

# DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

(N. P. L.)

328 MARINE BUILDING

355 BURRARD STREET

VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

Chief Mining Recorder,  
Federal Building,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.

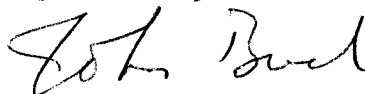
Dear Sir,

Submitted to you for the purposes of assessment work is the following report 'Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey, Dy (NW) Claims'. The total costs incurred for this geophysical survey are to be applied as a portion of the assessment work required to hold the claims for one year.

The following mineral claims to be held for one (1) year are:

Dy 42 - 47 incl.  
58, 56  
79 - 114 incl.  
123 - 131 incl.

Respectfully submitted,



John S. Brock

**GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING  
SURVEY**

**DY (NW) CLAIM GROUP**

**Location: 133° 05' W. Long.  
62° 15' N. Lat.**

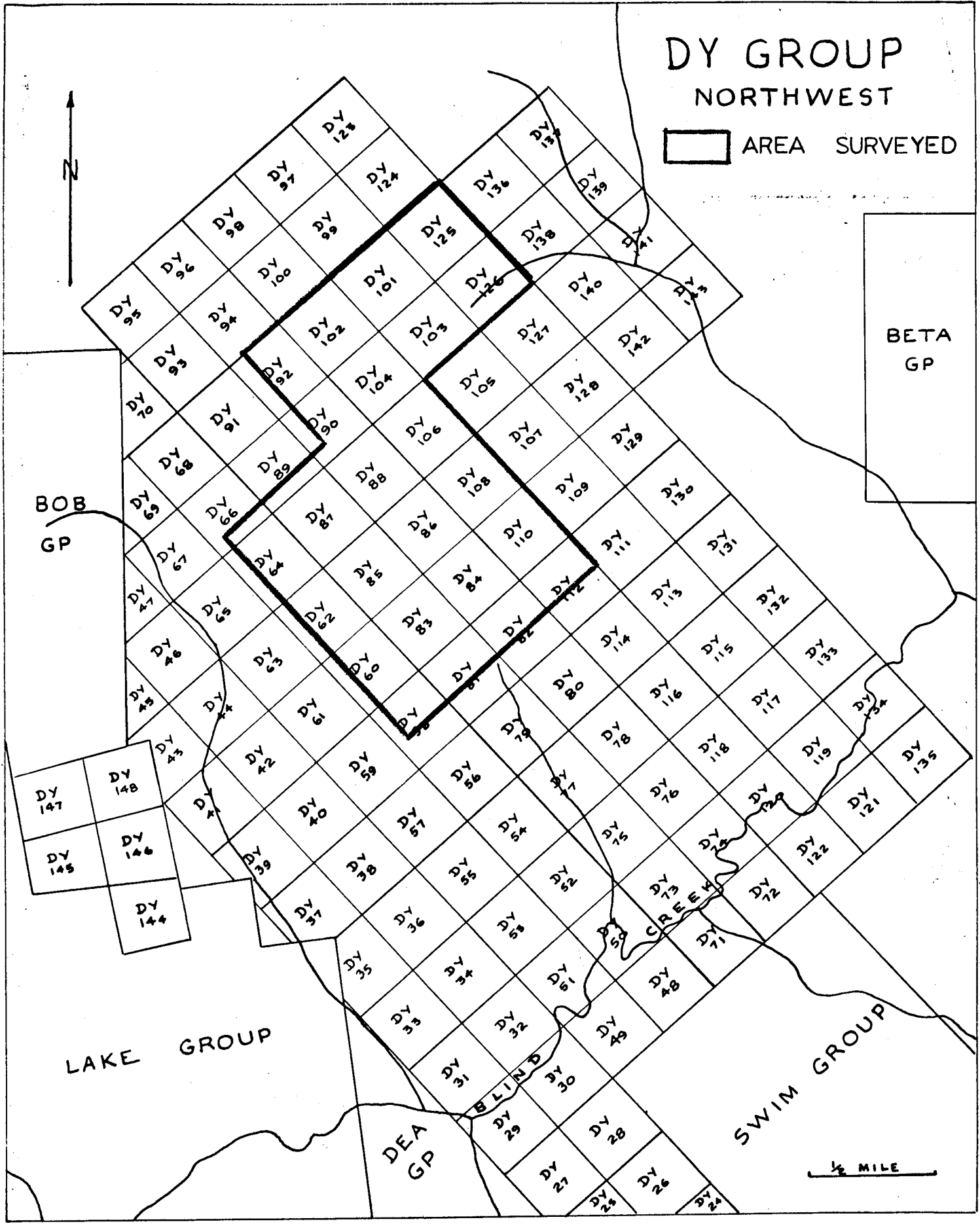
**Reference: Claim Sheets 105 K3 and K6**

**VANGORDA CREEK AREA, WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION**

**By: John S. Brock  
March 1965**

# DY GROUP NORTHWEST

□ AREA SURVEYED



1/2 MILE

# GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY, DY (NW) CLAIM GROUP

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## INTRODUCTION

### General

From September 19 to October 6, 1964, Dynasty Explorations Limited carried out an extensive soil sampling survey over a portion of its DY (NW) claim group in the Vangorda area of the Whitehorse Mining District. The limits of the area surveyed are outlined on the enclosed claim map (key map). Soil surveys were used in order to obtain samples that were then analysed for zinc and copper trace element content. Geochemical anomalies obtained by the compilation of these results were used as a guide to possible base metal deposits in the area. Such data was viewed in conjunction with geologic and geophysical information in order to determine favorable areas for further investigation.

### Location and Access

The geochemical surveys as discussed in this report were conducted on a portion of the DY (NW) claim group, situated northwest of Blind Creek (claim sheets 105K3 and K6, 133° 05' W long., 62° 15' N lat.).

The property is directly accessible only by helicopter. Wheeled aircraft may land at Vangorda airstrip, approximately two miles southwest of the claim group. Aircraft equipped with floats may land at Shrimp Lake, two and one quarter miles south of the property.

## TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

### Topography

The claims lie in a glaciated terrain of gentle and rolling relief on the northeast side of the Pelly River Valley which occupies the Tintina Trench. Elevations range from 4,000 to 5,000 feet; to the north is the Anvil Range, a mountainous area with summit elevations up to 6,700 feet above sea level. Much of the area is comprised of gentle slopes ranging from 5 to 10 degrees; to the north and west of the area surveyed slopes are steeper but seldom over 25 to 30 degrees. The direction of glaciation is approximately northeast to southwest; only in localized areas is there any evidence of accumulations of glacial till. Larger streams flow southeast to the Blind Creek drainage system. Local drainage in most cases is poorly defined and commonly consists of swampy depressions.

### Vegetation

Sections of the property are heavily forested with spruce and some pine, much of the country has been burned over and in these areas willow and buck brush (dwarf birch) predominate. Topographic depressions and areas of flat relief are usually characterized by swamp and muskeg.

## GEOLOGY

The central portion of the area surveyed is situated in the crestral area of a gentle northeast-plunging synform where greenstone-chlorite schist and sericite schist contact surficially. Nearby northeast trending, steeply-dipping faults are situated in Blind Creek and on the slopes of Mye Mountain. Porphyry outcrop occurs three quarters of a mile west.

Altered, medium grain, subhedral amphibole and feldspar crystals in some of the greenstone indicate a possible basic intrusive origin. There is a continuous textural gradation from blocky greenstone to fine-grained chloritic schist. A thin member of limy-siliceous rock, apparently chert, is intercalated in the chlorite and sericite schist. This light green fine grained rock is not always common but similar associations occur south of the Vangorda property. The sericite schist occasionally grades toward impure limestone and may also be graphitic. Serpentine alteration is associated with greenstone along a probable fault.

