULTIMATE DEPTH 446'

ELEVATION ____ DIP -70° PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
0-25		Casing												
25-50	95%+	Black, graphitic, cherty shale; minor pyrite												
	except 45-50	nodules along bedding; scattered concretions												
	0% (sand seam)	of coarsely crystalline fetid black limestone.												
		27' - C.A./bedding 40°												
		27-29' - black limestone concretion												
		31-34' - black fine grained limestone												
		concretion (or bed?)												
		34-42' - very cherty; thin irregular qtz-												
		cal; minor pyrite veinlets; minor												
		limestone on cleavage surfaces;												
		bedding convoluted.												
		42' - C.A./cleavage - 20°												
		C.A./bedding -40° (very variable)	6245	40-50'			.04	.03						
		42-45' - very graphitic shales												
		45-50' - 5' sand seam												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-1

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 2 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
50-121'	95%+	Black chert, generally massive, blocky;	6246	50-60'			.01	.06						
		minor thin limy beds; numerous very thin												
		pyrite nodules and lenses along bedding;	6247	60-70'			.02	.09						
		some sections of chert slightly colour banded												
		bedding generally convoluted.	6248	70-80'			.03	.09						
		66' - C.A./cleavage - 20°												
		C.A./bedding - 40°	6249	80-90'			.03	.30						
		83' - C.A./cleavage - 30°												
		C.A./bedding - 60°	6250	90-100'			.08	.17						
		75' - 3" dark grey limestone bed.												
		86' - C.A./cleavage 25°	6254	100-110'			.28	1.4						
		88' - 2" grey limestone bed												
		89-90 - 1' breccia zone, limy, C.A. to	6255	110-120'			.09	.29						
		slickenside about 5°.												
		90-105' - graphitic, slight colour banded												
		chert, minor calcite veining and												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-1

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 3 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
		pyrite nodules assoc. with veining;												
		scattered thin (to 1/16"), very fine												
		grained pyrite beds; minor very fine												
		grained dissem. pyrite.												
		100' - C.A./cleavage - 20°												
		C.A. bedding - 40°												
		101' - thin (<1/16")galena veinlet, C.A.~5°												
		105-108' - black, finely laminated, fine												
		grained, argillaceous limestone;												
		C.A./bedding 45°												
		108-121' - blocky, slightly colour banded,												
		very graphitic chert; many thin												
		(<1/16")pyrite beds; a few pyrite-												
		cal. nodules to 1" diameter; bed-												
		ding convoluted & tightly folded												
		(good example at 117')												
		118' - 1/8" galena lens in cl. fol. C.A. ~20°												
		121', 1/16" galena veinlet in cl. fol. C.A.~5°												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-1

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 4 SECTION FROM _____ TO _____ STARTED _____

LATITUDE _____ DATUM _____ COMPLETED _____

DEPARTURE _____ BEARING _____ ULTIMATE DEPTH _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP _____ PROPOSED DEPTH _____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
121-126'	95%+	Black, fine grained, massive, slightly siliceous limestone	6256	120-130'			.39	1.38						
126-167'	95%+	Dark grey to black, slightly limy, in places graphitic, very finely laminated siliceous mudstone, bedding often very convoluted (host unit)												
		126' - 1/16" galena-pyrite band in cleavage foliation (C.A. 10°)	6257	130-140'			1.05	2.82						
		129' - Minor finely dissem. galena over 1" in finely laminated siliceous limy band												
		132' - ¼" band of very fine grained massive pyrite-galena in bedding?	6258	140-150'			.93	2.52						
		134' - 1/16" discontinuous veinlet of galena in cleavage.												
		136' - 1/16" discontinuous veinlet of galena in cleavage												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-1

