ASSESSMENT REPORTS

MAP No. 105-K-5 TYPE OF WORK: Geological, Geophysical, Geochemic

REPORT FILED UNDER	Dynasty Explorations Limited
DATE PERFORMED	Spring-Summer '69 DATE FILED: February 1971
LOCATION— LAT.	62° 25' N Anvil District, Y.T.
LONG.	133° 45' W
CLAIM Nos.	IORHA 1-60 Y54099-Y54158
WORK DONE BY	M.J. Roberts
WORK DONE FOR	Dynasty Explorations Limited
REMARKS	Group covers phyllite and quartz-mica schist which are hosts to massive sulphide deposits in Anvil Area. Dense magnetic basic intrusive or massive sulphides indicated. Minor intervals of phyllite in greenstone. Positive mag is N.W. trending greenstone lens within (over)

phyllite unit. Electromagnetic survey comparing conductivity of mass to surrounding phyllites.
Geochemical survey for copper, lead, and zinc.

GEOLOGIC, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT ON THE LORNA GROUP

TINTINA PROJECT

Anvil District
Yukon Territory

Longitude: 133°45' W
Latitude : 62°25' N

N.T.S. 105-K-5

By

WAYNE J. ROBERTS

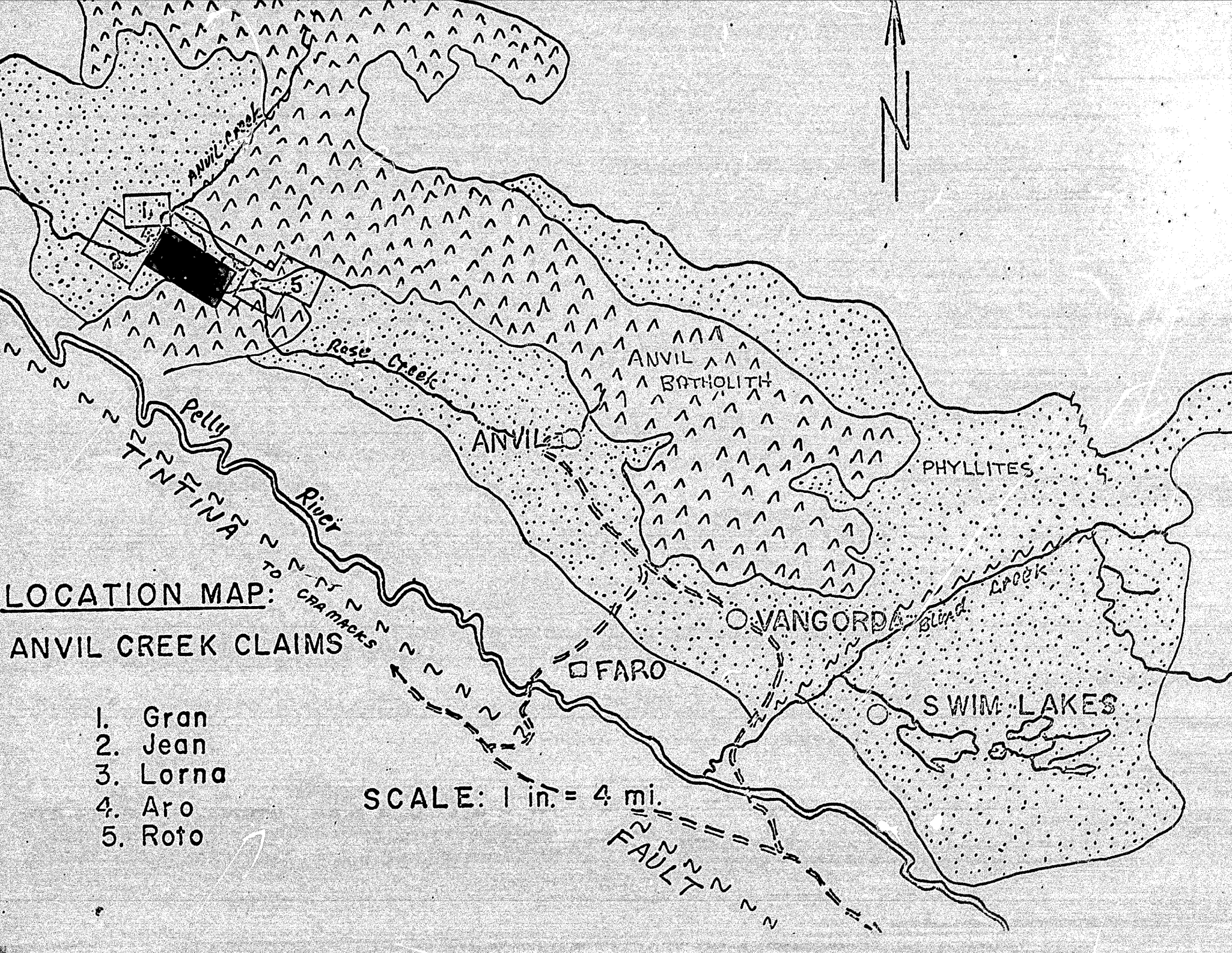
DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

February, 1971

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF CLAIMS

Name	Grant No.	Recording Date
LORNA 1-60	Y54099-Y54158	August 10, 1970


ANVIL CREEK CLAIMS
1. Gran
2. Jean
3. Lorna
4. Aro
5. Roto
LOCATION MAP:
SCALE: 1 in. = 4 mi.
Anvil Creek
Rose Creek
Pelly
TINTINA
River
TO CRAMACKS
ANVIL
BATHOLITH
PHYLLITES
FARO
VANGORDA
Blind Creek
SWIM LAKES
FAULT

GEOLOGIC, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT ON THE LORNA GROUP

INTRODUCTION

Dynasty Explorations Limited undertook a program of outlining and delineating ariborne magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies in the northwestern portion of the Anvil phyllite belt which contains three known replacement lead-zinc deposits. Several anomalies similar to ones caused by known deposits occur in an area of favourable stratigraphy and nearby granitic intrusives and were thought to warrant further investigation. A total of 208 claims were staked in five groups covering prominent anomalies.

