

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

REEF PROJECT
PROGRESS REPORT
July 27 - Sept. 12
1974

Reef Project field work during the above period consisted of additional reconnaissance sampling, detailed prospecting and geochemical followup, and some limited work in claim groups. Seven new claim groups were staked during the period. The camp was moved from Hart Lake to Chapman Lake at the end of July, and from Chapman Lake into Dawson City at the end of August. The Bell 47 contract was terminated at the end of August, after using 517.5 hours out of the 600 hours budgeted for. During September the crew operated out of Dawson using the Jet Ranger on a casual basis. Two crew members quit during the last week in August and two new crew members were hired to replace them.

The following new claim groups have been staked since the previous monthly report:

Newt Claims (1-26) - 106-D-11

Staked on veins and breccia zones mineralized with sphalerite and galena.

Oz Claims (1-72) - 116-B-12 & 13

Staked to cover numerous sedimentary, breccia and vein showings of lead-zinc mineralization.

Poo Claims (1-12) - 106-C-14

Staked to cover a ridge near the EG claims where minor galena float is associated with good host rocks and extensive lead geochem anomalies.

Sourdough (1-27) 106-D-14

Staked on copper and zinc showings and geochem anomalies in Proterozoic argillites.

Qwak (1-18) - 106-D-10

Staked to cover lead-zinc geochem anomalies on an old property which had previously been explored for copper.

Lingam (1-10) - 106-D-11

Located near Newt Claims, staked to cover Pb-Zn showings, float and geochem anomalies.

Ralph Claims (1-4) - 116-G-7

Staked to cover a gossan zone with associated anomalous lead-zinc geochem results.

Some exploratory work has been carried out on the Oz, Kiwi, Ralph and Bilbo claims. A two man crew camped on the Oz during the first week of September and accomplished grid soil sampling, detailed prospecting and some sampling of showings. On the Kiwi claims some contour soil lines have been completed and one of the showings has been hand-trenched and chip samples. One trench 20 feet long and 3 feet deep was dug in the Ralph claims gossan without encountering any sulphide mineralization. Three soil sample lines were completed over the gossan zone. Contour soil sampling was completed over the Bilbo claims.

If the weather remains good, we should be able to complete another 8 to 10 days of reconnaissance and property work before terminating for the season.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter Dean

September, 1974

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June 27 - July 27, 1974

The Reef Project base camp was moved from the Dempster Highway to Hart Lake during the first week in July and one of the two contract helicopters demobilized to Whitehorse on July 8th. With only one chopper the sampling progress has been cut to about one-third and it seems likely that there won't be time to cover any of the carbonate areas in the Richardson Mtns. or the Mackenzie Mtn. Front east of the Snake River.

An attempt was made to silt sample the western part of the Dawson map sheet from a fly camp at Clinton Creek but numerous difficulties were encountered, including heavy tree cover up to 4000 ft. which made chopper-hopping impossible and unfriendly locals which made camping at Clinton impractical. That phase of the project was cancelled after one day of reconnaissance. Any sampling that is proposed for the area will have to be done by foot traverses and even then, there will be some difficulty in finding drop-off and pick-up spots for samplers.

About a dozen new showings of sulphide mineralization have been discovered during the first three weeks of prospecting at the Hart Lake camp and several previously known mineral occurrences have been relocated and examined. Three main types of mineralization appear to have potential in the area:

1. Proterozoic rocks of Unit 1, which include a variety of slates, phyllites, quartzites and conglomerates seem to be a possible host rock for massive sulphide deposits such as the Anvil Range deposits and the Sullivan. Iron formation occurrences are widespread in the unit and, in some cases, sulphide lenses, including chalcopyrite as well as pyrite, are associated with the iron formation. A showing of this type in the headwaters of Bond Creek looks particularly interesting and will be staked if the results of geochemical sampling are favourable.

2. Lower Cambrian clastic-volcanic rocks of Unit 5 contain numerous small copper showings and may be a possible host rock for sedimentary copper occurrences. One copper showing in a thin conglomerate bed contains chalcopyrite mineralization varying from a trace to about $\frac{1}{2}\%$ over a strike length of more than 5000 feet. A siltstone sample from the same area contained 600 ppm Cu without revealing the slightest trace of copper stain. Unit 5 is generally dark red or purple in colour due to the presence of finely disseminated hematite and copper concentrations of economic grade might be difficult to detect in the finer grained shales and siltstones in the unit, particularly if some chalcocite is present rather than chalcopyrite.

3. One small claim group, the "MAGIC" claims, have been staked on a showing of barite-flourite mineralization in limestones of Middle Devonian age. The showings occur as a bed or a series of flattened lenses over a length of 7000 ft. along the west flank of Royal Mountain, in the middle of a mapped G.S.C. section. We found galena as float in two creek beds along the 7000 ft. and several areas produced positive zinc tests. In the best exposed showing area the mineralized bed probably grades 50% barite and 15% flourite across a few feet of stratigraphic thickness. The hope for the claims lies more in the possibility of associated lead-zinc than in the economics of the barite or flourite.

Other showings discovered up to now include several vein-type copper and lead-zinc showings in Unit 1 shales and contact-related copper and lead-zinc occurrences associated with diorite dikes and sills. At the best Unit 1 copper occurrences malachite and azurite coat joint surfaces and fill veinlets sporadically over a stratigraphic width of about 300 ft. The grade of copper across the 300 ft. might be something like 0.1%. These vein

occurrences and the ones related to diorite dikes do not appear to have much potential for size and are not being followed up with any detailed work. Sparse sphalerite mineralization has been found in calcite cemented breccia zones and veins in an area of Ordovician-Devonian limestone on 116-H-2, but detailed silt sampling and prospecting failed to locate any economic grade of mineralization.