Several periods of folding, including one isoclinal period which produced a schistosity, have apparently been followed by buckling and torsional strains which 'confuse' all the attitudes and give a scattered stereogram indicating only general trends.

Although no direct evidence of mineralization was found, structurally, there are possibilities of replacement mineralization at shallow depth (less than 100 feet). Rocks favorable for replacement as well as porphyry occur in the vicinity. The porphyry may not directly carry metal content but metasomatism appears to be associated with porphyry occurrences.

#### OVERBURDEN CONDITIONS

Glacial till appears to have accumulated only in localized areas of the DY (NW) claims. Depths to approximately thirty feet of till are found along the north bank of the major drainage at the south end of the area surveyed. Elsewhere, till is only evident in scattered areas where it may vary from a few inches to three or four feet in thickness. The glacial till consists mostly of clay to coarse sand sized material containing frequent rounded pebble to boulder sized granitic erratics and platy fragments of schist.

There is some question as to whether many samples were taken from generic soils or transported and well sorted residual overburden. Sorting and erosional influences have caused much of the shallower deposits of glacial till to develop soil horizons similar to those found in relatively lightly glaciated areas on the claim group. Transported residual overburden and generic soils derived from local soil forming processes could only be <sup>differentiated</sup> by the presence of rounded pebbles and granitic erratics within the overburden that had undergone glacial transport.

The principal soil horizons of recognized generic soils could always be identified. A typical section would usually consist of a few inches of organic debris, underlain by the A-1 horizon (organic, dark colored, humus rich), followed by several inches of volcanic ash. Below the ash, horizons of A-2, B, and C were present.<sup>1</sup> Recognition of the subdivisions of each principal horizon was not always possible. Undeveloped soil horizons were often encountered as well as immature and truncated soil profiles. In areas of poor drainage G soils were usually found and sampled. Areas of shallow overburden over greenstone formations often held a rusty, semi-limonitic type of soil.

<sup>1</sup>For further discussion on 'soil types', see Appendix 1.

Permafrost is irregularly distributed over the survey area and is usually absent except in sheltered topographic depressions overlain by muskeg.

## SURVEY TECHNIQUES

### Soil Sampling

The soil sampling survey was carried out in conjunction with the magnetometer survey. Two soil samplers were employed, one to dig the sample with a prospector's grub-hoe, the other to bag the sample in a polyethylene sample bag and to label it in accordance with the station at which the sample was taken. The magnetometer operator noted the soil horizon from which the sample was taken as well as any prevalent topographic features. Samples were taken at 200-foot stations established by pace and compass methods. Cross lines were spaced at 400-foot intervals as established by chained and picket base lines.

Due to the inconsistency of specific soil horizons as well as variable depths to favorable horizons, samples were taken from an average depth of approximately one and one half feet. Soils of the upper B horizon were usually encountered except in areas of much glacial till and overburden. Soils of large organic content were not sampled; in areas of immature soils the C horizon was sampled; G type soils were taken from areas of poor drainage.

Three test pits were dug by hand in order to try to determine the cause of several sharp magnetic peaks. The pits were soil sampled on the basis of the nature of the material encountered.

### Method of Analysis

All samples were tested for copper and zinc by the geochemical laboratory at the Department of Geology, University of British Columbia. Copper and zinc were extracted from the soil by hot sulphuric acid. The sulphuric acid extracts all copper and zinc present except for that held in silicate structures. Copper was extracted from the acid solution by biquinoline in amyl alcohol, zinc by dithizone in carbon tetrachloride. All results were presented in parts per million of the total weight of the portion of the sample analyzed. A detailed description of the analytical procedure used is given in Appendix 2.

## RESULTS

### Presentation of Results

The laboratory results from 677 samples are plotted showing the location of sample sites and the values in parts per million for zinc and copper content in the sample (map 7c). The zinc and copper values are contoured separately to better outline anomalous areas (maps 7d and 7e). Zinc content is contoured using a 100 parts per million contour interval up to 800 parts per million from a threshold value of 100 parts per million. Copper content is contoured using a 10 parts per million contour interval from a threshold value of thirty parts per million. The outline of the magnetic anomaly (ground survey) is also plotted as are the areas of swamp and the major drainage trends. All maps are on a scale of 500 feet to 1 inch.

Mineralization in order to determine the magnitude of "anomalous"

### Distribution and Interpretation of Anomalies

Zinc: The threshold value of 100 parts per million was selected only on the basis of inspection of the laboratory results. 'Test' samples were not taken over areas of known values and the choice of 'background'.

The zinc anomaly as shown in the central area of the survey, coincides in location with the magnetic anomaly. The geophysical and geochemical contoured results do not have any similar 'trends' and only one 'high' of 730 parts per million is located within the magnetic anomaly. This zinc anomaly represents only one geochemical value of 730 parts per million, 200 feet to the northeast is a value of 200 parts per million and 500 feet farther north is another value of 280 parts per million zinc. The peak of the anomaly is located at the base of a gentle slope which trends in the same direction, local drainage also collects in the flat area at the base of the slope. The 100 parts per million zinc contour covers a large areal extent which takes in a larger percentage of the central portion of the magnetic anomaly. The general trend of the geochemical results reflect local topographic slopes although evidence of drainage is not usually present. The zinc 'high' within the 100 parts per million contour is most probably due to migratory factors leading to accumulation. Prospect pits were dug in the vicinity of the zinc 'high', but soilsampling to bedrock failed to give any anomalous results.

Zinc anomalies on the western boundary of the survey area appear to be more extensive in comparison to the rest of the ground covered by the survey. Samples from this area were taken in the vicinity of a steep easterly dipping slope. Extensions of the 100 parts per million contour reflect local drainage. Local magnetic anomalies were discovered in the same region but have unknown extent due to the limits of the ground survey.

Copper: Anomalous copper content is considered as samples over 30 parts per million. In general there are no definite associations between the copper and zinc anomalies. The anomalies have no specific trend, are mostly based on single values and are localized and erratic in location. They have no major relations to the zinc anomalies but some are in close proximity to the magnetic anomaly.

### Test Pits

Test pits were sampled on the basis of material encountered. Pit #1 appeared to consist largely of a B soil intermixed with glacial till. The soil types were noted (Appendix 3) as were depths at which samples were taken, bedrock was not reached due to the level of the water table. The highest copper and zinc values were obtained from the zone immediately below the A<sub>2</sub> horizon and in the B horizon unaffected by glacial materials. These results would appear to be due to accumulation by leaching and surficial drainage from other areas. Pit #2 was sampled to bedrock, and again the high copper and zinc values in respect to the profiles were obtained from the B underlying the A zone, no anomalous results were found close to bedrock. Only one sample was taken from Pit #3, bedrock was not reached, and analysis of the sample showed no anomalous values for copper and zinc.

All three pits showed no evidence of increase in trace element content to depth. 'High' copper and zinc values, in comparison to the profiles were found in the B horizon immediately underlying the A horizon. It is concluded that these 'anomalous' values are derived from processes of leaching and surface drainage accumulation or else transported glacial material underlying the zone sampled.

### CONCLUSIONS

Soil types appear to control the values of geochemical results obtained on the DY (NW) group (see Appendix 3 and 4). Trace element content is higher in soils found in association with the A<sub>2</sub> horizons and the B-A horizon contact (Appendix 3 and 4). Generally areas of large accumulations of glacial till show no anomalous geochemical values except in areas of obvious drainage and occasionally from single samples.