The Lorna 1-60 claims were staked to cover two prominent aeromagnetic anomalies and nearby airborne electromagnetic anomalies. The main anomaly is a strong magnetic "high" 1 mile long and one-half mile wide trending northwest with a magnetic "low" to the northeast, suggesting that the causative mass has a southwest dip conformable with the general trend in this area. A smaller subrounded magnetic anomaly occurs to the northwest. The larger magnetic anomaly appeared to be the most attractive target in this northwest portion of the phyllite belt reflecting either magnetic massive sulphides or magnetite rich greenstone. Geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys, as well as diamond drilling, were conducted to assess the claims.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Lorna Group is located on the southern side of Anvil Creek, roughly centred at Longitude 133°45'W and Latitude 62°25'N, approximately 18 miles northwest of Faro and 7 miles northwest

of Rose Mountain. Access is by road to either Faro or Anvil minesite, then by helicopter to the Lorna campsite on Anvil Creek.

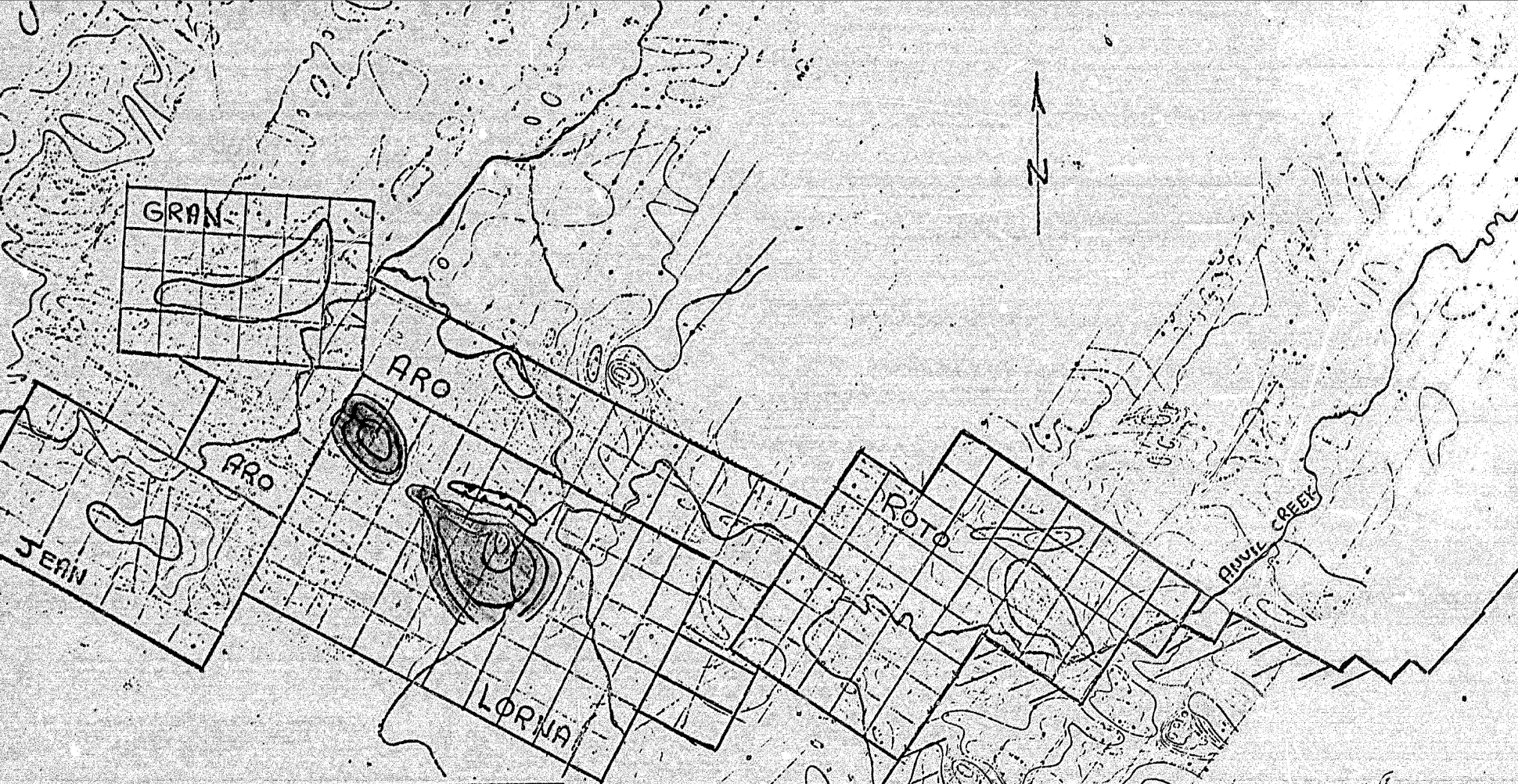
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Anvil District lies along the northeast side of the Tintina Trench, a zone of major northwest transcurrent faulting, and occurs as a belt of metasediments of probable early Paleozoic age arched over a central core of Cretaceous granodiorite, the Anvil batholith. The structure being a double plunging anticline with a northwest trending fold axis slightly arched plunging both to the northwest and southeast. The phyllite belt, noted on the accompanying Location Map, consisting of quartz-mica schists, sericite schists, sericitic to graphitic phyllites and greenstone lenses is the host for the massive stratiform replacement sulphide deposits in the area. The degree of metamorphism tends to increase from the Swim Lakes area northwest to Anvil which may be noted both in the change of metamorphic facies and variability of sulphide grain size within the deposits.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

(a) Ground Magnetometer Survey

The magnetic survey was conducted over the grid area to outline the large aeromagnetic anomaly (obtained from a previous airborne survey conducted by Anvil Mining Corporation). The magnetic survey was carried out over 800 ft. spaced cut lines, readings were taken every 100 ft. All lines were established by compass and chain methods and were cut approximately 2 to 3 ft. wide. Grid control was checked by survey of base and tie lines during the gravity survey.