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 5 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS				SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS			
					AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.			AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
		130' - two 1/8" galena veinlets in cleavage foliation												
		142' - several thin very fine grained galena zones in bedding.												
		143-147' - minor galena in a number of thin (<1/16")bands on cleavage surfaces (C.A.~20°)	6259	150-160'			.04	.05						
		161' - very thin fine grained galena beds across 1" of bedding.	6260	160-170'			.59	1.10						
		163' - very thin fine grained galena beds across 1" of bedding												
		165' - 1/8" galena veinlet in cleavage												
		167' - 1/8" bleb of galena in pyrite veinlet.												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-1

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 6 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

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

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-1

PROPERTY PAS

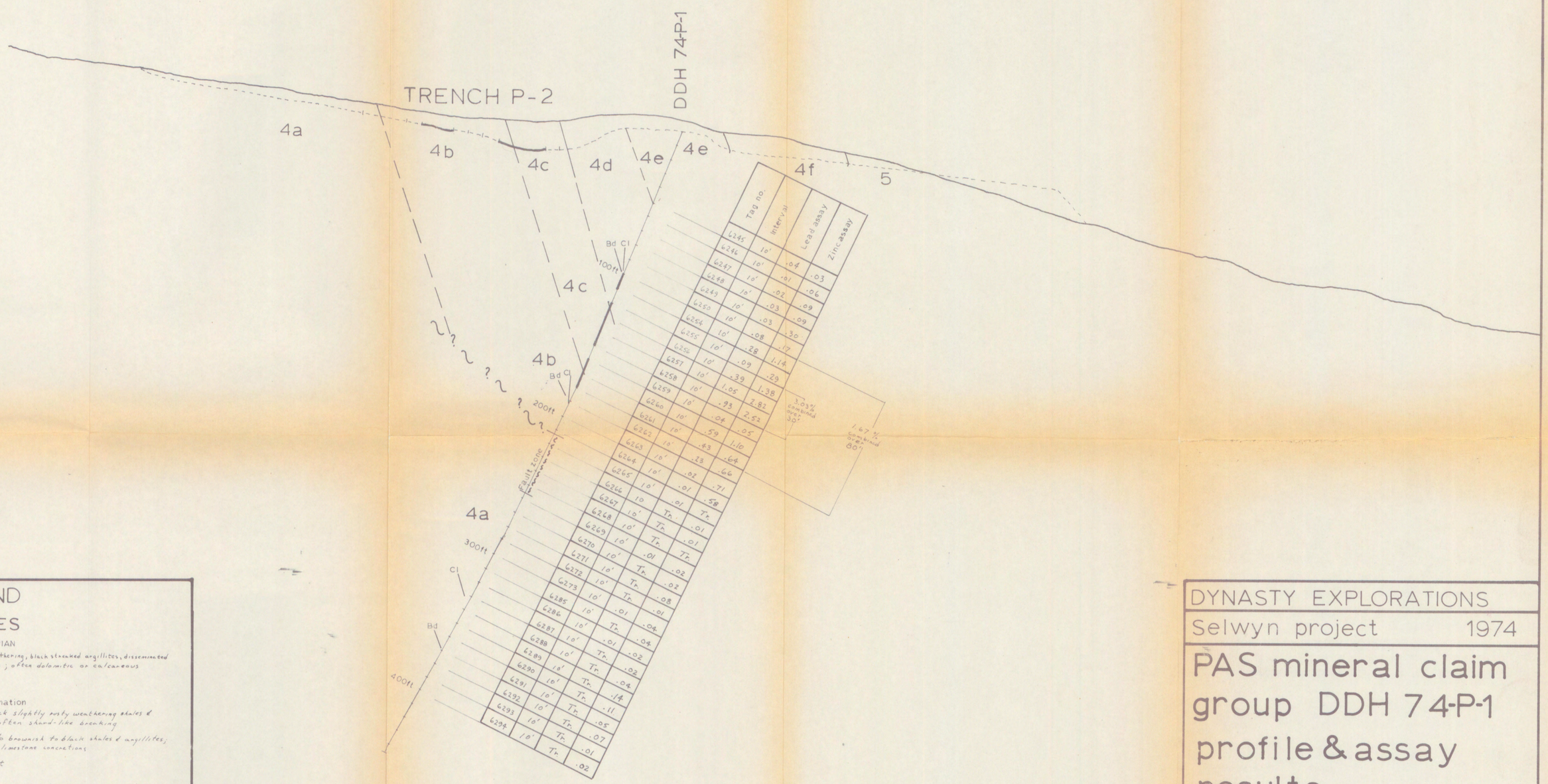
SHEET NUMBER 7 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
257-446'	95%	Black graphitic argillite, some slightly	6270	260-270'			Tr.	.02						
	except	cherty; minor fine grained dissem. pyrite	6271	270-280'			Tr.	.08						
226-272	50%	throughout; very minor thin fine grained	6272	280-290'			Tr.	.01						
		pyrite beds; minor qtz-calcite veining	6273	290-300'			.01	.04						
		335' - C.A./bedding 45°	6285	300-310'			Tr.	.04						
		370' - C.A./bedding 50°	6286	310-320'			.01	.02						
		360-390' - slightly limy	6287	320-330'			Tr.	.02						
		393-394' - light grey, pyritic, calcite	6288	330-340'			Tr.	.04						
		veined, argillaceous limestone. C.A. of	6289	340-350'			Tr.	.14						
		contact 50°	6290	350-360'			Tr.	.11						
			6291	360-370'			Tr.	.05						
		Acid dip test at 421' - 60°	6292	370-380			Tr.	.07						
			6293	380-390			Tr.	.01						
			6294	390-400			Tr.	.02						



