

*See file (blue)*  
*of 7/7/6*  
*(see book)*

# DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

(N. P. L.)

328 MARINE BUILDING  
355 BARRARD STREET  
VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

## OFFICERS

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Aaro E. Aho       | President         |
| Ronald V. Markham | Managing Director |

## DIRECTORS

|               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| A. E. Aho     | West Vancouver, B. C. |
| R. V. Markham | Vancouver, B. C.      |
| Alan Kulan    | Whitehorse, Y. T.     |

## EXPLORATION MANAGER

R. E. Gordon Davis

## REGISTERED OFFICE

402 - 1111 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver 5, B. C.

## SOLICITORS

Lawrence, Shaw, McFarlane & Stewart  
Vancouver, B. C.

## AUDITORS

Reynolds, Anderson & Co.  
Vancouver, B. C.

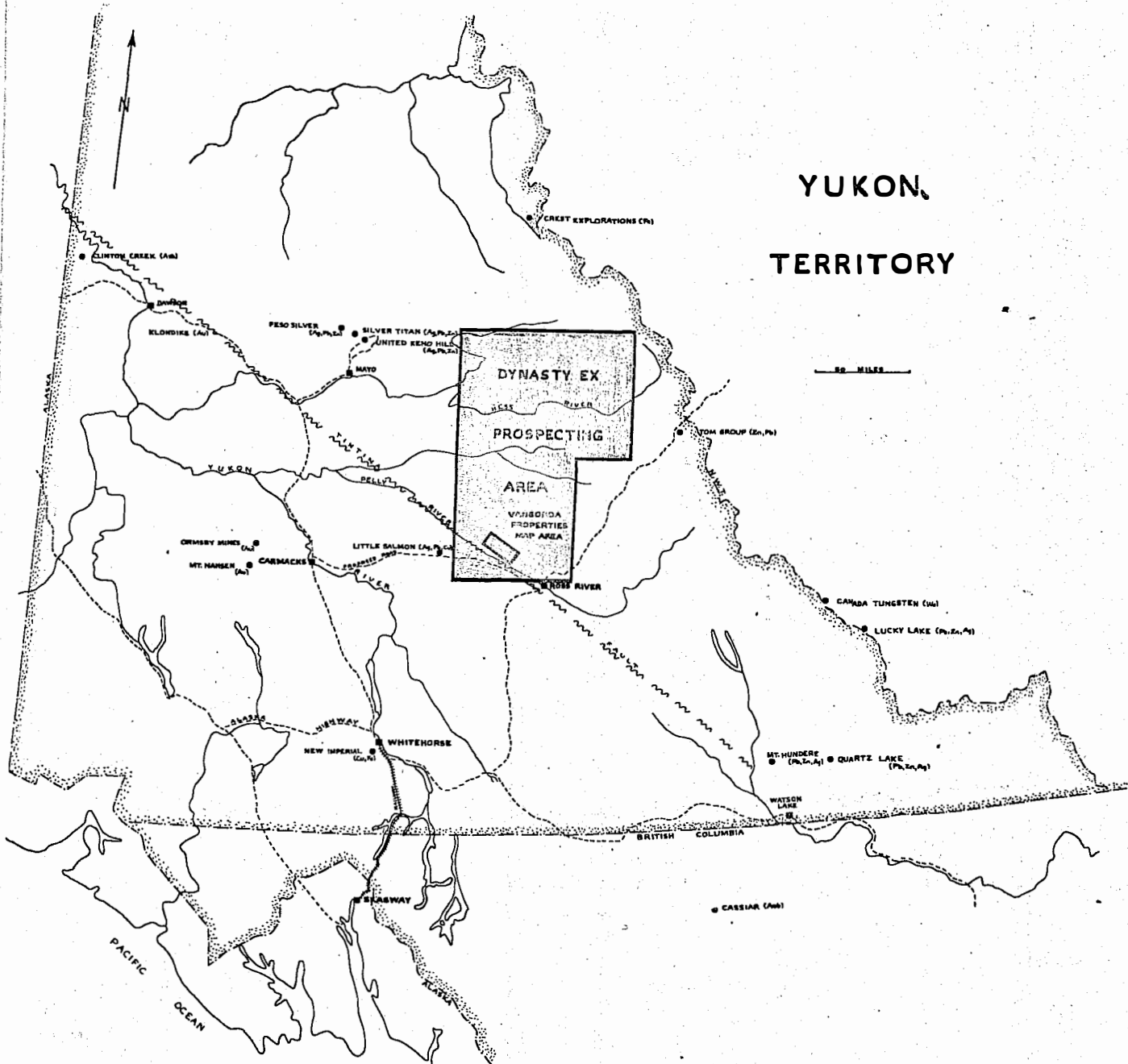
## CAPITALIZATION

3,000,000 Shares, 50¢ par value

## FIRST ISSUE

500,000 SHARES @ 40¢

# YUKON TERRITORY



## DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Exploring for major mineral deposits in the Yukon

### LEAD-ZINC OUTLOOK

Although lead and zinc have been less glamorous than other metals in the past, the economic outlook for large lead-zinc deposits is now more attractive than ever because increasing technological advance on a world-wide scale has led to ever-increasing demand. Although production has kept pace and prices of both metals have fluctuated between about 9¢ per lb. and 16¢ per lb. over the years, the availability of both lead and zinc are now at a record low with only short term supplies available.

Moreover, contrary to past outlooks, there does not appear to be any serious future letup in demand, so the current realistic prices of 13.0 cents per lb. for both lead and zinc may be expected to prevail.

### YUKON

Although Yukon has previously been considered an area of high cost due to remoteness from markets and small-volume, high-unit-value production, the operation of large-tonnage low-grade base metal deposits should be as attractive economically as in central British Columbia or Northern Ontario or Quebec.