ANVIL MINING CORP.

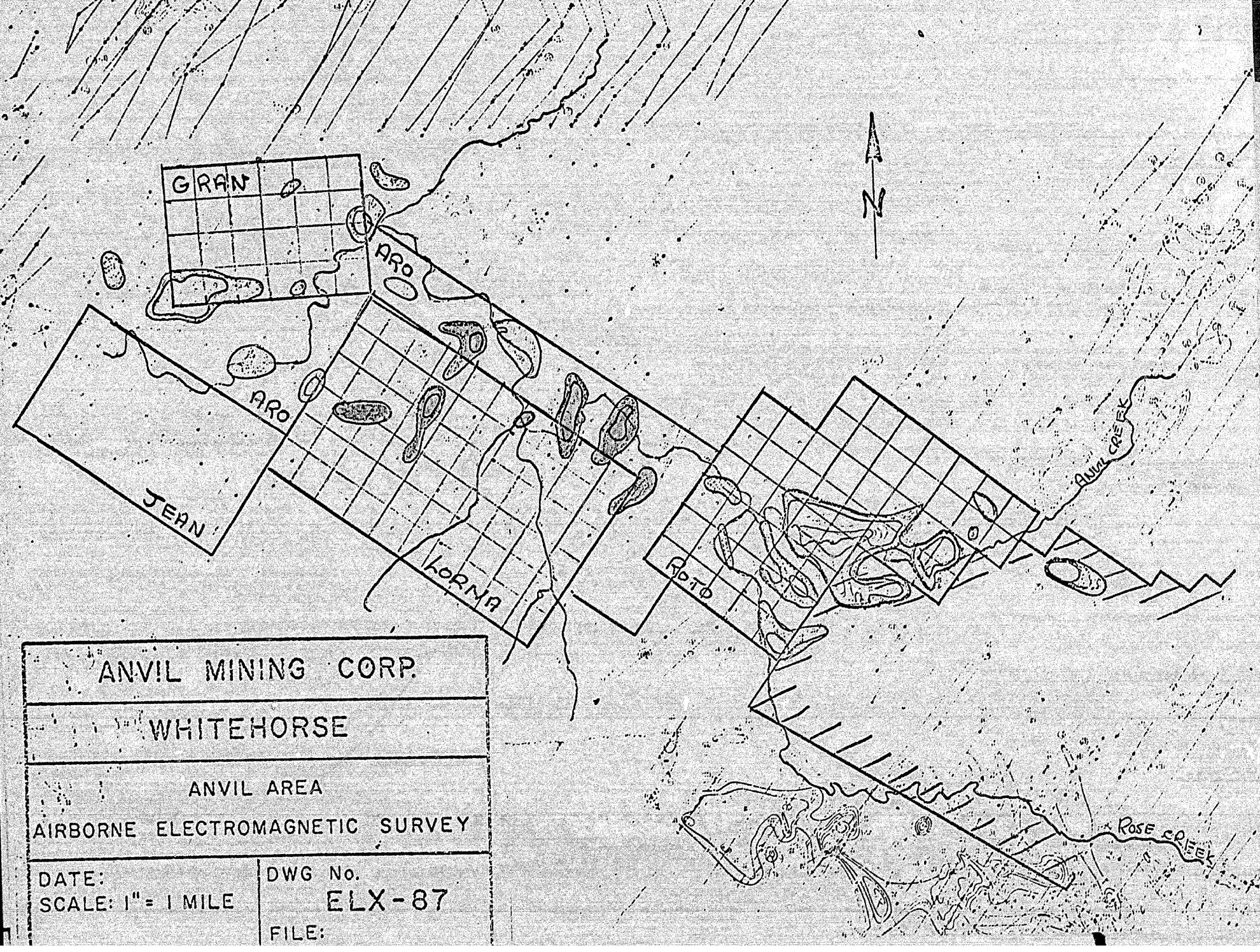
LOCKWOOD

ANVIL AREA
AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

DATE:
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE

DWG No.
ELX-86

FILE:



ANVIL MINING CORP.

WHITEHORSE

ANVIL AREA

AIRBORNE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

DATE:	DWG No. ELX-87
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE	FILE:

A Sharpe MF-1 magnetometer was used, the instrument is hand held and measures the vertical magnetic component by use of an oil-dampered fluxgate which automatically levels itself in the vertical direction. Gamma values can be directly read from the instrument. Prior to the actual magnetometer survey, readings were taken along the base lines at cross line intersection points. These stations were looped and re-read every hour as a means of controlling drift and diurnal variations. With established base stations a rapid and precise check was kept on a relative basis during day to day operation. All corss lines were read and re-checked at base stations within every hour as a means of checking magnetic variations.

Magnetic results were corrected for both diurnal changes and drift then plotted on a grid plan with a scale of 400 ft. to 1 inch. The data was then contoured with the resulting maps included in this report.

The airborne magnetometer anomalies are well outlined by the 1100 gamma contour of the ground magnetic survey as may be observed on the accompanying "Magnetometer Contour Map". The larger and more intense anomaly is approximately 4000 ft. long by 1000 to 1500 ft. wide trending roughly east-west. An elongated peak of over 1500 gammas occurs at 800 ft.N. on line 24 west stretching to 1000 ft. N. on line 32 west. Smaller and less intense subrounded magnetic anomalies occur in a linear pattern to the northwest and southeast of the major feature.