LEGEND

ROCK TYPES

DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN

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

UPPER ORDOVICIAN

4 ROAD RIVER formation

- **4f** grey to black slightly rusty weathering shales & argillite; often shard-like breaking
- **4e** dark grey to brownish to black shales & argillites; spherical limestone concretions
- **4d** black chert
- **4c** medium to dark grey, finely laminated siliceous mudstone, host to lead-zinc mineralization
- **4b** fine to medium grained dark grey limestone, interbedded with black shales & cherts
- **4a** black shales & argillites, graptolytic, often calcareous

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

Bd bedding

Cl clevage

fault zone

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS

Selwyn project 1974

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

NTS 105-I-6 NOV '74

Scale 1in=40ft

0ft 20ft 40ft 60ft 80ft

Bd Bedding

Cl Clevage

fig. 15

T. Adamson

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

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

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

Location : Pas Grid, approximately L4+00E, 11+00S (on a line bearing 010° above Trench P-8, see Figure 6)

: Bearing 010°, dip -65°

: Depth 522'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-2

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 1 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ≈ L4E, above TR-P-8 DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ≈ 11S BEARING 010° ULTIMATE DEPTH 522'

ELEVATION ____ DIP -65° PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
0-15'	95%	Casing												
15-162'		Black shale, some slightly cherty; 1/8" to												
		¼" medium to dark grey, more siliceous beds												
		scattered throughout (<5% of total); scattered												
		black, coarsely crystalline fetid limestone												
		concretions in sec. 54-149'; very little												
		veining; minor thin pyrite lenses, beds and												
		blebs throughout.												
		25' - C.A./cleavage - 30°												
		C.A./bedding - 65°												
		37-38' - thin limy beds												
		40' - C.A./cleavage - 35°												
		C.A./bedding - 65° (very variable)												
		46-47' - thin limy beds												
		54-55.5 - coarse black fetid limestone												
		concretion												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-2

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 2 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

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

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-2

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 3 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
		159-162' - brecciated, qtz-calcite veined,	6298	150-160'			Tr.	.03						
		interbedded, black limestone & black shale												
162-203	95%+	Black cherty shale to massive black chert;	6274	160-170'			.01	.06						
to	178'	blocky; a few lighter grey cherty interbeds;												
		much more cherty than previous section;	6275	170-180'			.01	.04						
		170-203' - core very broken (fault zone??												
		not gougy, little slickensiding). Variable core recovery.	6276	180-190'			.04	.06						
		191' - 1' of broken core in chert breccia,												
		dissem. and massive pyrite in qtz-calcite matrix.	6277	190-200'			.03	.13						
		199-200' - limy bed.												
203-212	95%+	Interbedded medium grey limestone and limy	6278	200-210'			.01	.06						
		black shales; beds a few inches to a few ft.												
		thick; limestone makes up 60% of section												
		205' - C.A./bedding - 45°?												
		207' - irregular, discontinuous 1/8" thick												
		galena lens in a 6" zone of shearing and brecciation; abundant pyrite, qtz, and calcite veining and matrix material												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD, HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-2