Assessment work for one year has been completed on the EG claims and included contour soil sampling, geologic mapping at a scale of 1" to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, detailed chip sampling of the main showing and general prospecting. No new showings were discovered and the results of the geochemical work have not been received.

The proposed course of the project for the balance of the field season is as follows:

- 1., Complete hopping and prospecting from the Hart Lake camp - this will require two or three weeks. Assessment work on the Magic and FC claims will be done during this period.
2. Move camp to Mile 70 on the Dempster Highway and concentrate on follow-up work on Bilbo, Didlo, Hot, ID, and Kiwi claims. Prospecting and some reconnaissance sampling can be completed on the central Dawson Map Sheet during this time.
3. Demobilize to Ross River using rented truck and hired 5-ton van when weather requires - probably end of first week in September.

The project was slightly under-budget at the end of June, and should be a few thousand dollars under by the end of the field season, if the above course of work is followed.

P. Dean,
July 27th, 1974.

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June 27, 1974

The Reef Project crew mobilized from Vancouver to Ross River on the 27th of May. Due to a variety of truck accidents, flat tires and other misadventures, the establishment of the first base camp at Mile 133 on the Dempster Highway was delayed and productive field work did not begin until the 2nd of June. The first helicopter was available to work on the 1st of June, the second on the 8th of June.

Good progress has been made during the first 26 days of the project, with sampling coverage completed over approximately 5000 square miles of Paleozoic carbonate units on map sheets 116A, B and C, G and F, H, and J and K. The sampling has resulted in the discovery of about a dozen showings or float occurrences of lead-zinc mineralization, 8 of which have been staked. Two additional claim groups have been staked to cover showings related to last years Bonnet Plume and Godlin Project sampling.

The 10 claim groups staked this year so far total 186 claims and in order of staking including the following:

June 5th - BILBO GROUP (47 claims). Staked to cover widespread barite mineralization with minor associated galena which occurs in a folded Ordovician to Silurian age dolomite. The best showing contains an estimated 20% barite by volume over a stratigraphic width of over 20 ft. Exposure in the area is poor and the potential size of the mineralized area may be large.

June 13th - COOT CLAIMS (24 claims). Staked on showings of disseminated galena in a silicified dolomite breccia.

June 16th - DIDLO CLAIMS (12 claims). Staked to cover galena-sphalerite mineralization which occurs in a silicified breccia zone on an unconformity between Proterozoic slates and Paleozoic dolomites.

June 18th - EG GROUP (16 claims). Staked on a showing of sphalerite mineralization in a pyrite cemented breccia. This discovery was based on geochemical anomalies obtained during the Bonnet Plume Lake work last fall. The mineralized zone is at least 20 ft. thick and could be 2000 ft. long, if gossanous zones in an adjacent creek are continuous with the main showing.

June 21st - FC GROUP (4 claims). Staked to cover a sphalerite-barite showing, also related to last year's geochemical work.

June 23rd - GIG GROUP (15 claims). Staked to cover float occurrences of disseminated galena in dolomite breccia, with related barite-galena-minor chalcopyrite veins in place. The mineralized breccia float occurs in talus which is nearly in place.

June 24th - HOT GROUP (40 claims). Staked on several showings of stratiform galena-sphalerite mineralization within a Paleozoic dolomite unit. The showings occur over a length of about 3 miles, with most of the mineralized bed hidden by talus from overlying dolomite units.

June 24th - ID GROUP (8 claims). The ID Group lies 3 miles east of the HOT Group and covers similar showings of galena and leached gossan material, at the same stratigraphic level as the HOT Showings.

June 25th - JUG GROUP (4 claims). The JUG Claims were staked to cover a series of limonite seepages which are anomalous in lead. The seepages appear to originate in shales just above a limestone contact, and occur over a length of 2000 ft.

June 26th - KIWI GROUP (16 claims). Staked to cover talus float occurrences and showings of galena-sphalerite mineralization in Paleozoic dolomite.

Hudson Bay, Brascan, Amax, Archer & Cathro and probably other companies are all active in the areas we have been covering and, therefore, we have adopted the policy of staking immediately any potentially significant showings we discover. Further work on these claim groups is being postponed to later in the season in the hope that we can continue to keep one step ahead of the competition on our regional coverage.

The week to week scheduling of the project is being greatly hampered by the fact that the Mayo Laboratory was never set up and we are still awaiting full results for samples which were sent to Vancouver on the 10th of June. The next camp move, which will take place in one to two weeks, will be to Hart Lake rather than to Three-Barrel Lake as originally planned. While this next base camp is being established, part of the crew will fly-camp at Forty-Mile on the Yukon River to cover a section of Paleozoic carbonates on the western portion of the Dawson Map Sheet. Sometime in early July the second helicopter has to go to a different contract, and with only one machine our sampling progress will be cut down to about one-third. If it seems advisable at this point, some follow-up work from fly-camps may be started.

If our present rate of progress and success continues, we should have a good portfolio of properties by the end of the season. It seems likely, however, that as we continue our

progress to the east, we will find more and more of our anomalies have been staked by the competition.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter Dean

July 11th, 1974