(b) Electromagnetic Survey

The electromagnetic survey was conducted with a Ronka EM-16 over three cut lines covering the central portion of the magnetic anomaly. The EM-16 is a hand held sensitive receiver covering frequency bands of the VLF transmitting stations by means of measuring vertical components of secondary fields caused by conductive bodies. The Seattle station at 18.6 kc. was used for this survey. The instrument is oriented with the reference coil parallel to the magnetic lines of the station, then tilted back and forth for minimum sound intensity in the head phone. The guadrature component dial is also adjusted to further minimize the sound. The inclinometer is then read for the correct tilt-angle and the guadrature component reading taken from the dial. Results for the three lines were plotted on a scale of 1 inch equals 400 ft., then profiled with the accompanying maps included in the Appendix.

The resulting EM-16 profiles indicate a conductive zone from 800 to 1700 ft. north on Line 24 west and 1000 to 2000 ft. north on Line 32 west. Using crossover points, the axis of the conductor trends northwest and appears to plunge in that direction as the profile on Line 40W shows little response. The electromagnetic survey has indicated a conductive mass trending northwest approximately 900 to 1000 ft. wide, at least 800 ft. long with likely deeper extensions to the northwest.

(c) Gravity Survey

The gravity survey, contracted by Overland Exploration Services, was conducted over the magnetic anomaly using the previously established grid. The horizontal and vertical survey was conducted with a T-1A Theodolite

to establish elevations and grid closure. The gravity readings were taken with a Worden Master meter at every 100 ft. station along the individual lines with two and a half hour loop closures from base stations for controlling diurnal drift. Each loop had several repeat stations from preceding loops to ensure accuracy of the gravity meter. All field results were sent to the Calgary head office for corrections and initial interpretation. All readings were corrected for diurnal tidal drift, Bouguer Free-Air-Correction, latitude correction and terrain correction. All resulting maps were then sent back to the field for further interpretation.

The Bouguer Map shows a large gravity positive trending northwest across the central portion of the grid area. The Residual Gravity, incorporating the Bouguer positive feature and a presumed regional gravity gradient, shows a large subrounded gravity anomaly with a peak value of over 0.9 milligals coincident with the magnetic anomaly. The gravity feature is roughly 2500 ft. in diameter centred on Lines 24W and 32W also coincides with the conductive zone outlined in the EM-16 survey. Overland Exploration Services interpreted the Bouguer positive to be a northwest trending basic intrusion with the Residual anomaly representing a portion nearer surface or a local more dense body. Further interpretation by John S. Brock and Dr. A. E. Aho, using a smaller regional gradient, indicate a more intense anomaly with a peak of over 1.6 milligals at L24W, 9N and greater extent to the southeast. The resulting anomaly is 3500 ft. wide and over 5000 ft. long.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

(a) Survey Techniques

The entire grid area was soil sampled at 200 ft. stations on 800 ft. spaced picket lines. All samples were taken from the B-horizon which generally consisted of a rusty to grey clay textured soil. All samples were placed in kraft paper bags and subsequently sent to the Atla Explorations laboratory in Whitehorse for analysis.

(b) Analytical Methods

All soil samples were dried and sieved to -80 mesh and the fines were retained for analysis. 0.5 grams of each sample was digested in aqua regia, diluted, and allowed to settle. Concentrations of copper, lead and zinc in solution were determined with a Perkin-Elmer 303AA spectrophotometer. The analytical technique was controlled by selected standardized samples.

(c) Presentation of Data

all analytical results were plotted then contoured on a grid plan, scale of 1 inch equals 400 ft., which may be found in the accompanying Appendix.

(d) Interpretation of Results

Due to thick accumulation of overburden in the Anvil Creek valley, the Lorna Grid soil sample results are low. Copper values range between 6 and 183 parts per million with an estimated threshold of 30 ppm. Single sample "highs" are common, likely due to local concentrations of transported sulphide rich material. The western portion of the grid contains a large anomalous area over 2500 ft. long down-slope and west of the geophysical anomalies.

Lead values range between 2 and 28 ppm with values over 20 ppm thought to be anomalous. The lead anomaly on Lines 64W and 56W is coincident with the high copper values.

Values obtained for zinc content generally range between 20 and 165 ppm with values over 100 ppm thought to be anomalous. High zinc values are coincident with previous anomalous metals producing a copper, lead, zinc anomaly in transported alluvium to the west and down-slope from the geophysical anomalies.

TABLE OF GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS

CRETACEOUS	10	Medium grained biotite granite to biotite hornblende quartz Monzonite (locally) porphyritic.
CAMBRIAN OR EARLIER	8	"Greenstone" includes schistose meta-basalt, chlorite-talc-amphibole schist, amphibolite, meta-ultramafic units, and Gabbro
	3	Mica-quartz phyllite, dark grey to black graphitic phyllite, black slate, phyllitic quartzite and chlorite phyllite.
	1	Mica-quartz schist, biotite-garnet schist and sericite schist.

GEOLOGY

Four separate and distinct units were mapped in the Anvil Creek area. Designation of rock units is similar to those on the G.S.C. map "Tay River Geology Map" by Roddick and Green.

The oldest rock unit in the area appears to be the quartz-mica schists in which sericite schist predominates. The schist is very thinly foliated, soft, fissile and quartz content generally exceeds 40 percent. Greenish tints vary due to chlorite content. Graphitic and carbonate percentages are generally low. Degree of metamorphism may be noted by different facies including minerals such as garnet, staurolite, and biotite.

Unit Number 3 consists of phyllites with a grey to black sericitic-quartz phyllite predominating. The graphite content varies with a distinct stratigraphic black graphitic horizon occurring within the unit. The phyllites are very fissile, often show bedding, contain good boudinage structures, and include numerous quartz lenses, pods and stringers which often are rusty and contain pyrite.

Unit Number 8, "Greenstone" includes schistose meta-basalt, amphibolite, chlorite-talc-amphibolite shcist, chlorite schist, and other basic intrusives and extrusives. Foliation is present in the schistose members while intrusive members are generally massive and blocky.

In this area, the Anvil batholith is composed of a medium grained hypidiomorphic quartz monzonite. It is locally porphyritic.