Yukon is about 1000 miles closer to Japanese markets than Vancouver and with large tonnage operations other costs should be comparable so that it could also compete for other world markets.

Comparisons of regional geology, structure and mineralization in Yukon with the rest of North America leads to the conclusion that mineral deposits in the billion dollar-gross-value range must exist in Yukon.

The Vangorda Creek area contains the type of deposit that may have this potential.

This area, previously accessible only by aircraft, lies on a new road route which has been surveyed and is to be constructed from Ross River to Carmacks starting in 1965 under the Federal Government's "Roads to Resources" programme.

### THE VANGORDA AREA (See map of Vangorda Creek properties)

#### Background

The main Vangorda Mines lead-zinc deposit, discovered by Alan Kulan in 1953, was drilled by Prospectors Airways, and several other showings and indications were found in the vicinity between 1953 and 1955.

The deposits consist of flat-lying replacement bodies of pyrite, pyrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena and minor chalcopyrite enclosed in sericite schist in a belt of graphitic and chloritic schist between a granite contact on the northeast and a greenstone belt on the southwest.

At least 10 million tons of material grading 8% or better of combined lead and zinc with 2 oz/ton silver, .02 oz/ton gold and 0.3% copper with minor tin have been indicated by drilling to a depth of 400 feet.

However, only limited exploration was done aside from the main discovery, and the economic outlook in 1956 was not sufficiently bright to continue exploration and development because of lack of transportation, decreasing prices and a poor market future.

### Mineralization

These deposits occur in a series of lenses along the schist belt for a distance of 6 miles and preliminary prospecting has shown a number of other indications such as float and geochemical and magnetic anomalies over a much greater distance. The overall extent of the favourable area of schist, granite and greenstone is about 50 miles long and 5 miles wide.