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 4 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

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

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-2

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 5 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
		239-277' - generally slightly limy												
	Excellent recovery except fault zones	240' - C.A./cleavage? - 35°												
		246' - 1/8" pyrite-galena lens in cleavage; pinches out.	6299	270-280'			.01	.01						
		277-345' - Generally not limy	6300	280-290'			Tr.	.03						
		287' - C.A./cleavage - 35°	6376	290-300'			Tr.	.12						
		296 ' - C.A./cleavage - 35°) good	6377	200-310'			Tr.	.01						
		C.A./bedding - 55°) example	6378	310-320'			Tr.	.04						
		305' - ½" pyrite lens	6379	320'330'			Tr.	.07						
		330-345' - fault zone, very broken, sand seam, some gougy zones	6380	330-340'			Tr.	.04						
		345-516' - Slightly limy	6381	340-350'			Tr.	.08						
		375-431' - fault zone, very broken,	6382	350-360'			Tr.	.01						
		sheared, slickensided, numerous gougy zones; black, not rusty.	6383	360-370'			Tr.	.04						
		431' - C.A./bedding - 60°	6384	370-380'			Tr.	.16						
		440' - C.A./bedding - 65°	6385	380-390'			Tr.	.03						
		442-451' - Gougy fault zone	6386	390-400'			Tr.	.01						

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-2

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 6 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
		462-464' - Gougy fault zone	6389	400-410'			Tr.	.01						
		470' - C.A./bedding 60°	6398	410-420'			Tr.	.01						
		475-476' - brecciated, cal. veined grey limestone	6399	420-430'			Tr.	Tr.						
			6400	430-440'			Tr.	.03						
		476-516' - very broken, numerous thin gougy fault zones	6401	440-450'			Tr.	.01						
			6403	450-460'			Tr.	Tr.						
		516-522' - Clear black argillite,	6403	460-470'			Tr.	Tr.						
		C.A./bedding - 55-60°	6404	470-480'			Tr.	Tr.						
		Acid dip tests: 0' - 65°	6405	480-490'			Tr.	Tr.						
		250' - 64°	6406	490-500			Tr.	.01						
		350' - 56°	6407	500-510'			Tr.	Tr.						
		522' - 50°	6408	510-523'			Tr.	.01						

DDH 74P23 section bearing 010°
see geology map

4S 5S 6S 7S 8S 9S 10S 11S 12S

Projection of limonite zone in north end of trench P8 onto section

projection of mineralized zone(4c) in trench P8 onto drill section

DDH 74P3

DDH 74P2

numerous fault zones

major fault zone

fault zone

fault

100ft 200ft 300ft 400ft 500ft

4a 4b,c 4d 4e 4f

Bd Cl tz

Tag no.	Interval	Lead assay	Zinc assay
6387	10'	Tr.	.03
6388	10'	Tr.	.14
6390	10'	Tr.	.02
6391	10'	Tr.	.01
6392	10'	Tr.	.02
6393	10'	Tr.	.03
6394	10'	Tr.	.01
6395	10'	Tr.	.02
6396	10'	Tr.	.01
6397	10'	Tr.	.01
6409	10'	Tr.	.15
6410	10'	Tr.	.13
6411	10'	Tr.	.26
6412	10'	Tr.	.31