The Lorna Group covering much of the overburden covered south side of Anvil Creek appears to be underlain by southerly dipping black phyllites and quartz-sericite schist intercalated with minor amphibolite lenses. No mineralization except for minor disseminated pyrrhotite and galena in quartz veins was found on the claim group. Sericite alteration of the schist was observed in Anvil Creek on the northern boundary of the claims. Geologic interpretation was undertaken by Bill Karvinen stating "Stratigraphically and structurally, the Lorna Group is well located; it overlies the phyllite-quartz-mica schist contact and also the horizon of abundant phase 1 parasite folds".

DIAMOND DRILLING

Drill hole LR-1 was collared at Line 24 west, 900 ft. north, to test the coincident magnetic and gravity anomalies. Drilling of the vertical hole began on November 4, 1970 and terminated on December 6, 1970, at a depth of 576 feet with the initial 140 ft. being overburden. Overburden drilling was very costly due to -40 degree temperatures, a 4000 ft. waterline, incapable machinery and a lack of necessary equipment at the beginning of the project. Greenstone units were encountered throughout the drill hole with intervals of phyllite up to 30 ft. in apparent thickness. Greenstone units consisted of a highly foliated and locally contorted dark green chlorite schist to dark green mottled massive meta-basalt. All contacts are gradational. Foliation of schistose units is highly variable with angles varying between 0 and 45 degrees to the core axis. Mineralization consisted of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite in meta-basalt and chlorite schist with minor magnetite. Pyrrhotite is predominant and appears pervasive enough to cause the magnetic anomaly. No visible copper, lead and zinc minerals were noted. Density

determinations of the greenstone units indicated that the meta-basalt has a specific gravity of 2.8 to .30 grams/cc. and the chlorite schist 2.7 to 2.8 grams/cc. According to engineering data tables the surrounding phyllites have an approximate specific gravity of 2.1 to 2.3 grams/cc; thus the difference of roughly 0.5 grams/cc. between the specific gravity of the greenstones and phyllites appears great enough to cause the gravity anomaly.

All core is stored in a covered core rack located at the campsite on Anvil Creek. Drill equipment was also left on the property to allow further electromagnetic surveys this spring and the possibility of continued drilling next season.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

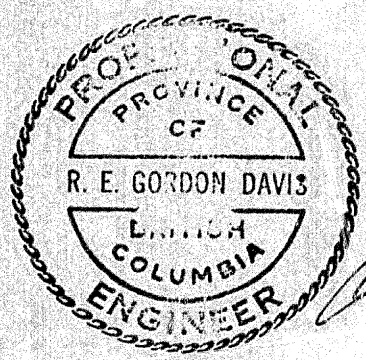
The Lorna Group covers the phyllite and quartz-mica shcist units which are hosts to the massive sulphide deposits in the Anvil area. Coincident ground magnetic and gravity anomalies with geochemical response down-slope to the west indicated a dense magnetic basic intrusive or hopefully massive sulphides. Diamond drilling the coincident geo-physical anomalies revealed greenstone units with minor intervals of phyllite. Chlorite schist and meta-basalt contained an adequate quantity of pyrrhotite and magnetite to account for the magnetic anomaly and as well have a specif gravity of 0.5 grams/cc. greater than the surrounding phyllites which is probably enough to cause the gravity anomaly. In view of the results of diamond drilling, it is thought that the causative mass is a northwest trending greenstone lens within the phyllite unit. It is recommended that further work consist of an electromagnetic survey over

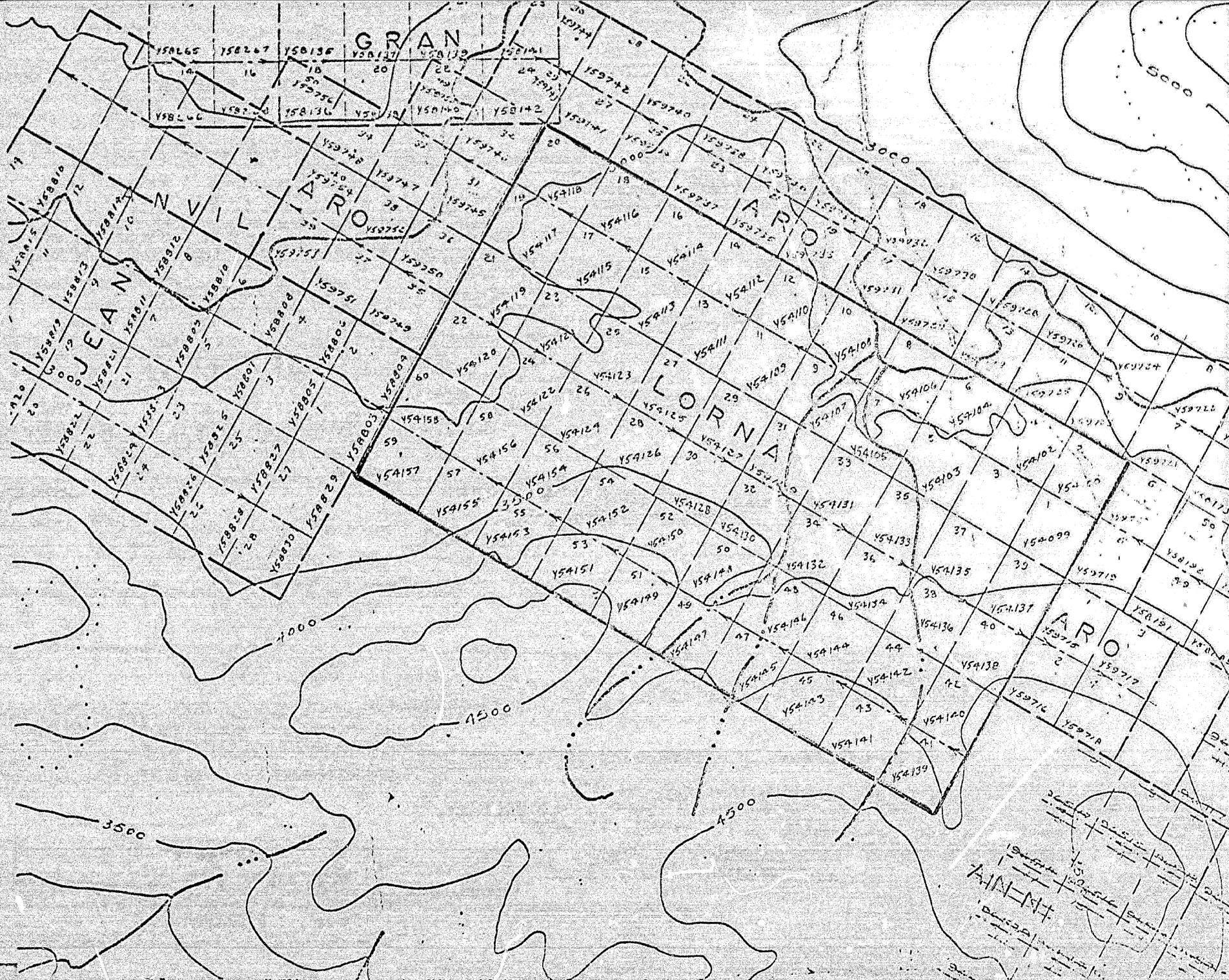
the grid to compare the conductivity of the mass to the surrounding phyllites.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. Roberts,
Geologist