Most of the major zinc and copper anomalies have some association with areas of obvious drainage and areas of impeded drainage and accumulation.

There is a general spatial relationship between geochemical anomalies and ground magnetic anomalies. The main area of magnetic interest has a zinc anomaly in association with it although no similar directional trends are apparent. There is also a copper anomaly in the confines of the magnetic anomaly, although it is in a different location and of a smaller areal extent than the zinc anomaly.

Geochemical anomalies situated along the northwestern boundary of the survey area have the largest areal extent as well as the highest 'relief' of any other sites on the DY (NW) claims. Localized magnetic highs also occur in the same area but further survey coverage to the west should be conducted before conclusive evidence is gained. The samples here were obtained in an area of steep slope to the east and it is felt that a large portion of the geochemical anomalies are due to accumulation of trace metal content by migration down slope to collective areas.

Test pits showed no anomalous values but some evidence was gained as to choice of favourable soil horizons for sampling. It is recommended that the A<sub>2</sub>-B contact be sampled for soils to be used for geochemical analysis as these horizons appear to contain a greater trace element content. Even though the trace elements may be derived from local drainage systems depositing ions in the A horizon, favourable areas for further prospecting and 'follow-up' may be outlined.

Future geochemical soil sampling surveys should be conducted with the following recommendations: accurate notation of topographic features should be recorded for each sample site, test pits should be dug and sampled prior to survey in order to determine favourable profiles for sampling as well as general characteristics of local soil horizons, special note should be made of soil types obtained at the sample site as well as depth of sample and presence of glacial overburden. These procedures were not carried out to any appreciable extent for the soil survey over the DY (NW) claims and it is felt that further interpretations could be carried out if further information was available.

Geochemical surveys are warranted as a method of initial exploration if data obtained is used in conjunction with geologic and geophysical data.

Approved

Paul E. H. Co.

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Soil Sample Survey, Sea Claim Group;  
A private report by R.E.G. Davis for Dynasty Explorations Ltd.

Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Vangorda District, Central Yukon;  
A private report by J.F. Fairley for Dynasty Explorations Ltd.

Geochemistry in Mineral Exploration;  
Hawkes and Webb, Pub. by Harper and Row.

**APPENDIX**

## APPENDIX 1

### CLASSIFICATION OF SOIL TYPES

from: GEOCHEMISTRY IN MINERAL EXPLORATION, H.E. Hawkes  
and J.S. Webb; Harper and Row (1962). pp. 92-95.

#### Soil Profile Development

Soil profiles vary in makeup within wide limits according to their generic and geographic environment. Most profiles however, comprise three principal horizons. From the surface downward these are identified by the letters A, B, and C. The A and B horizons constitute the solum, or 'true soil', while the C horizon is the parent material from which the solum has been derived by soil forming processes.

The entire sequence need not always be represented. For instance immature soils frequently lack a B horizon, or erosion may lead to truncated profiles sometimes to the extent of exposing the C horizon. When studied in detail, each of the principal horizons may be further subdivided ...recognition of these subdivisions apart from the A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub>, is usually unnecessary in geochemical prospecting. The distribution of metals may vary markedly with major changes down the profile, however, and it is therefore important to distinguish the master horizons and to recognize immature and truncated profiles when these are encountered.

The A horizon develops primarily as the result of partial losses in original material by leaching and mechanical removal resulting from the percolation of rain water downward through the soil. The principal constituents likely to be removed are soluble bases, clays and colloidal sesquioxides and/or silica. Resistant primary minerals, rock undergoing decomposition and flocculated colloids tend to remain.... The accumulation and bacteriological decay of plant debris are responsible for the two main subdivisions of the A horizon into a dark upper layer containing humus, the A<sub>1</sub> horizon, and an underlying light-colored horizon of maximum alluviation, designated A<sub>2</sub>.... Both A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> can generally be discerned in mature profiles developed under moist climates, although the A<sub>2</sub> may be absent in dry regions or in young soils.

Under moist conditions and free drainage, the more soluble constituents leached from the A horizon will descend to the water table and eventually pass into the surface drainage. Some suspended matter may follow the same course. More usually however, sesquioxides and clays alluviated from the A horizon are soon redeposited in the zone of accumulation, constituting the B horizon. As a result the B horizon characteristically tends to be enriched in clay relative to the A horizon and to assume a red or yellow-brown color in those profiles where alluviation also involves iron sesquioxides. Under appropriate conditions, the B horizon may also gain organic matter at the expense of the A horizon. In many soils however, organic matter is likely to be completely broken down in the A horizon to carbon dioxide and water. In some profiles the B horizon may also gain material by precipitation of soluble matter derived from underlying horizons by ground water circulation.

## APPENDIX 1 (Continued)

The C horizon consists of more or less weathered rock and serves as the parent material of the overlying A and B horizons. It is important to appreciate that the parent material may be rock in situ, transported alluvial or glacial overburden, or even soil of a past pedological cycle. As a rule inorganic decomposition extends deeper than soil formation, and the C horizon can often be divided into zones of weathering that decrease in zones of intensity with depth. Organic material is at a minimum in the C horizon, which usually contains less clay and is lighter in color than the B horizon. Relic rock structures and textures are also more commonly preserved than in the overlying horizons.

....Some horizons show intensely grayed layers such as horizon G of hydromorphic soils, G may appear directly beneath A....the common distinguishing features of the G horizon are: a grayish to black surface horizon grading sharply into a pale, bluish gray subsoil often with rusty streaks, mottling or concretions.

## APPENDIX 2

### LABORATORY ANALYSIS OF SOIL SAMPLES

All samples were tested for copper and zinc by the geochemical laboratory at the Department of Geology, University of British Columbia.

The laboratory procedures are as follows:

#### Preparation of Soil Solution:

1. Place about 5-6 gms. of soil received from the field in a No. 1 porcelain crucible. Ignite at low red heat, 600°C, for 2 hours. This denatures the organic material in the soil. (Peat or peaty material should be treated as plant material.)
2. Weigh 2 gms. of the cooled ignited soil into a 25 x 300 mm. test tube.
3. Add 30 mls. 1 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and "reflux" at boiling temperature for 30 mins.
4. Add distilled water to a 40 ml. mark on the test tube. Mix thoroughly and leave, preferably overnight, to allow the particles to settle.

Copper Determination: Monovalent copper is extracted from a moderately acid solution, selectively, by a solution of biquinoline in amyl alcohol, under the form of a pink-coloured complex at pH 4.5 to 5.5 in the presence of hydroxylamine hydrochloride and ascorbic acid.

1. Transfer a 5 ml. aliquot of soil solution to a 18 x 150 mm. test tube.
2. Add 5-10 mgms. ascorbic acid.
3. Add 5 mls. buffer solution.
4. Swirl and tap test tube to mix reagents.
5. Add 1 ml. biquinoline solution. Close tube with a plastic stopper. Turn upside down and shake about 20 secs. or 100 strokes.
6. Put tubes right side up and compare visually with a series of standards of varying known Cu concentrations: 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 6.0, 10, 15, 20 gammas.

#### Calculations:

Reading in gammas x  $\frac{\text{total volume of solution}}{\text{size of aliquot}}$  = total gammas in sample.

$\frac{\text{Total gammas}}{\text{Weight sample in grams}}$  = p.p.m.