Tag no.	Interval	Lead assay	Zinc assay
6295	10'	Tr.	.01
6296	10'	Tr.	.01
6297	10'	Tr.	.01
6298	10'	Tr.	.03
6274	10'	Tr.	.04
6275	10'	.01	.03
6276	10'	.01	.04
6277	10'	.01	.04
6278	10'	.04	.04
6279	10'	.03	.06
6280	10'	.01	.13
6281	10'	.65	.06
6282	10'	.94	1.20
6283	10'	.13	4.56
6284	10'	.09	.38
6299	10'	.01	.37
6300	10'	.01	.28
6376	10'	.01	.04
6377	10'	Tr.	.01
6378	10'	Tr.	.03
6379	10'	Tr.	.12
6380	10'	Tr.	.01
6381	10'	Tr.	.04
6382	10'	Tr.	.07
6383	10'	Tr.	.04
6384	10'	Tr.	.08
6385	10'	Tr.	.01
6386	10'	Tr.	.04
6389	10'	Tr.	.16
6398	10'	Tr.	.03
6399	10'	Tr.	.01
6400	10'	Tr.	.01
6401	10'	Tr.	Tr.
6402	10'	Tr.	.03
6403	10'	Tr.	.01
6404	10'	Tr.	Tr.
6405	10'	Tr.	Tr.
6406	10'	Tr.	Tr.
6407	10'	Tr.	Tr.
6408	13'	Tr.	.01

LEGEND

ROCK TYPES

DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN

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

UPPER ORDOVICIAN

4 ROAD RIVER formation

- 4f grey to black slightly rusty weathering shales & argillites; often shard-like breaking
- 4e dark grey to brownish to black shales and argillites; spherical limestone concretions
- 4d black chert
- 4c medium to dark grey, finely laminated siliceous mudstone; host to lead-zinc mineralisation
- 4b fine to medium grained dark grey limestone, interbedded with black shales & cherts
- 4a black shales & argillites; graptolytic, often calcareous

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

Bd bedding

Cl clevage

fault zone

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD

Selwyn project 1974

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

Fig 16

NTS 105-I-6

Scale 1 inch = 40 feet

0ft 20ft 40ft 60ft 80ft

NOV '74

tz. fault zone
Bd bedding
Cl clevage

T. ADAMSON

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

Location : Pas Grid area, west of Trench P-8, 260° on bearing 010° from DDH-74-P-2

: Bearing 010°, dip -57°

: Depth 291'

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

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

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-3

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 1 | SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ | STARTED ____

LATITUDE 260' on bearing 010° | DATUM ____ | COMPLETED ____

~~DEPARTURE~~ from DDH-74-P-2 | BEARING 010° | ULTIMATE DEPTH 291'

ELEVATION ____ | DIP -57° | PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
0-11'		Casing												
11-182'	0-130' 95%	Black argillite, massive, blocky; abundant very fine grained; sharp contacts, thin pyrite beds throughout and more diffuse thicker beds containing dissem. pyrite-calcite scattered throughout, scattered thin (to a few inches) light grey, more finely laminated limy sections rusty on cleavage and bedding surfaces to a depth of about 40'; numerous, thin (usually < 1/8") calcite veinlets along cleavage planes	6387	80-90'			Tr.	.03						
			6388	90-100'			Tr.	.14						
		20' - C.A./cleagage - 30°												
		C.A./bedding - 40° ?												
		50' - C.A./cleavage - 40°												
		C.A./bedding - 50°												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74 -P-3

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 2 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
		70-71' - finely laminated limestone bed,	6390	100-110'			Tr.	.02						
		cut by 1" thick calcite vein												
		72' - C.A./cleavage - 25°	6391	110-120'			Tr.	.01						
		C.A./bedding - 45°												
	130-187'	81-82' - limy bed	6392	120-130'			Tr.	.02						
	85%	89.5 - ¼" bed, massive, very fine grained pyrite.												
		88' - C.A./bedding - 50°	6393	130-140'			Tr.	.03						
		125' - C.A./bedding - 55°												
		100-120' - abundant pyrite beds to ½"	6394	140-150'			Tr.	.01						
		128-129' - fault zone, gougy												
		143-148' - fault zone, very broken, slightly gougy	6395	150-160'			Tr.	.02						
		175' - C.A./bedding - 50°												
		162-169' - fault zone, very broken	6396	160-170'			Tr.	.01						
		181-182' - fault zone	6397	170-180'			Tr.	.01						