February, 1971.




GRAN
JEANNILLARO
LORNARO
5000
4000
4500
3500

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

GEOLOGY MAP OF THE ANVIL CREEK AREA

N.T.S.		SCALE:
105 K 5		1 in. = 1/2m.

DATE OF SURVEY: SEPT. 1970	PARTY CHIEF: B. KARVINEN
DATE DRAFTED: 1970 - 71	DRAFTED BY: KARVINEN, DEAN
DATE REVISED:	REVISED BY:
CHECKED BY:	FIGURE No.:

10 — BIOTITE GRANITE-QUARTZ MONZONITE PORPHYRITIC IN PLACES

8 — MASSIVE META-BASALT, CHLORITE SCHIST, AMPHIBOLITE, CHL.-TALC-AMPHIBOLE ROCK

3 — BLACK-GREY GRAPHITIC PHYLLITE; HORNFELSIC BANDED QTZ PHYLLITE

1 — MICA-SERICITE-QUARTZ SCHIST, SOME STAUROLITE and GARNET

foliation F_1 — lineation L_1

foliation F_2 — lineation L_2

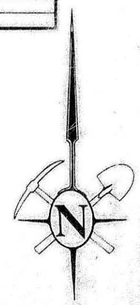
foliation F_3 — lineation L_3

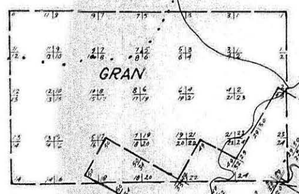
ASSUMED FAULT

LIMIT OF MAPPING, OUTCROP

CONTACT

CLAIM BOUNDARYS





ANVIL CREEK

PELLY RIVER

ARO

JEAN

LORNA

ROSE

ROTO

40+00 N

BL 0+00

15+00 S

30+00

30+00 S

80 W | 72 W | 64 W | 56 W | 48 W | 40 W | 32 W | 24 W | 16 W | 8 W | 0 | 8 E | 16 E

80 W	72 W	64 W	56 W	48 W	40 W	32 W	24 W	16 W	8 W	0	8 E	16 E
.1055	.1030	.1080	.1030									
.1030	.1050	.1105	.1105									
.1130	.1080	.1650	.1030									
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									.940	.930		
									.970	.890		
									.950	.940		
									.1000	.930		

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED		
LORNA MINERAL CLAIMS GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY GAMMA VALUES MAP		
N. T. S. 105 K 5		SCALE 1 INCH TO 400 FEET
DATE OF SURVEY: Aug '70	PARTY CHIEF P. DEAN	
DATE DRAFTED:	DRAFTED BY	
DATE REVISED:	REVISED BY JSB.	
CHECKED BY:	FIGURE No.	

N

BL 0+00

L 80 W

L 72 W

L 64 W

L 56 W

L 48 W

L 40 W

L 32 W

L 24 W

L 16 W

L 8 W

L 0

L 8 E

L 16 E

1100

1200

1000

800

900

1500

1400

1300

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

Lorna Mineral Claims

Magnetometer Survey

ISOMAGNETIC CONTOURS

N.T.S. 105 K 5		1" = 400'
DATE OF SURVEY AUG 70		PARTY CHIEF R. DEAN
DATE DRAFTED		DRAFTED BY J. PENNISON
DATE REVISED		REVISED BY
CHECKED BY		FIGURE NO.

40W		32W		16W	
-3	+2	-1	0	0	+2
-3	+2	-2	-2	+3	+2
-3	0	-3	-2	+6	+4
-1	0	-2	0	+6	+4
+3	0	-2	0	+4	0
+5	0	-3	0	+2	0
+5	0	-3	0	+2	0
+5	0	-4	-2	0	0
+5	+4	-3	-2	+1	0
+5	+4	-1	-2	0	0
+2	0	0	0	+1	0
+1	0	+2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
-2	0	-3	-2	0	0
-5	-2	-3	-2	-1	0
-6	-4	-3	0	0	0
-10	-4	-3	0	-2	0
-10	-4	-4	-2	-3	0
0	+4	-5	-2	-3	0
0	+4	-1	-2	-3	-2
0	0	0	0	-3	0
0	0	+2	0	+1	0
+1	0	0	0	-2	0
+1	0	-3	-2	0	-4
+2	0	-4	-2	+3	-4
0	0	-5	-2	+2	-4
+1	-2	-5	-2	+2	-4
+1	-2	-4	-2	+2	-4
0	0	-5	-2	0	-2
0	0	-5	-2	0	-2
0	0				
-1	-2				
-3	-2				
-2	-2				
0	-2				
+1	0				
+1	0				
0	0				
-4	-2				
-6	-4				

