TELEPHONE MUTUAL 2-6191

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
(N. P. L.)
328 MARINE BUILDING
355 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

September 10, 1965

Chief Mining Recorder,
Federal Building,
Whitehorse, Yukon.

Dear Sir,

The accompanying report is submitted to apply as assessment work on the Beta Claim Groupings, as submitted in the application for assessment.

All claims are owned by Dynasty Explorations Limited and are located in the Vangorda Creek area.

The area covered is contained on Claim Map Numbers 105K6 and 105K7.

Yours truly,

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED (NPL)

per John S Fairley

John F. Fairley,
Geologist.

Approved by:

Dr. A.E. Aho,
Director of Exploration.

ROTARY DRILLING
BETA CLAIM GROUP

by
John F. Fairley
September 1965

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ROTARY DRILLING
BETA CLAIM GROUP

Introduction

Aeromagnetic survey results disclosed a large number of extensive anomalies in the Anvil Range district. Copious claims were staked, and this fact, coupled with encouraging diamond drill results on the S.E. Sea Claims (see report), necessitated a rapid, inexpensive, and mobile, method of drilling to ascertain with little delay, if anomalous sulphide concentrations cause the magnetics.

The Mayhew 1000, oil-well-type rig, mounted on a Nodwell (tracked vehicle), drills dry or wet according to conditions and can theoretically provide decreases in footage costs and mobilization down time, with increased penetration rates, and slightly less accrued information as compared with standard AX diamond drilling.

Three rotary holes, totalling 1300 feet (of which 900 feet was useful drilling) were placed on the basis of ground magnetometer and ground EM surveys.

Summary and Conclusions

1. No economic grades of lead, zinc, or copper were intersected.

2. Similar mineralization, and rock type to the Cub Group indicate a very large area of low mineralization. The proper interpretation of control and genesis could well lead to a higher grade sulphide concentration somewhere in the vicinity, possibly at greater depth than presently being explored.

3. Pyrrhotite and graphite concentrations intersected are sufficient to cause the anomalies encountered.

4. Follow-up drilling (spot-rotary) is warranted, but on a low priority basis. Considering the area of geophysics anomalies, these three holes only comprise a barely minimum amount of coverage. A fresh interpretation of and approach to the geophysical data in the light of subsequent experience in the area will assist. A minimum amount of core drilling would perhaps supply useful information on mineral emplacement.

Drilling and Sampling Method

The present phase of exploration is centered about the rotary drilling thus all camp activities and mobilization are co-ordinated accordingly. Four trailors, consisting of a utility shed, cook house, bunk house, and office are moved to a central location and commuting to drill-sites is by Bombardier.

Operations are continuous with four drillers, and a foreman working two twelve hour shifts. Two samplers, employed by Dynasty Explorations Limited, collect samples, and pan these for heavy metal content at the drill site.

The Mayhew 1000 drill has a standard kelly drive with power take-off from the Nodwell engine. Depth limitation is approximately 800 feet. One compressor (580 c.f.m. @ 50 p.s.i.) plus a water pump and reservoir is mounted on a separate Nodwell. An auxiliary compressor, a Gardner-Denver (365 c.f.m. @ 100 p.s.i.) to drive a down-the-hole-hammer is self-contained.

Various bit-types have been tried, but to date, the $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch tricone rock bit has been most used. A 6 1/8 tricone is used in the overburden, in theory allowing casing to be placed to bedrock. Penetration and bit-life is improved by attaching a down-the-hole-hammer in dry drilling conditions. Overall penetration rate including bit-change time is approximately 6 feet per hour. Actual penetration may be up to 1-foot per minute in soft rock.

Samples are taken over 5-foot intervals, giving an average dry sample weight of 120 lb. Of this, a representative 15 lb. is retained. A portion of the cuttings and pannings are kept on tack boards for microscopic examination and continuous record. Caving of the overburden may occasionally dilute samples as much as 40% but generally stays within acceptable limits of 0 to 5%.

Mobility of drill and support vehicles during this breakup season seriously affects the operation.

The boxed samples are stacked at the various base camps.

Rock Types

Two rock types were encountered and the differences between them are so slight that boundaries as marked on the drill logs are questionable.

One is thenormal, low grade sericitic schist, more-or-less quartzose, and generally rather dark grey in the Beta Group holes.

The second is a slightly graphitic schist, nearly always quartzose which occupies a band varying around 100 feet thick (vertical extent) stretching to all three holes. It is soft, highly fissile, takes a high sheen on a foliation surface.

Mineralization

Traces of galena and sphalerite occur throughout all three holes, with slightly higher concentrations in the graphitic zones.

Pyrite and pyrrhotite in nearly equal concentrations are the chief sulphides.