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-3

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 3 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
182-187'		Light grey, convoluted, coarsely laminated,												
		argillite; abundant thin pyrite beds.												
187-217	50%	Major fault zone; very broken, gougy,												
		calcite veining abundant, poor recovery.												
		199' - sand seam												
		214' - sand seam												
217-291	95%	Black argillite; generally slightly limy,	6409	250-260'			Tr.	.15						
		numerous thin, lensy, lighter grey more												
		siliceous interbeds throughout; abundant	6410	260-270'			Tr.	.13						
		thin calcite veinlets; bedding often very												
		convoluted (obscure but clearly defined	6411	270-280'			Tr.	.26						
		in places by thin, sharp pyrite beds)												
		217' - C.A./bedding - 70°	6412	280-290'			Tr.	.31						
		229' - C.A./bedding - 70°												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-3

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 4 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS				SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS			
					AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.			AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
		243' - C.A./cleavage - 50°												
		C.A./bedding - 60°												
		280' - C.A./cleavage - 60°												
		Acid dip test: 290' - 50°												

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

Location : Pas Grid, line 56+00E, 3+50N
: Bearing 030°, dip -57°
: Depth 402'

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

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

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

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-4

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 1 | SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ | STARTED ____

LATITUDE L56E | DATUM ____ | COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE 3+50N | BEARING 030° | ULTIMATE DEPTH 402'

ELEVATION ____ | DIP -60° | PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
0-17'		Casing												
17-32'	90%	Unit 5. Black streaked, medium brownish-												
		grey argillite; pyrite nodules to ¼" dia.												
		disseminated randomly throughout (~.5% of												
		total interval); limonitic on fracture												
		and cleavage surfaces.												
		31.5' - 2" thick, diffuse band of heavily												
		disseminated fine grained pyrite.												
32-137'	95%+	Black, graphitic, graptolitic argillite;												
		blocky; thin, diffuse, very fine grained												
		pyrite beds and lenses throughout; some												
		sections cherty; thin (to ¼") lighter grey,												
		siliceous beds scattered throughout (perhaps												
		total 2%); limestone concretions in interval												
		100-130'												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-4

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 2 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS				SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS			
					AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.			AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
		33-36' - irregular calcite veining												
		43' - C.A./bedding - 55°	6413	80-90'			Tr.	.02						
		52' - C.A./bedding - 30°												
		58' - C.A./bedding - 45° (graptolites)	6414	90-100'			Tr.	.09						
		61' - 1" brecciated qtz-pyrite zone												
		67' - C.A./bedding (and cleavage)- 45°	6415	100-110'			Tr.	.06						
		(graptolites)												
		80' - C.A./bedding - 50°	6416	110-120'			Tr.	.19						
		103' - Black coarse grained, fetid lime-												
		stone concretions (small)	6417	120-130'			Tr.	.05						
		120' - Black coarse grained, fetid lime-												
		stone concretions												
		123' - Black, coarse grained, fetid lime-												
		stone concretions (6" dia. pyrite												
		rimmed)												
		127' - C.A./bedding 55°												
		129-130' - Black, coarse grained, fetid limestone concretions												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-4

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 3 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
137-156	95%+	Black chert; blocky; slight colour banding;												
		scattered thin beds of light grey chert;	6418	130-140'			Tr.	.02						
		very thin (<1/16"), very fine grained pyrite												
		beds throughout (<<1%)	6419	140-150'			.01	.26						
		135.6' - 3" bed of heavily dissem. medium												
		grained pyrite	6420	150-160'			.12	.49						
		150' - C.A./bedding - 45°												
		152.5' - very minor galena dissem. with												
		pyrite-calcite in ¼" fracture												
		155.5' - very minor galena in ¼" pyrite-												
		calcite-galena nodule												
		156' - minor shearing; corase galena-												
		sphalerite along 1/8" shear at												
		limestone-chert contact.												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-P-74-4