IN-PHASE° QUADRATURE°

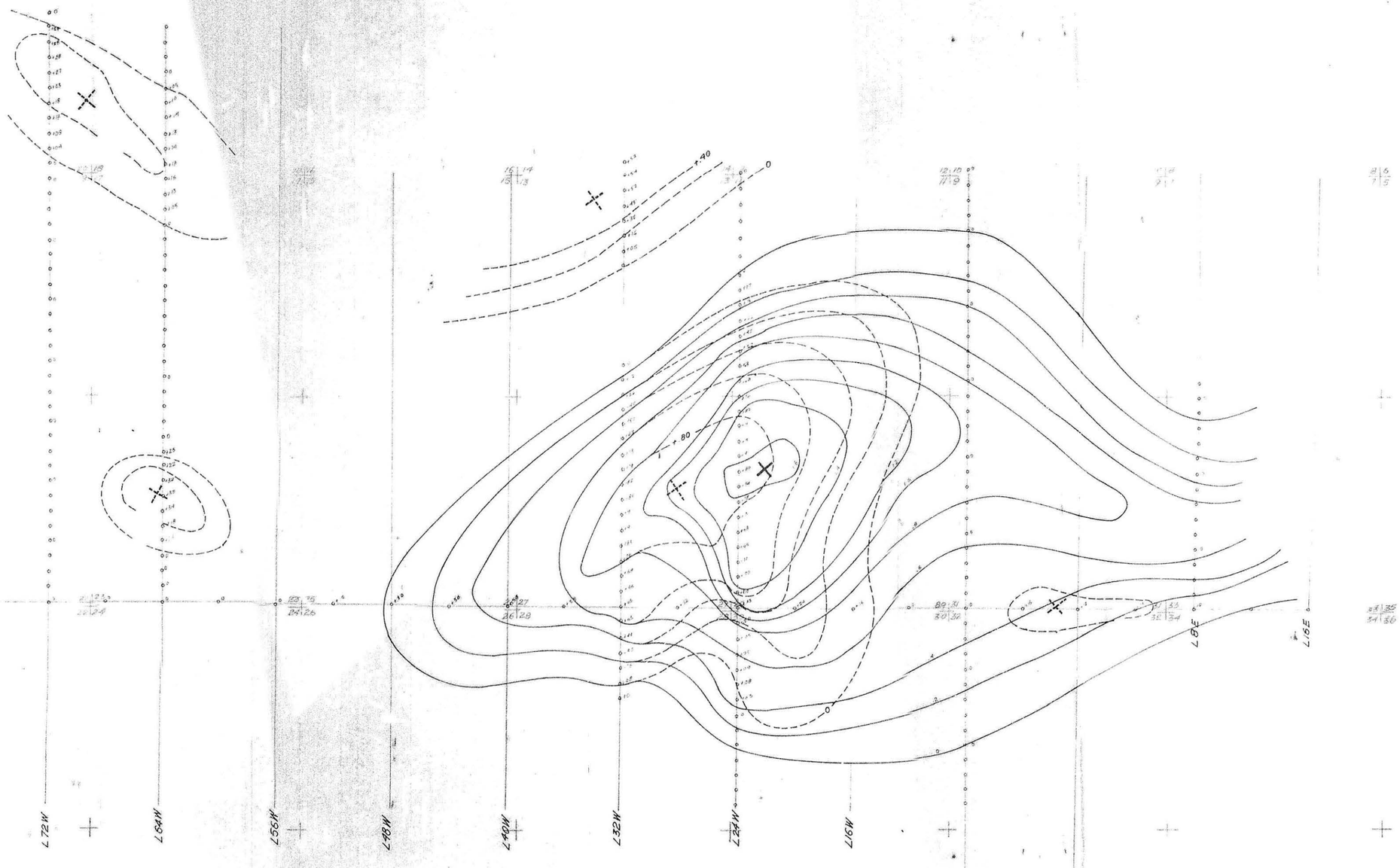
-10 . -2

OPERATOR : J. BRIAN

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

LORNA MINERAL CLAIMS
EM 16 SURVEY
PROFILE MAP

N. T. S.: 105 K 5		SCALE: 1" TO 400'
DATE OF SURVEY: SEPT 1/70	PARTY CHIEF: BROCK	
DATE DRAFTED:	DRAFTED BY:	
DATE REVISED	REVISED BY:	
CHECKED BY:	FIGURE No.:	



Legend

RESIDUAL ANOMALY REINTERPRETED BY DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS

RESIDUAL ANOMALY BY OVERLAND EXPLORATION SERVICES

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

Lorna Mineral Claims

RESIDUAL GRAVITY MAP

WITH REINTERPRETATION

N T S 105 K 5		SCALE 1" = 400' 1 = 0.20mgl.
DATE OF SURVEY		PARTY CHIEF
DATE DRAFTED	MAR. 71	DRAFTED BY J.A.D.
DATE REVISED		REVISED BY J.A.D.
CHECKED BY		FIGURE No.

40+00N

BASE LINE 0+00

14+00S

∠80W ∠72W ∠64W ∠56W ∠48W ∠40W ∠32W ∠24W ∠16W ∠8W ∠8E ∠16E

30+00S

N

Zn
Pb
Cu

• Sample site

5, 12, 110
Cu, Pb, Zn } Order of values

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

LORNA CLAIMS

Geochemical Survey Cu, Pb, Zn
Values & Contours

N. T. S.: 105-K-5		SCALE: 1" = 400'
DATE OF SURVEY: AUG. '70		PARTY CHIEF: P. DEAN
DATE DRAFTED:		DRAFTED BY: J.A.D.
DATE REVISED:		REVISED BY: J.S.B. J.A.D.
CHECKED BY:		FIGURE No.