There is no evidence whether the mineralization is F1 or F2 controlled, or fracture controlled. Proximity to the Anvil Range granitic core is probably about 4 miles laterally, or possibly 6000 feet to the hypothetical projection (see Mineral Deposits of the Vangorda District 1964). Mineralization is likely Tertiary, thus the Blind Creek fault is probably not a barrier to emanations.

Assays

BRH 1 195 - 215, 215-235

BRH 2 300 - 325, 325-350

BRH 3 270 - 290, 290-310, 310-330, 400-420, 420-440, 440-460

all showed "trace" amounts of zinc, were not assayed for lead, copper, silver or gold.

Panning composites from BRH 1 assayed 0.20 zinc, trace lead and copper, and nil tin.

Panning composite from BRH 3 (240-260) assayed 0.15 zinc, trace lead and copper, and nil tin.

These pannings, as those from the Cub Group which were assayed, were nearly 100% sulphides. The results are very similar.

Structure

Minor structures are, of course, obliterated in the cuttings. Thin, uniform, foliation apparently predominates.

No surface geology is available in the vicinity of the drill holes, but the similarity between drill holes suggests flat-lying structures within the area.

An even more questionable correlation exists between the similar rock types of the Nasty, Cub, and Beta Groups. Broadly undulating foliations of surface outcrop in this general area, suggest these second phase folds may be the mechanism, rather than phase 1 dragfolding, allowing the same sequence to be encountered.

SUMMARY OF COSTS

Hole No.	1	2	3
Date	May 23-26	May 27-31	May 31-June 7
Footage	350	440	495
Hours	95	101.5	123
Contract	2185.00	2334.50	2829.00
Bit Cost 6 1/8 $4\frac{1}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$ 3 7/8	350.00	250.00 90.00	350.00
Fuel Gsl.	104.50	111.65	135.30
Miscellaneous cement gel bran	 4.55 9.00 2.00	 3.90 27.00	 1.30 42.00
Dynasty Personnel	270.00	405.00	540.00
Camp Costs	192.00	216.00	336.00
Travel Time Salaries	32.90	27.60	59.50
Drill Site Preparation	50.00	50.00	50.00
Transportation	120.00	135.00	210.00
Sub-Totals	3319.95	3650.65	4553.10
TOTAL			11,523.70
plus the assaying cost			60.00
TOTAL			11,583.70

SUMMARY OF COSTS

Bits: 6 1/8 & 6 7/8 & 6¼	105
4¼ & 4½	50
4 3/4	55
3 7/8	45
Fuel Cost at property	50¢/gal. diesel
	55¢/gal. gasoline
Bran (at property)	4.00/sack
Cement "	1.30/sack
Gel "	3.00/sack

Contract for equipment and united Personnel $23.00/hour which includes the Gardner-Denver compressor.

Camp costs 6/man-day food, board, and transportation to camp.

Transportation: 30/day general crew support and drill supplies.

Dynasty personnel includes 2 samplers @ 15/day, a geologist @ 25/day and general supervision at 35/day, totalling 90/day

Drill personnel includes 2 drillers, 2 helpers, and a foreman

one-half the travel time is paid by Dynasty Explorations Limited.

The combination drill and water truck burn very close to 2 gal/hr. gasoline: the auxiliary Gardner-Denver compressor burns 2 gal/hr. diesel.

Affidavit Supporting Statement of Costs

I, ~~JOHN F. FAIRLEY~~ JOHN S. BROCK, of West Vancouver, British Columbia, have compiled the statements of costs.

I make oath and say that tothe best of my knowledge and belief, the statement of costs as presented in this report above, is both true and an accurate representation of costs as presented in this report to be applied as a portion of the assessment work on the Beta Mineral Claim Group.

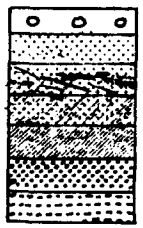
A Commissioner for Taking Affidavits
in and for the Yukon Territory.

~~John F. Fairley~~
JOHN S. BROCK

ROTARY DRILLING RESULTS

LEGEND

Rock Types:



Overburden
Sericite Schist
Quartzose Sericite Schist
Chloritic Sericite Schist
Greenstone, Chlorite Schist
Graphitic Schist
Limy Sediments

Notations Used:

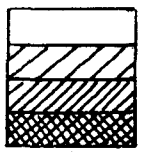
π	π	Pyrite
Pyr	pyr	Pyrrhotite
Cp	cp	Chalcopyrite
Sp	sp	Sphalerite
Ga	ga	Galena
M	m	Magnetite