## APPENDIX 2 (Continued)

Zinc determination: Zinc reacts with a carbon tetrachloride solution of dithizone at a pH of around 5.5 to 6.0. Other common metals do not react in the presence of thiosulphate.

1. Transfer 1 ml. of soil solution to a 50 ml. glass shaking cylinder.
2. Add 5-10 mgms. ascorbic acid.
3. Add 5 ml. acetate buffer.
4. Add 1 ml. 50% sodium thiosulphate solution (to complex the copper).
5. Mix and check pH - Congo red paper should remain red.
6. Titrate with standardised carbon tetrachloride dithizone solution, to grey end point.

### Calculations:

No. ml. Dz\* x standardization of Dz in gammas/ml. x 
$$\frac{\text{total vol. soil sol'n.}}{\text{vol. of aliquot}} = \text{total gammas}$$

$$\frac{\text{Total gammas per sample}}{\text{Weight of sample in grams}} = \text{p.p.m.}$$

### Reagents

**Biquinoline:** 0.02% in n-amyl or iso-amyl alcohol. Warm gently to help dissolving. The solution, which keeps for months, should be colorless.

**Copper Buffer:** 150 gms. sodium acetate (anhydrous) or 250 sodium acetate crystals, 10 gms. hydroxylamine hydrochloride. 500 mls. distilled water.

**Zinc Standard:** 4 gammas per ml. made just before using by diluting 100 gammas per ml. solution.

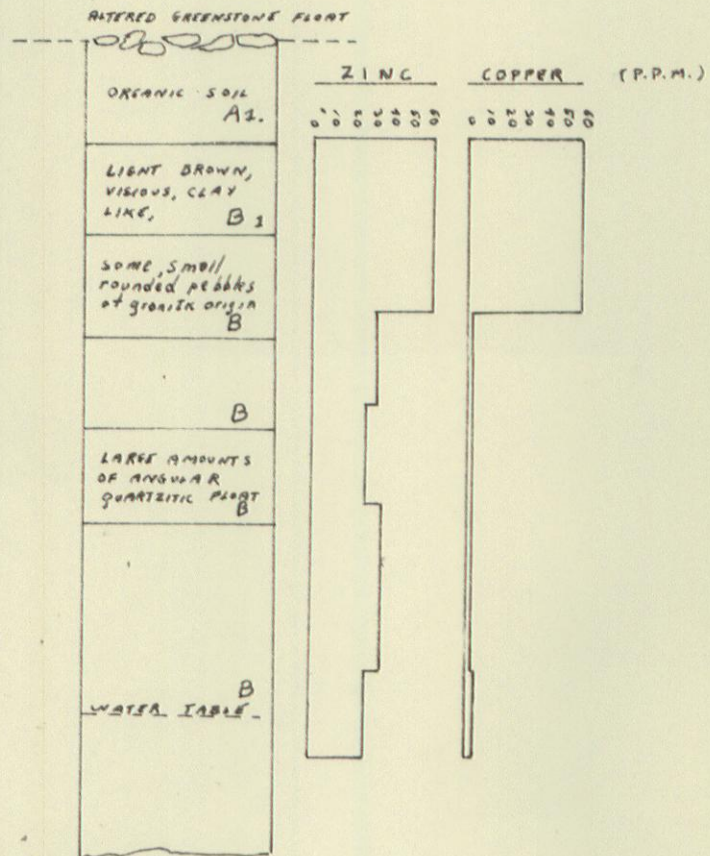
**Copper Standard:** 4 gammas per ml. solution made just before using by diluting 100 gammas per ml. solution.

**Acetate buffer for Zinc:** 250 gms. hydrated sodium acetate, 30 mls. pure acetic acid per liter distilled water.

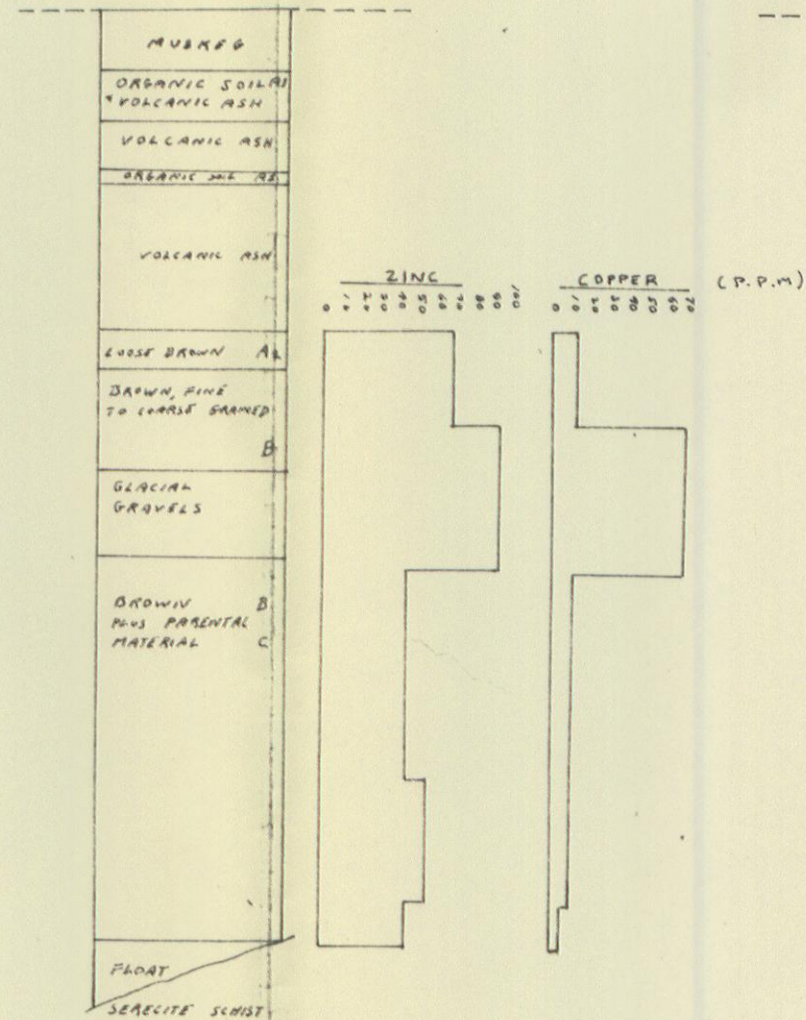
**Dithizone:** Carbon tetrachloride solution of diphenylthiocarbazone, 60 mgms. per liter.