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 4 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

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

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD, HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-4

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 5 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
		162' - C.A./bedding - 45°												
		163' - very minor galena in 1/8" thick												
		short lens of calcite-pyrite,												
		along bedding.												
		168' - very minor galena in 1/8" thick												
		short lens of calcite-pyrite,												
		along bedding.												
		168.5' - very minor, very, very fine grained												
		galena in thin diffuse beds over												
		2" of bedding thickness.												
		171-173' - abundant, thin, fine grained												
		pyrite beds, some possibly with												
		minor galena?												
		174' - C.A./bedding - 45°												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-4

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 6 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
184-266'	95%	Black chert; slightly colour banded, much	6422	180-190			.05	.12						
		more coarsely laminated than above interval;												
		not limy; blocky; minor thin pyrite beds.	6423	190-200'			.27	.80						
		188-190' - fine grained limestone bed												
		192-194' - fine grained limestone bed	6424	200-210'			.01	.33						
		191' - a number of very thin, fine grained,												
		galena beds over 1" of section.	6425	210-220'			.01	.01						
		200' - C.A./bedding - 50° (good graptolites												
		on bedding planes)	6426	220-230'			.03	.01						
		204.5' - ¼" thick bed massive, fine grained												
		pyrite; minor galena??	6428	230-240'			.01	.13						
		209-213'- limy, dark grey argillite												
		212' - 6" pyrite brecciated zone	6429	240-250'			.01	.04						
		215' - C.A./bedding - 50°.												
		235-236' - very limy; diffuse fine grained												
		pyrite beds to 1" thick; minor brecciation.												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-4

PROPERTY PAS

SHEET NUMBER 7 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED ____

LATITUDE ____ DATUM ____ COMPLETED ____

DEPARTURE ____ BEARING ____ ULTIMATE DEPTH ____

ELEVATION ____ DIP ____ PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
		243' - C.A./bedding - 50°												
		252-266' - very cherty.												
		256' - 6" of coarse brecciation;	6430	250-260'			Tr.	.08						
		pyrite-qtz. veining and matrix												
		261' - C.A./bedding - 50°.												
266-275'	50%	Strong fault zone; gouge zones to 1' thick;	6431	260-270'			Tr.	.05						
		poor recovery of limy argillite												
275-359'	95%+	Massive black graphitic argillite; generally												
		not limy or cherty; minor calcite veinlets												
		to ¼" thick; numerous, thin, diffuse, fine												
		grained pyrite beds												
		278' - C.A./bedding - 65°												
		283' - C.A./bedding - 70°												
		301' - 2" massive, fine grained pyrite bed.												
		322-325' - lighter grey, finely laminated												
		limy argillite.												
		346' - C.A./bedding - 60°.												
		355-356' - gougy, black, fault zone.												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. DDH-74-P-4