Less)Relative
Greater)Concentrations

qtz. Free Quartz

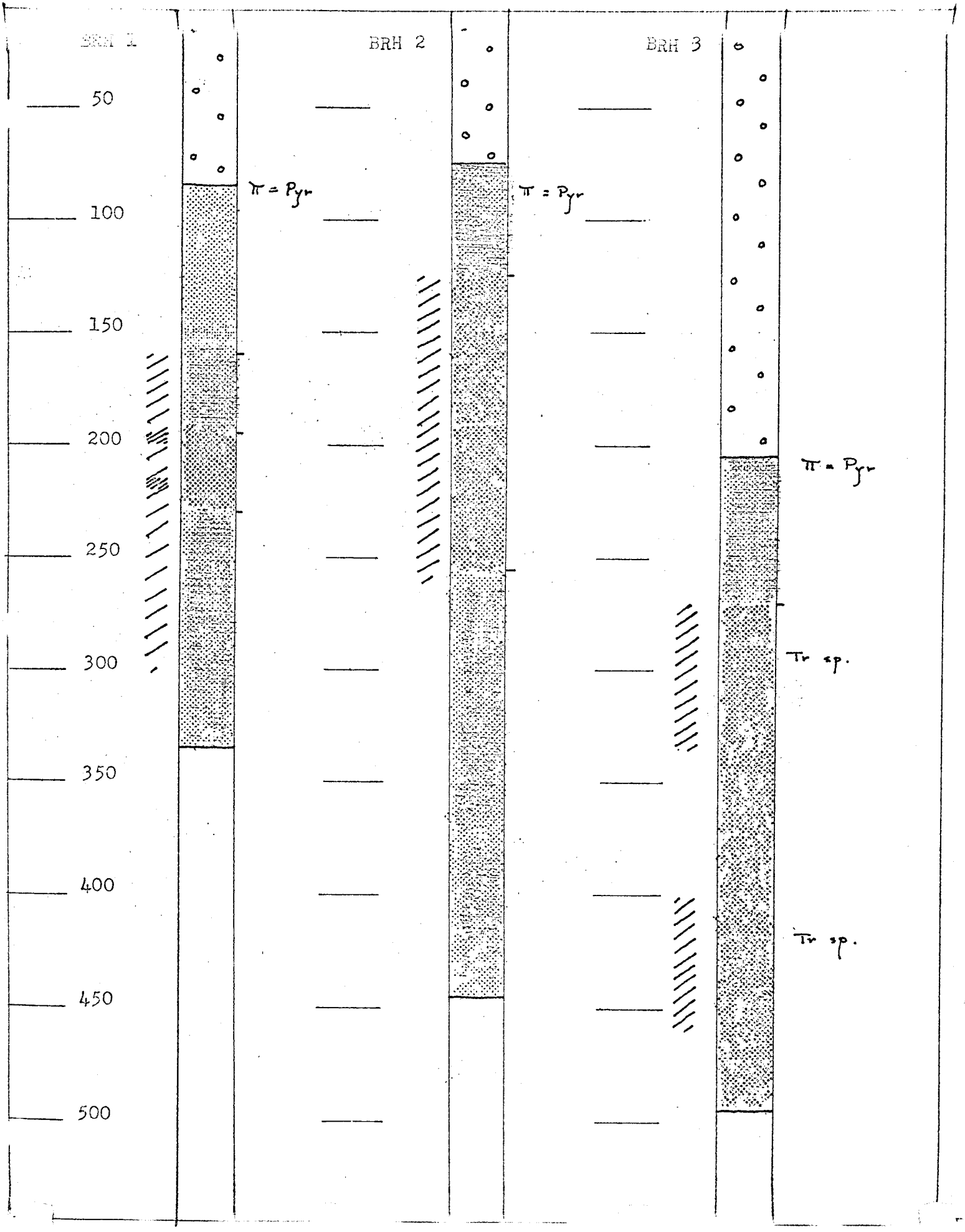
Estimated Sulphide Content:

(left side of hole logs)



0%
2%
5%
30%
Massive

J.F. Fairley-July 1965


BRH 1
BRH 2
BRH 3
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
π = Pyr
π = Pyr
π = Pyr
Tr sp.
Tr sp.

8+00 16+00 24+00 32+00 40+00 48+00 56+00 64+00 72+00 80+00 88+00 96+00 104+00 112+00 120+00 128+00 136+00 144+00 152+00 158+00

BLIND CREEK

BRH 2

BRH 1

BRH 3

Base Line

N.

93 95 97 99 101 103 105 107 141 143 145

96 98 100 102 104 106 108 142 142 144 146

125 127 129

126 128 130

111 113 115 117 119 121 123 157 159 161 163

110 112 114 116 118 120 122 124 158 160 162

BETA CLAIM GROUP
DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Compilation: MAGNETIC, EM Survey, ROTARY DRILL SITES

isomagnetic contour (interval 1x10³γ)

EM conductive zone (max negative dip angle)

drill site

J. Brook 1965