\*Dithizone solution

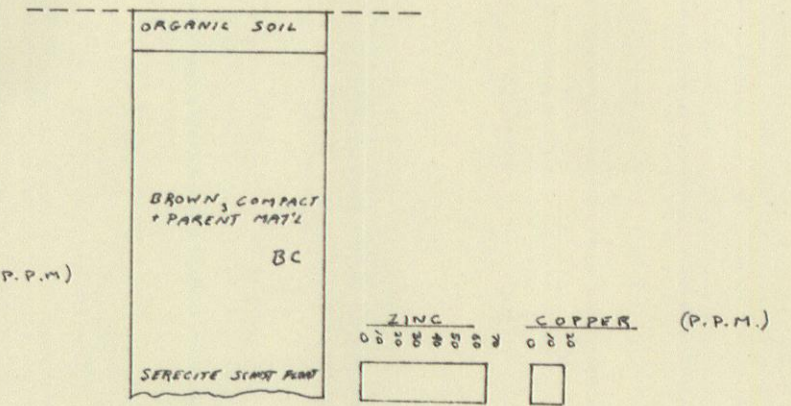
PIT 1



PIT 2



PIT 3



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
 DY (NW) Claim Group

Geochemical Test Pit Results

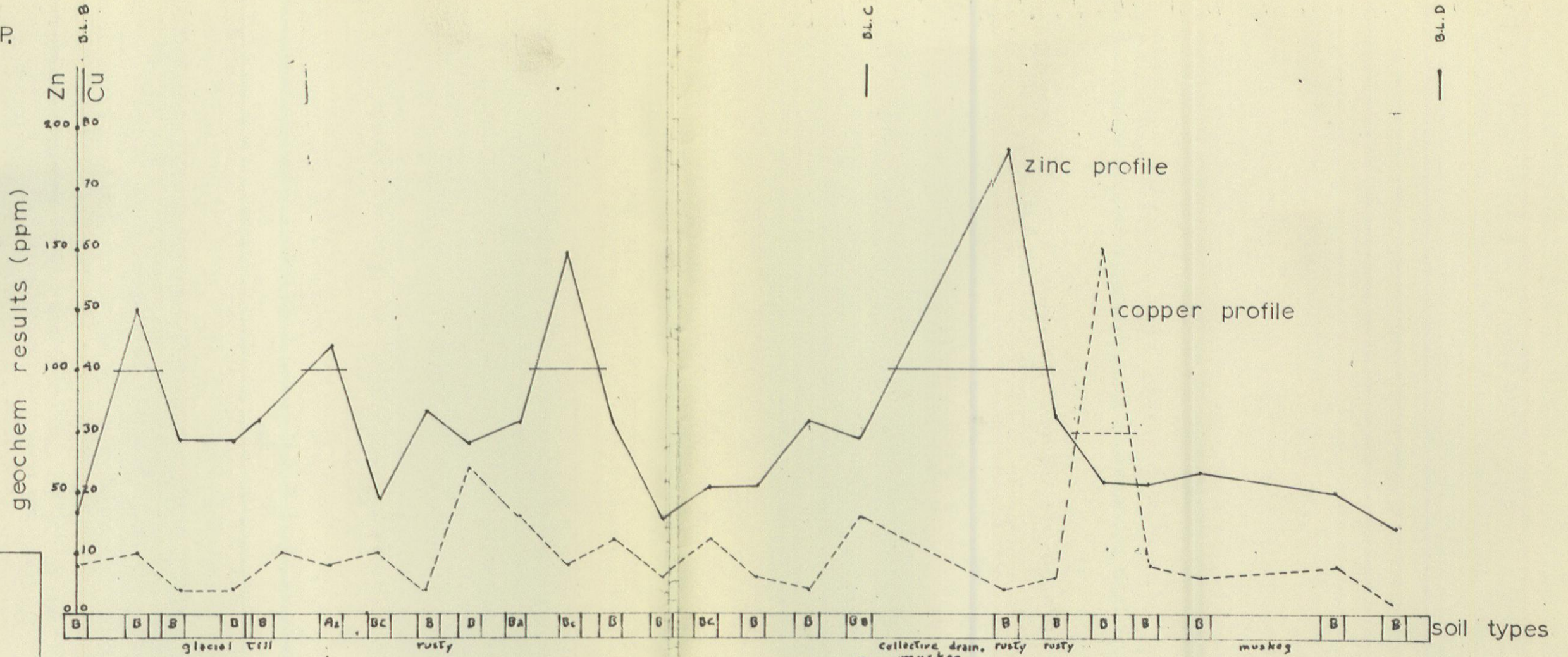
locations: ref. Map 7c  
 sampled by: J Brock Oct. 4, 1964  
 soil types: ref Appendix 1.  
 scale: 1 inch = 1 foot

DY (NW) CLAIM GRP.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY PROFILE






Profile: AB

Map 7c



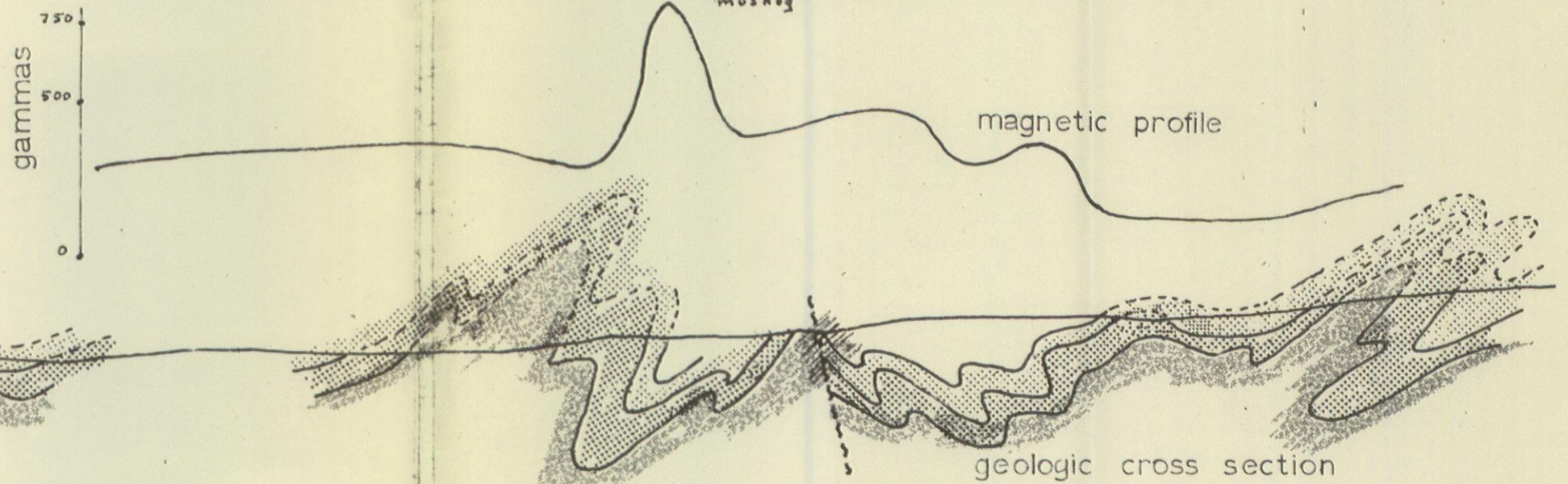
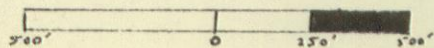
LEGEND

geologic:

-  Sericite Schist
-  Cherty Phyllite
-  Chloritic Schist and Greenstone
-  Serpentinized Greenstone
-  Assumed Fault