LORNA CLAIMS

Compilation Contours

Gravity, Mag, Geochem

103 K 5

1" = 400'

APPENDIX X

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. LR-1

PROPERTY LORNA

SHEET NUMBER 1 | SECTION FROM 0 TO 420 | STARTED Nov. 4, 1970

LATITUDE 62°26' N. | DATUM | COMPLETED Dec. 6, 1970

DEPARTURE 133°45'W | BEARING | ULTIMATE DEPTH 576'

ELEVATION 3000' | DIP 90° vertical | PROPOSED DEPTH 600'

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.
0-140'		Overburden of miscellaneous sand, gravel and boulders												
140-172		Greenstone, weak foliation to massive, grey-green colour, mottled with black clots of amphibolite(?) biotite(?) abundant disseminated pyrrhotite, occasional grains of pyrite, occasional calcite veins, magnetic.												
172-420		Bronze-mica chlorite schist, pronounced banding of tan and pale green layers. Tan layers are composed mainly of bronze mica, pale green layers are chlorite; pyrrhotite is occasionally found concentrated in the layers, frequent calcite veins cutting across foliation, occasionally phyllitic appearing.												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD,

HOLE NO. LR-1

PROPERTY LORNA

SHEET NUMBER 2 SECTION FROM 420 TO 576 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.
172-420 Contd.		Banding is generally very regular but some small sections are strongly contorted. Gradational contact between greenstones and bronze-mica schist.												
420-470		Chloritic phyllite, dense, dark green to grey green colour, frequent disseminated black clots possibly amphibolite. Gradational contact between bronze-mica schist and phyllite.												
470-576		Greenstone, generally massive, mottled grey green colour with black clots possibly amphibolite, frequent to abundant diss. pyrrhotite, occ. pyrite, numerous tiny black specks could be magnetite. Very magnetic. Occasional calcite veins. Gradational contact between phyllite and greenstone												
		Suspended drilling until spring. Casing left in hole.												

LORNA DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LR-1

Foliation and Fractur Angles

Depth		Angle
0-140'	Overburden	
143'		10°
145'		10°
150'		10°
155'		10°
160'		10°
165'		10°
170'		10°
172		30°
176'		30°
180'		20°
181'		30°
184'		30°
189'		20°
192'		30°
194'		30°
198'		30°
200'		30°
203'		30°
210'		30°
213'		30°
219'		30°
220'		30°
225'		25°
230'		30°
232'		20°
234'		20°
236'		65°
238'		30°
240'		25°
242'		10°

Depth	Angle
244'	10°
247'	5°
250'	15°
252'	20°
253'	0°
254'	45°
257'	45°
259'	30°
262'	25°
264'	20°
266'	5°
268'	10°
271'	20°
274'	30°
276'	35°
277'	40°
280'	Contorded, 1" calcite vein
281'	45-70° Contorted with calcite veins
283'	25°
286'	20°
289'	20° very broken
292'	20°
294'	20°
296'	20°
298'	10°
300'	10°
305'	15°
307-310'	5-30° frequent variations
312'	20°
314'	5°
317'	15°
320'	0-45° contorted
323'	15°

Depth	Angle
325'	35°
325-331'	0-50° Contorted & broken
333'	45°
335'	40°
337'	Contorted
338'	Calcite vein 10 inches
339'	5°
342'	0°
346'	5°
348'	0°
349'	Contorted
350'	0°
353'	5°
357'	0°
360'	20°
363'	5°
366'	40°
368'	0-80° Contorted
370'	20°
372'	45°
376'	45° Contorted
380'	0°
383'	0°
386'	10°
390'	0°
393'	0°
396'	5°
399'	0°
404'	5°
406'	Contorted & broken
409'	0°
414'	5°

Depth	Angle
420'	40°
427'	35°
431'	40°
433'	40°
436'	35°
438-470'	Massive, no distinct foliation
472-484'	Massive
485'	60° 5 calcite veins 1/8" to ½" wide
487-492'	90° Several braided calcite veins
492-518'	0° Almost massive
518-527'	0° Almost massive, very broken
527-576'	Massive

APPENDIX XI

T S L

Laboratories Limited

325 HOWE STREET - VANCOUVER 1, B.C.
TELEPHONE 688-3504

ASSAYERS
CHEMISTS
GEOCHEMISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS

REPORT NO. V-8486

SAMPLE(S) OF DRILLCORE

Sample No.	Specific Gravity Grams/cc	
LR-1 142'	3.02	Massive Greenstone.
LR-1 245'	2.78	Chlorite Schist
LR-1 410'	2.78	" "
LR-1 500'	2.81	Massive Greenstone
LR-1 563'	2.91	" "

DATE December 23, 1970.

SIGNED R. P. Tribe

PULP AND REJECTS DISCARDED AFTER 3 MONTHS

DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICE LABORATORIES

APPENDIX XII

LIST OF PERSONNEL

Name	Position	Residence
A. E. Aho	President	Vancouver, B.C.
J. S. Brock	Vice-Pres. Exploration Geophysicist	Vancouver, B.C.
W. J. Roberts	Geologist	Vancouver, B.C.
R. W. Nusbaum	Geologist	Vancouver, B.C.
W. Karvinen	Geologist	Vancouver, B.C.
T. Skonseng	Prospector	Ross River, Y.T.
P. Dear	Party Chief	Vancouver, B.C.
J. Britton	Mag. Operator	Vancouver, B.C.
S. McLeod	Linecutter	Ross River, Y.T.
G. Schakoon	Linecutter	Ross River, Y.T.
L. Carlick	Soil Sampler	Ross River, Y.T.
J. Etzel	Soil Sampler	Ross River, Y.T.
G. Gray	Cook	Ross River, Y.T.
A. DeGrace	Cook	Whitehorse, Y.T.

Contractors

Overland Exploration Services	Calgary, Alberta
Trans North Turbo Air	Whitehorse, Y.T.
Arctic Diamond Drilling	Whitehorse, Y.T.