

017965

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

FOTO MINERAL CLAIMS

June 1 - December 31, 1972

Latitude : 62°15'N

Longitude : 132°40'W

N.T.S. 105-K-7

By:

J. S. BROCK

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

June, 1972

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LIST OF CLAIMS

CLAIM

GRANT NUMBER

RECORDING DATE

FOTO 1-200

Y66390-Y66589 inclusive

June 9th, 1972

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

330 MARINE BUILDING
355 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION FOTO MINERAL CLAIMS

INTRODUCTION

The Foto Mineral Claims, situated east of Blind Creek at the eastern end of the Anvil Batholith, were staked in May, 1971, to cover an area of phyllites and schistose rocks similar to those hosting sulphide deposits in the Anvil-Vangorda area. The Foto claims cover airborne magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies as derived from H.E.M. and magnetic surveys completed by Dynasty Explorations in 1965.

The area had not been previously staked by Dynasty, it was however staked and held briefly in 1966 by Tay River Mines who completed magnetic and horizontal loop electromagnetic surveys over the property. No drilling was carried out.

A large scale detailed regional mapping program carried out by Dynasty in 1970 and 1971, coupled with a re-evaluation of all previous exploration work contributed to Dynasty's renewed interest in the area and acquisition of the Foto Claims. Exploration completed on the Capa-Delta-Echo claims, adjacent to the south, confirmed the presence of a northerly-striking section of phyllite host on the Foto property.

Proposed exploration will call for ground magnetometer, Turam and gravity surveys over the phyllite section. Much of the area is covered by deep overburden, therefore, exploration will rely heavily on geophysical methods. A contingent budget provides for drilling of more promising geophysical anomalies.

CLAIM LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Foto Mineral Claims are to the north and adjacent to the Capa Group.

Staking was carried out in May, 1971, under contract to White, Hosford and Impey Limited, of Whitehorse, Yukon.

The property is east of Blind Creek and north of the Swim Lakes, 18 miles east of Faro and 20 miles northwest of Ross River. Access to the area is best made by float-equipped aircraft from Ross River to Cub Lake which lies near the south boundary of the property. Alternatively, helicopter charters can usually be arranged from either Faro or Ross River to the claim groups.

Access within the area is good. Numerous tote trails exist, all of which are passable by 'bombardier' type tracked vehicles. It is possible to use such vehicle support for transport to Faro, however, the distance and time involved makes fixed-wing aircraft support from Ross River less expensive and time-consuming.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The claims are situated at the southeast end of the Anvil Range, an elongate, doubly plunging antiform consisting predominantly of late Proterozoic to early Cambrian age meta-sediments and volcanics. The core of the antiform is intruded by the Anvil Batholith of probable Cretaceous age, for most of its length.

The meta-sediments consist of a reasonably simple sequence of pelitic to limy sediments that have been regionally metamorphosed to skarny schist, micaceous to quartzose schists, and sericitic to calcareous phyllites. Amphibolite lenses of probable extrusive volcanic origin occur throughout the section but are thickest

and most extensive near the top of the sequence. The sediment pile is divided into two units, based on differences in composition, texture and metamorphic grade. The lower unit (unit 2), thought to be about 2000 feet thick, consists of coarse-grained, sericite-biotite quartz schists with garnet, staurolite and andalusite porphyroblasts, distinctive green and purple banded skarn, massive lenticular beds of re-crystallized grey limestone and lenses of amphibolite. The upper unit (Unit 3), consists of phyllitic rocks which are very quartzose at the base of the unit and very limy at the top. Amphibolite lenses make up a small but significant proportion of the rock. Unit 3 is probably at least 3000 feet thick and appears to overlies Unit 2 conformably.

The Anvil, Vangorda and Swim ore deposits, plus several less significant mineral occurrences, all occur in the quartzose rocks at the base of Unit 3. This close stratigraphic control of the ore deposits, coupled with the close correlation between the metamorphic grade of the ores and the metamorphic grade of their enclosing host rocks, suggest a syngenetic or very early epigenetic origin for the mineralization. The exact genetic relationship between the ore deposits and the enclosing host strata is not known but there is no doubt whatever, that some relationship does exist and therefore, the advisability of concentrating exploration in the quartzose phyllite member is obvious.

At the southeast end of the Anvil Range, the Anvil Batholith outcrops are not restricted to the core of the Anvil antiform but occur instead in a roughly subcircular pattern about 12-15 miles in diameter. The emplacement of these intrusions was accompanied by a considerable amount of local uplift and, as a result, a basin-like structure has been superimposed on the older geometry of the rocks in this area. Faults and other

deformational events have not altered the regional geometry of the rocks significantly, so the present outcrop pattern, with older rocks outcropping in a somewhat circular pattern and younger rocks in the middle, is a result of the combined influence of the SE-plunging Anvil antiform and local uplifts associated with the emplacement of the Anvil batholith.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

A compilation of previous airborne geophysical survey information is presented with this report.

The presence of 'formational' H.E.M. conductors striking east-west along the southern portion of the property has helped establish the contact between Units 3a (quartz-rich phyllite) and 3b (middle member-graphitic phyllite). The 3a - 3b contact along the eastern boundary of the property has been assumed from this geophysical interpretation and exposures of 3a . The central part of the property is overburden covered.

All conductors within 3a will be detailed by Turam and magnetic surveys. A picket-line grid will be established as shown on the compilation map. Coincident airborne E.M.-Mag anomalies at the northern end of the property will also be covered by ground geophysical surveys.

Gravity coverage will be restricted to areas of conductive and magnetic response and will, therefore, be carried out as a 'follow-up' to the Turam and magnetic surveys.

Diamond drilling will be contingent on establishment of targets.

Units, line mileages and general logistics of the program are presented with the budget.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. Brock,
Vice-President Exploration

June, 1972