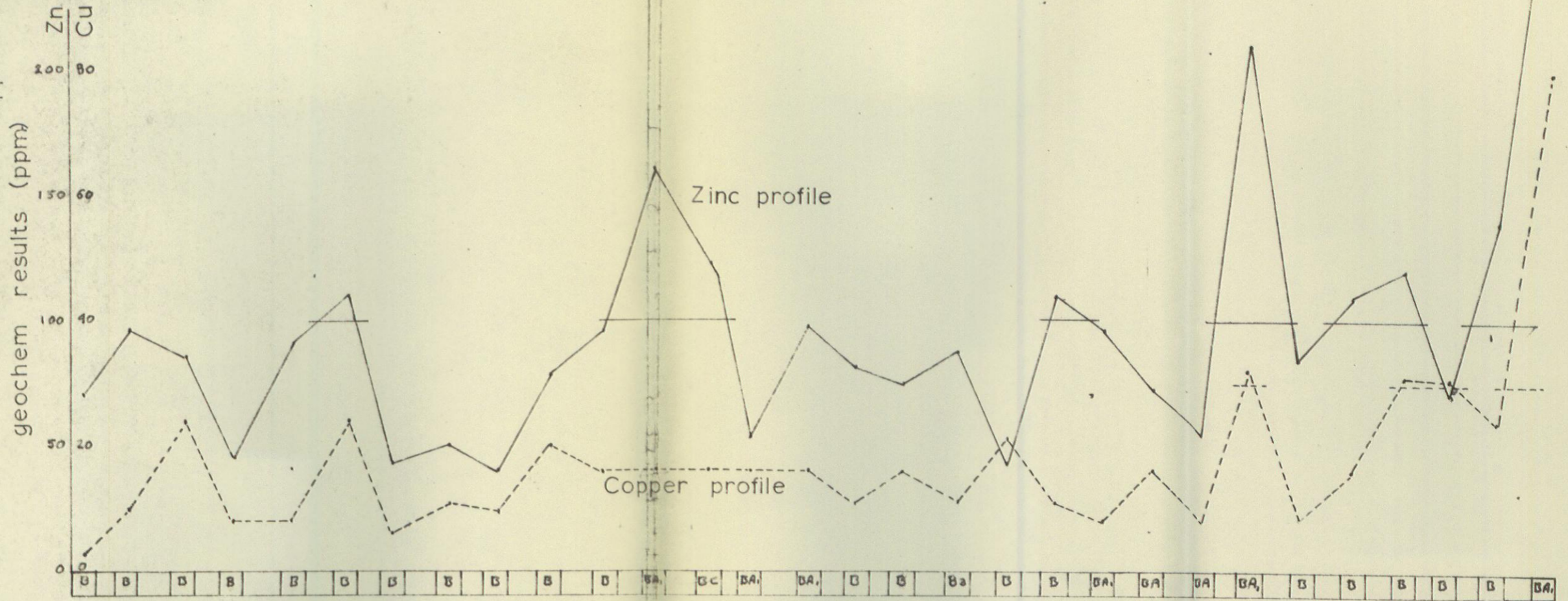
soil types:

- B,C, etc. Horizon class,
- B = 100 % B
- BC = 50 B : 50 C
- Bc = 75 B : 25 C
- see Appendix 1.



DY (NW) CLAIM GRP.  
GEOCHEMICAL  
SOIL SURVEY PROFILE

PROFILE: GH  
Map 7c



LEGEND

soil types

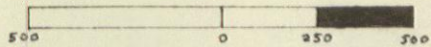
BC etc Horizon class

B 100 % B

BC 50B 50C

Bc 75B 25C

see Appendix 1.



|  
Bl. B

|  
Bl. C

|  
Bl. D

J.S. Brock  
March, 1965

APPENDIX 5

COST SUMMARY OF GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY, DY (NW) CLAIMS

1) Soil sampling			
a) Labour: 2 men at \$10.00/man/day			
b) Wage cost: 18 days at \$20.00/day	=	\$360.00	
c) Camp cost: \$6.00/day for 36 man days	=	216.00	
			<u>          </u>
			\$576.00
2) Sample analysis (677 samples)			
a) Cost of analysis at \$1.25 each	=	846.25	
b) Shipment, Swim Lake to Vancouver at \$.10/sample	=	67.00	
			<u>          </u>
			913.25
3) Test Pits			
a) Labour and sampling, 2 men \$28.50/day			
b) Wage cost: 3 days at \$28.50/day	=	75.00	
c) Analysis and shipment of samples	=	14.80	
			<u>          </u>
			90.35
4) Compilation of results			<u>200.00</u>
			<u>\$1,779.60</u>

PERSONNEL

- 1) Soil Samplers
  - a) John Acklack, Ross River, Y.T.
  - b) Alfred Charlie, Ross River, Y.T.
  
- 2) Field Supervisor

    John S. Brock, 3050 Procter Ave., West Vancouver, B.C.

# DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

(N. P. L.)

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## AFFIDAVIT Supporting Statement of Costs

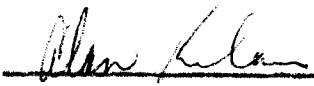
Dy (NW) Mineral Claim Group


### GEOCHEMICAL SPIL SAMPLING SURVEY

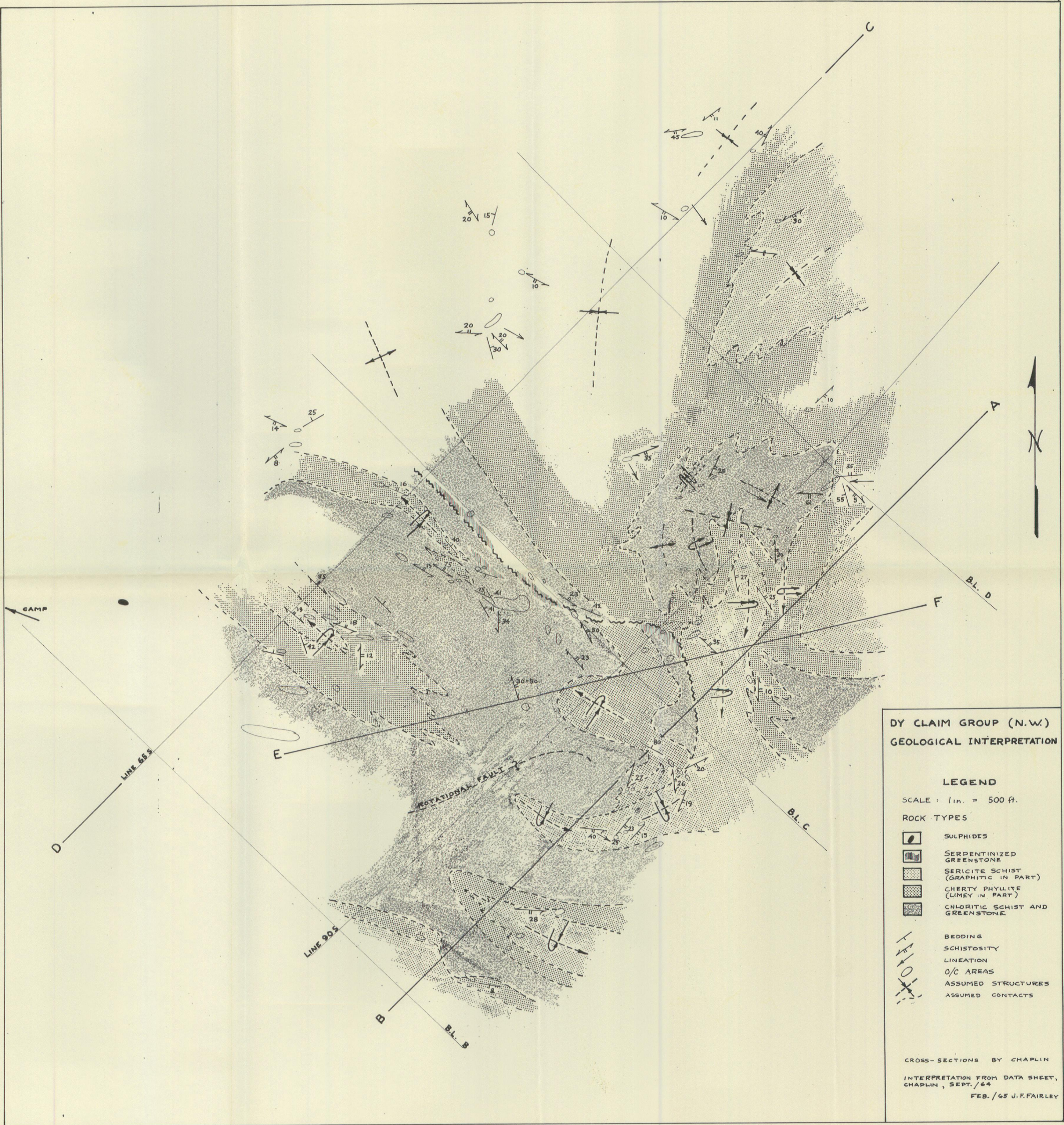
I, John S. Brock, of West Vancouver, British Columbia, have compiled the statement of costs (Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey, Dy (NW) Claims).