PROPERTY PAS

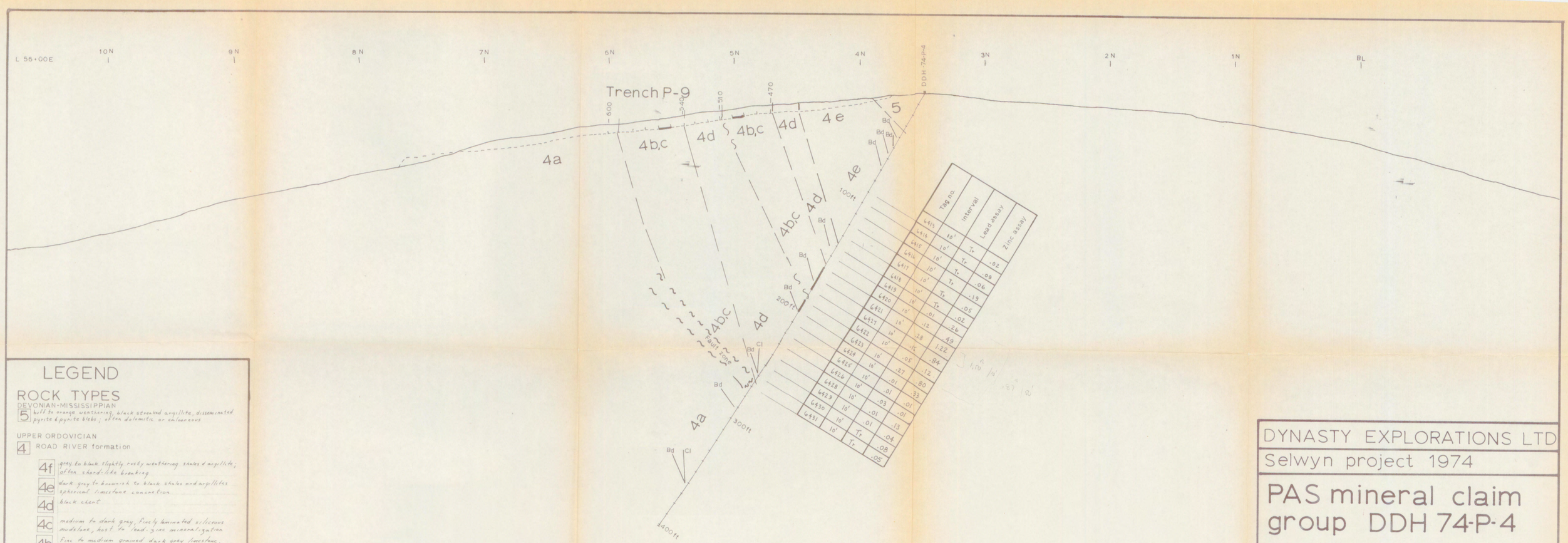
SHEET NUMBER 8 SECTION FROM _____ TO _____ STARTED _____

LATITUDE _____ DATUM _____ COMPLETED _____

DEPARTURE _____ BEARING _____ ULTIMATE DEPTH _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP _____ PROPOSED DEPTH _____

DEPTH FEET	CORE RECOV	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	CORE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.	SLUDGE SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE	SLUDGE ASSAYS AG.	CU.	PB.	ZN.
359-382'	95%+	Black argillite, numerous thin, light grey, more siliceous lenses and beds.												
382-387'	95%+	Light grey, medium to fine grained, bedded limestone.												
387-397'	95%	Massive black argillite.												
397-399'	95%	Finely laminated grey limestone.												
399-402'	95%	Massive black argillite.												
		Acid dip test at 402' - 53°												



LEGEND

ROCK TYPES

DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN

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

UPPER ORDOVICIAN

4 ROAD RIVER formation

- 4f grey to black slightly rusty weathering shales & argillite; often shard-like breaking
- 4e dark grey to brownish to black shales and argillites spherical limestone concretion
- 4d black chert
- 4c medium to dark grey, finely laminated siliceous mudstone, host to lead-zinc mineralization
- 4b fine to medium grained dark grey limestone; interbedded with black shales & cherts
- 4a black shales & argillites; graptolitic, often calcareous

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

Bd bedding

Cl clevage

fault zone

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD

Selwyn project 1974

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

NTS 105-I-6

Scale 1 in = 40 ft

0ft 20ft 40ft 60ft 80ft

NOV '74

Bd Bedding

Cl Clevage

T Adamson

fig. 17

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

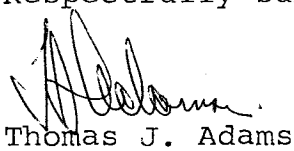
Extensive physical work (bulldozer trenching, diamond drilling) carried out over the past two years, on adjoining claim groups owned by Canex-Placer Ltd., has reportedly developed substantial tonnages of good grade lead-zinc mineralization. Mineralization occurs on the Canex-Placer claims, at least in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

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

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

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

Respectfully submitted,



Thomas J. Adamson

December, 1974