Very little informative geologic work has been done on the deposits and nothing has been done along the belt in general except for the 1 in = 4 mi reconnaissance map (sheet No. 105K) produced in 1962 by the Geological Survey of Canada after the initial exploration in the area had been terminated. The only suggestions of possible ore control are that the deposits appear to be localized by the following factors:

1. Favourable horizons in the schist (no known depth limitations).
2. NW faults subsidiary to the main regional Tintina Trench fault zone.
3. Proximity to NE-striking fault zones.
4. General association with granitic porphyry, and perhaps the Anvil batholith (granitic).

Although light to moderate overburden covers most of the area the deposits are particularly susceptible to discovery by a combination of geochemistry and magnetometer surveys. A gravity survey was also used successfully on the original discovery.

It is therefore very likely that a comprehensive and systematic programme of exploration along the favourable belt, using geochemistry, geophysics, and careful geologic work, will reveal other similar deposits.

### Recent Developments

Prices and general outlook have improved recently, and a new road is to be built. A previous preliminary economic study based on 1962 metal prices indicated a net profit of \$1.30 per ton, however, price increases would suggest better than \$5.00 per ton net profit. Estimated costs of concentration, mining, etc. will probably be substantially lower. Recent tests on recovery of a bulk concentrate suitable for an Imperial Smelter Process are also reported to be favourable. This deposit, with its low-cost open pit characteristics (1/1 stripping ratio), lies in a favourable climate (low precipitation and no permafrost),

with nearby timber and water, nearby power potential, and other favourable projected characteristics. It is therefore being scheduled for much more intensive exploration and probable production in the near future.

In 1963 the main discovery was examined and evaluated thoroughly by two Japanese firms, and one of these is now negotiating with Noranda interest, (including Kerr Addison Gold Mines), who own the main discovery, to put their property into production.

At Swim Lakes to the southeast of the main discovery, Kerr Addison Gold Mines flew an aeromagnetic Survey and in mid-October, 1963, 48 claims were staked on an aeromagnetic anomaly which coincides with a previous discovery of lead-zinc float identical to the main deposit. Since glacial movement was to the northwest, this float could not have come from the main deposit.

In November, 1963, Dickson-Yukon Syndicate staked 200 claims covering parts of the vicinity at the main deposit and a belt of favourable terrain including geochemical and magnetic anomalies to the northwest.

Dynasty Explorations

In March, 1964, Dynasty Explorations staked 168 claims covering two key areas;

The Sun Group of 20 claims covers an area of favourable schist about 1000 feet southwest of the Champ deposit, which has been partly explored by diamond drilling with intersections up to 80 feet of lead-zinc mineralization comparable to the nearby main deposit. Mineralized float has been found in the Sun Group.

The DY Group of 148 claims covers a large favourable area of schist and porphyry between the main deposit and Kerr-Addison's Swim Lakes group. Except for the northern part of this property where two magnetic anomalies are known, no magnetic geochemical or other work has been done on this area. The position of this group straddles a probable major Northeast fault which extends past the southeast end of the Anvil batholith, and therefore it should be in a favourable section.

Moreover, the claims adjoining Kerr-Addison's Swim group and any discovery on this property may have extensions into the DY Group.

In April, 1964, Kerr-Addison staked an additional 32 claims on aeromagnetic anomalies in the Swim Lake area. At the present time Dynasty is staking more claims in the area.

In view of impending developments, a comprehensive and aggressive programme of exploration consisting of geochemistry, magnetometer surveys, careful geologic mapping, and prospecting is planned on the Sun and DY properties and along the general favourable belt. The total cost of about \$125,000.00 includes a reserve for additional staking, an aeromagnetic survey and 2,000 feet of diamond drilling. Considering the extent of favourable terrain, a programme of this type on these properties and this area should have a good probability of success.

Aggressive exploration in the area may be expected to lead to discovery of much more lead and zinc, perhaps enough to establish local metallurgical facilities in the Yukon.

The Vangorda programme can be conducted very efficiently using Ross River as a base, a river boat and float plane as transportation and other joint facilities being used in the area. Good prospecting and technical personnel are already committed, and the work will be under direction of A. E. Aho, R. E. Gordon Davis and Alan Kulan.