I make oath and say that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statement of costs as presented in this report, is true and an accurate representation of expenditure to be applied for assessment work on the Dy (NW) mineral claims.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John S. Brock

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
A commissioner for taking  
affidavits, in and for the  
Yukon Territory

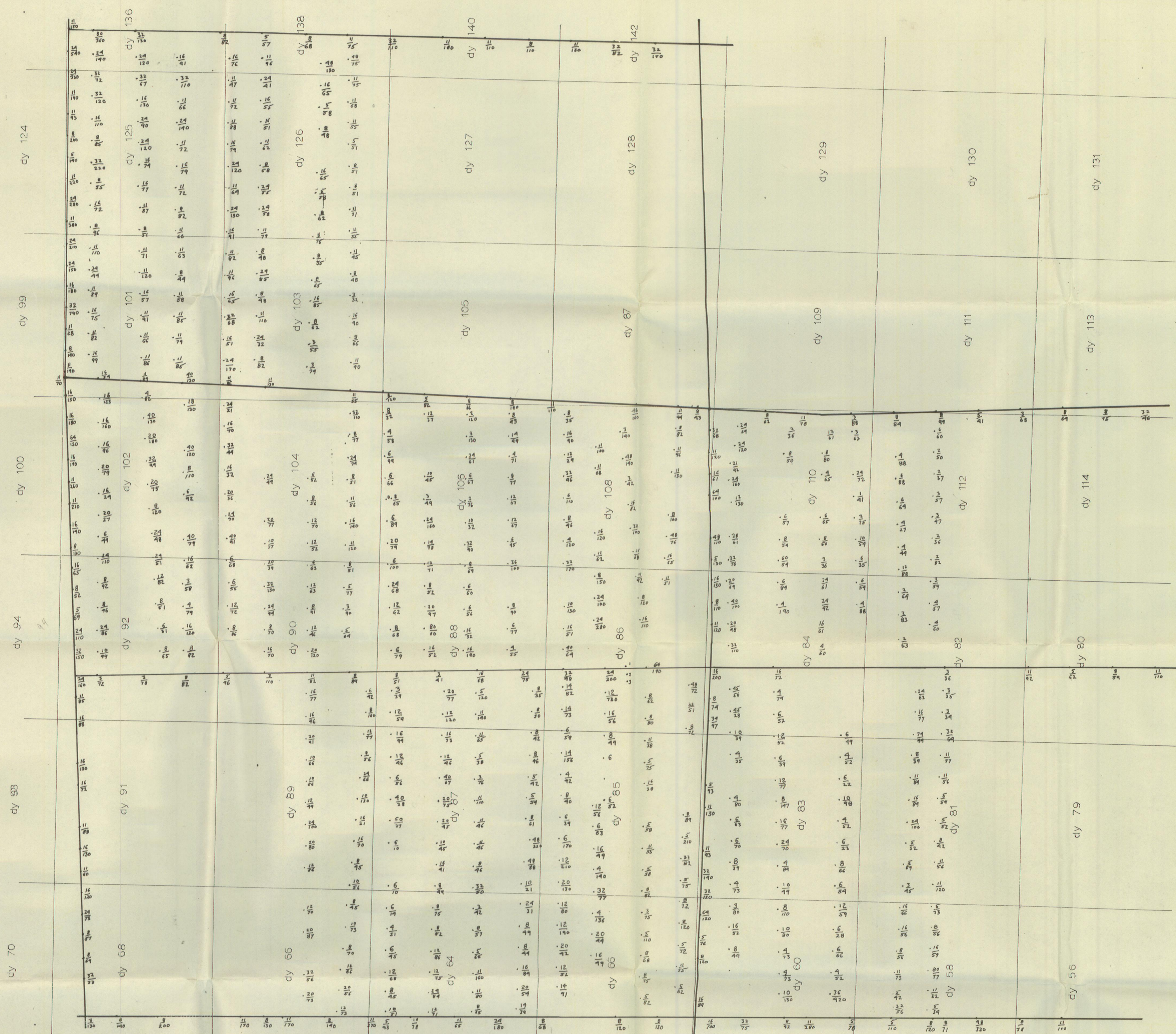
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness (signed in presence  
of commissioner of oaths)



**DY CLAIM GROUP (N.W.)  
GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION**

- LEGEND**
- SCALE: 1 in. = 500 ft.
- ROCK TYPES**
- SULPHIDES
  - SERPENTINIZED GREENSTONE
  - SERICITE SCHIST (GRAPHITIC IN PART)
  - CHERTY PHYLLITE (LIMEY IN PART)
  - CHLORITIC SCHIST AND GREENSTONE
- STRUCTURAL FEATURES**
- BEDDING
  - SCHISTOSITY
  - LINEATION
  - O/C AREAS
  - ASSUMED STRUCTURES
  - ASSUMED CONTACTS

CROSS-SECTIONS BY CHAPLIN  
INTERPRETATION FROM DATA SHEET,  
CHAPLIN, SEPT./64  
FEB./65 J.F. FAIRLEY

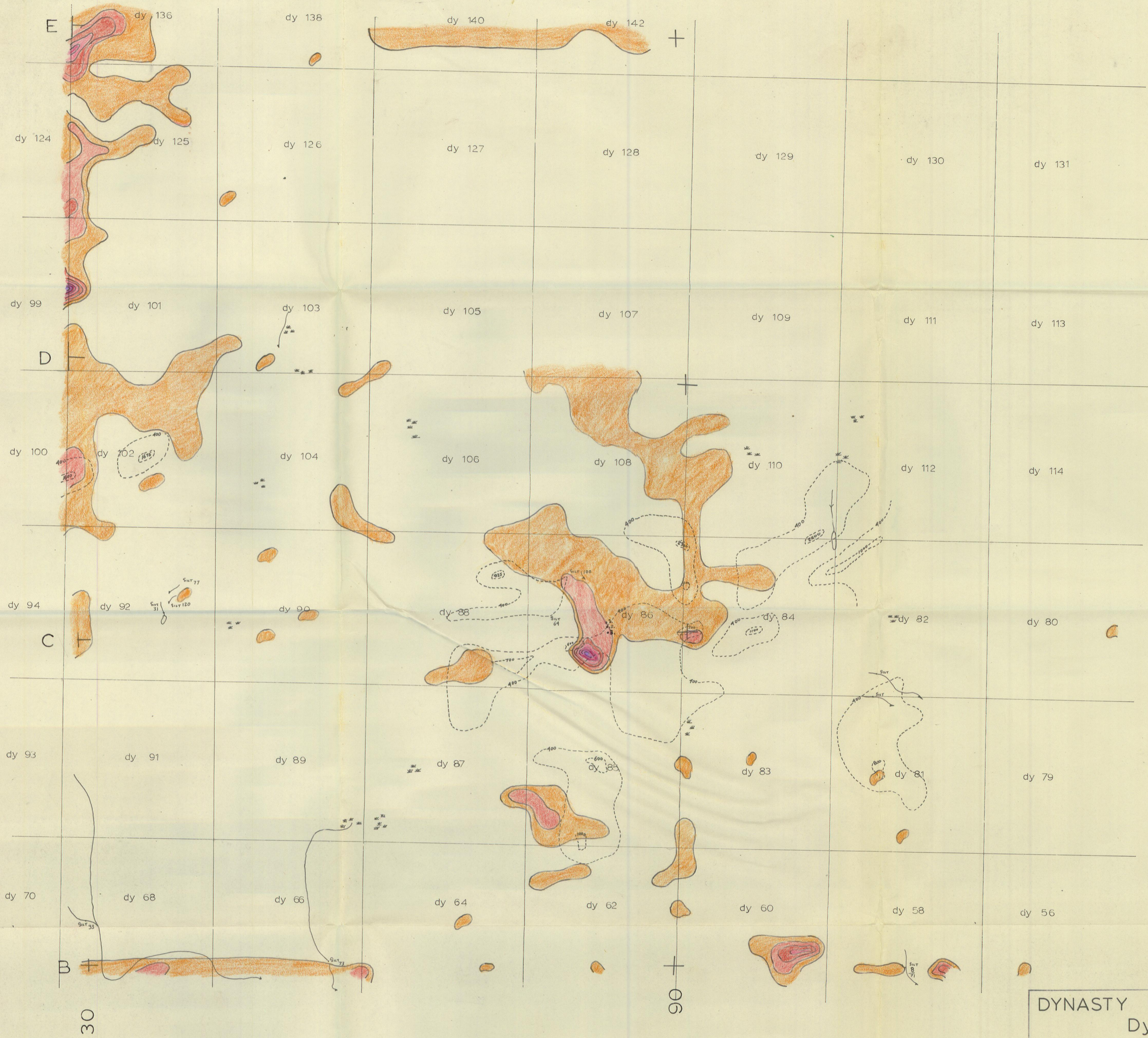


DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
Dy Claim Group

GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS  
(Zn,Cu)

$\frac{32}{420} = \frac{Cu}{Zn}$  ppm  
all samples taken at 200' int.  
cut and chained base lines:  
area sampled by: J. ACKLACK  
A. CHARLIE  
Sept. 19 - Oct. 6, 1964

samples tested by: UBC  
results compiled by: J. BROCK  
drafted by: J. BROCK  
scale: 500' = 1 inch  
677 samples



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
 Dy Claim Group

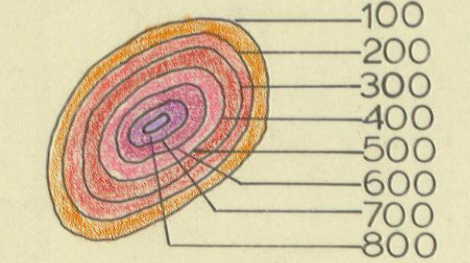
GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION  
 ( Zn )

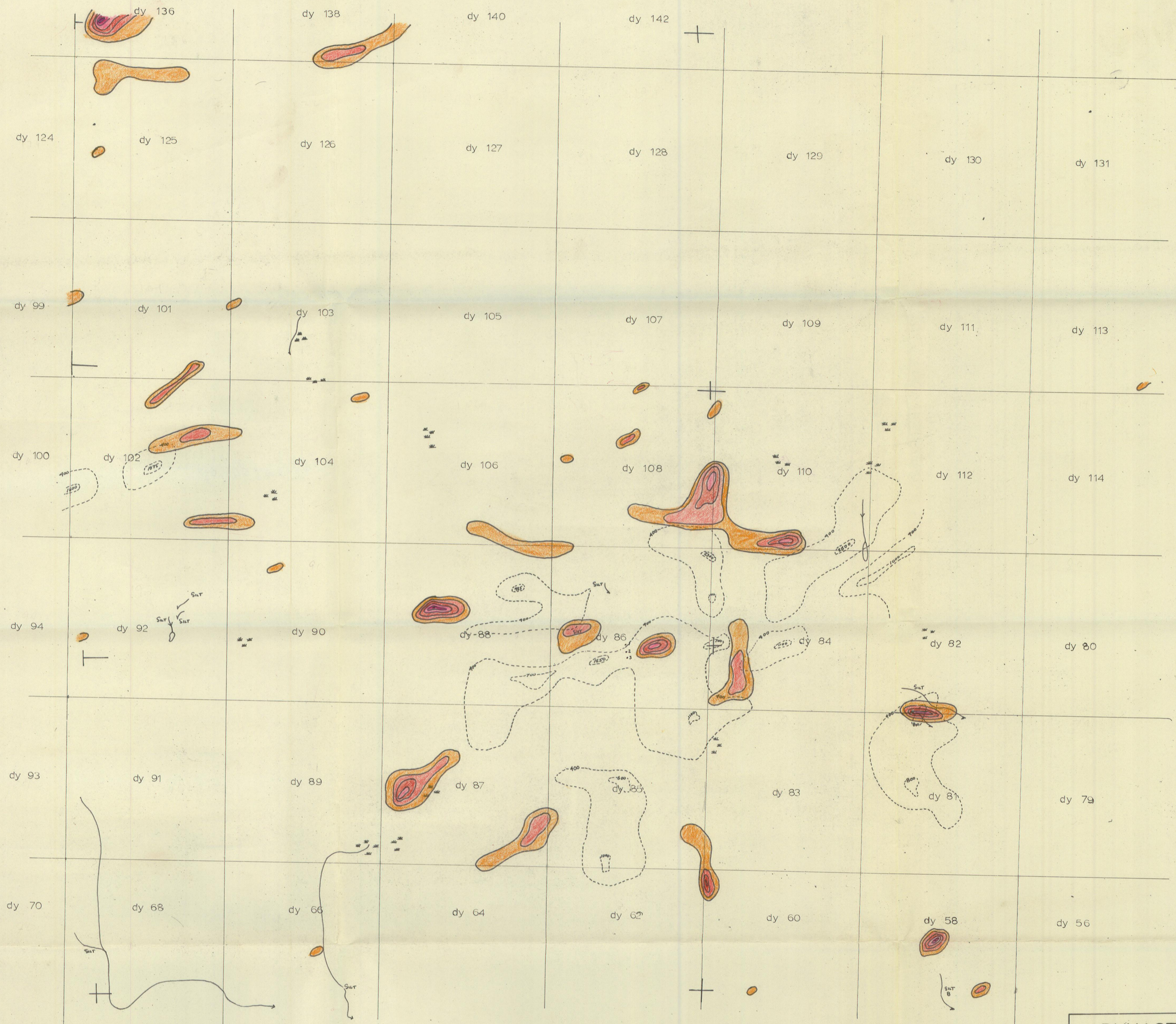
background:	100 ppm Zn	compilation by:	J Brock
contour int:	100 ppm		Jan. 26, 1965

1" = LOCATION

SCALE: 500' = 1"

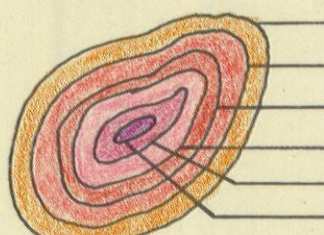
MAP 7d





**DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.**  
 Dy Claim Group  
**GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION**  
 ( Cu )

Results based on soils collected and tested.

background	30 ppm.Cu		compilation by: J Brock Jan 24, 1965  <small>.3 PIT LOCATION</small>
contour int.	10 ppm 30 ppm 40 50 60 70 80		

MAP 7e