

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

TAP CLAIM GROUP

Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory

Latitude : 62°30' N
Longitude : 129°37' W

N.T.S. - 105-I-5 & 105-I-12

Field Work mainly during periods:
July 18th to July 23rd and
August 4th to August 7th, 1973.

Report and Interpretation:
October and November, 1973.

By:

Colin I. Godwin, P.Eng. (B.C.)

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

November 1973

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	
Location and Access	1
General	1
GEOCHEMISTRY	
General	5
Integrated Value	5
Geochemical Interpretation	7
SUMMARY	22
RECOMMENDATIONS	22
 Table I List of Claims	 (iii)
Table II Persons Involved in Work Program.....	(iii)
Table III Classification of Tap Samples	5
Table IV Calculation of Integrated Value and Metal Characteristic	6
Table V Tap Group; Data, Copper in Soils.....	8
Table VI Tap Group; Data, Copper in Silts	10
Table VII Tap Group; Data, Lead in Soils	12
Table VIII Tap Group; Data, Lead in Silts	14
Table IX Tap Group; Data, Zinc in Soils	16
Table X Tap Group; Data, Zinc in Silts	18
Table XI Tap Group; Anomaly Interpretations	20
 Appendix I - Summary of Costs	
Appendix II - Affidavit Supporting Summary of Costs	
Appendix III- Vouchers Supporting Summary of Costs	

LIST OF MAPS AND FIGURES

Figure 1 - Index Map, Claim Groups	1"= 16 miles
Figure 2 - Tap Group, Claim sketch	1"= $\frac{1}{2}$ mile
Figure 3 - Tap Group - Regional Copper Soil (plot of data)	
Figure 4 - Tap Group - Regional Copper Silt (plot of data)	
Figure 5 - Tap Group - Regional Lead Soil (plot of data)	
Figure 6 - Tap Group - Regional Lead Silt (plot of data)	
Figure 7 - Tap Group - Regional Zinc Soil (plot of data)	
Figure 8 - Tap Group - Regional Zinc Silt (plot of data)	

IN POCKETS BACK OF REPORT

Map 1 - Tap Group - Detailed Grid Geochem: Value	1"= 500'
Map 2 - Tap Group - Detailed Grid Geochem: Cu	1"= 500'
Map 3 - Tap Group - Detailed Grid Geochem: Pb	1"= 500'
Map 4 - Tap Group - Detailed Grid Geochem: Zn	1"= 500'
Map 5 - Tap Group - Regional Geochem: Value	1"= $\frac{1}{4}$ mi.
Map 6 - Tap Group - Regional Geochem: Cu	1"= $\frac{1}{4}$ mi.
Map 7 - Tap Group - Regional Geochem: Pb	1"= $\frac{1}{4}$ mi.
Map 8 - Tap Group - Regional Geochem: Zn	1"= $\frac{1}{4}$ mi.

TABLE ILIST OF CLAIMS

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>
TAP	21-76	Y73806-Y73855	July 25, 1973
TAP	100-113	Y74036-Y74049	Aug. 24, 1973
TAP	200-231	Y74050-Y74081	Aug. 24, 1973

TABLE IIPERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK PROGRAM

Colin Godwin.	B.Sc., P.Geol.	330-355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.
L. Dellow	Assistant	1620 E. 36th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.
G. Lishy	Prospector	Atlin, B.C.
G. May	Assistant	1379 W. 58th Avenue, Vancouver 14, B. C.
R. Morris	Geological Assistant	c/o Tom Stokie, P.O. Box 92, Ferne, B.C.
S. Morris	Cook	c/o Tom Stokie, P.O. Box 92, Ferne, B.C.
S. Earle	Geological Assistant	2058 W. 8th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

330 MARINE BUILDING
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GEOCHEMICAL REPORT TAP CLAIM GROUP, Y.T.

INTRODUCTION

Location and Access

The 102 claim Tap Group is located approximately 99 miles east-northeast of Ross River (see Figure 1) in Yukon Territory on N.T.S. Sheets 105-I-5 and 105-I-12, near $62^{\circ}34'N.$ and $129^{\circ}37'W.$ (see Figure 2 and Table 1). The property, mainly below treeline, is at an average elevation of approximately 4,500 feet.

Access to the property in 1973 was by helicopter from either Summit Lake or Cominco Lake, the only lakes in the immediate area that can be utilized by float planes.

A winter road to within 15 miles of the property, originating at Tungsten, N.W.T., was used by Placer Development Ltd. during the winter of 1973-73 and construction of an all-weather road between Tungsten and the Placer Howard's Pass property is likely.

General

The Tap Group was staked by Dynasty Explorations Limited in July and August 1973 in response to follow-up of regional geochemical sample of gossan that ran 22,000 ppm zinc. This gossan is of the transported variety and occurs in the flat area near the major creek on claims Tap 35 and Tap 36. The source of the metal is apparently from the southwest.

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS

SELWYN PROJECT-1973

CLAIM GROUPS:

A: Prevo

B: Pas

C: Gull and Dyn

D: Dea

E: Tam

F: Joy and Ajax

G: Tap

H: Ms

I: Sand

J: Gun

K: Kee

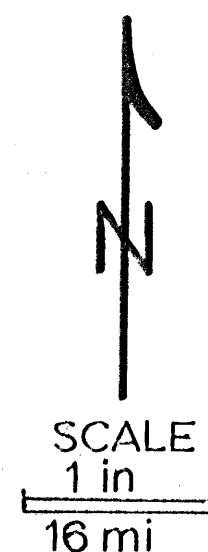
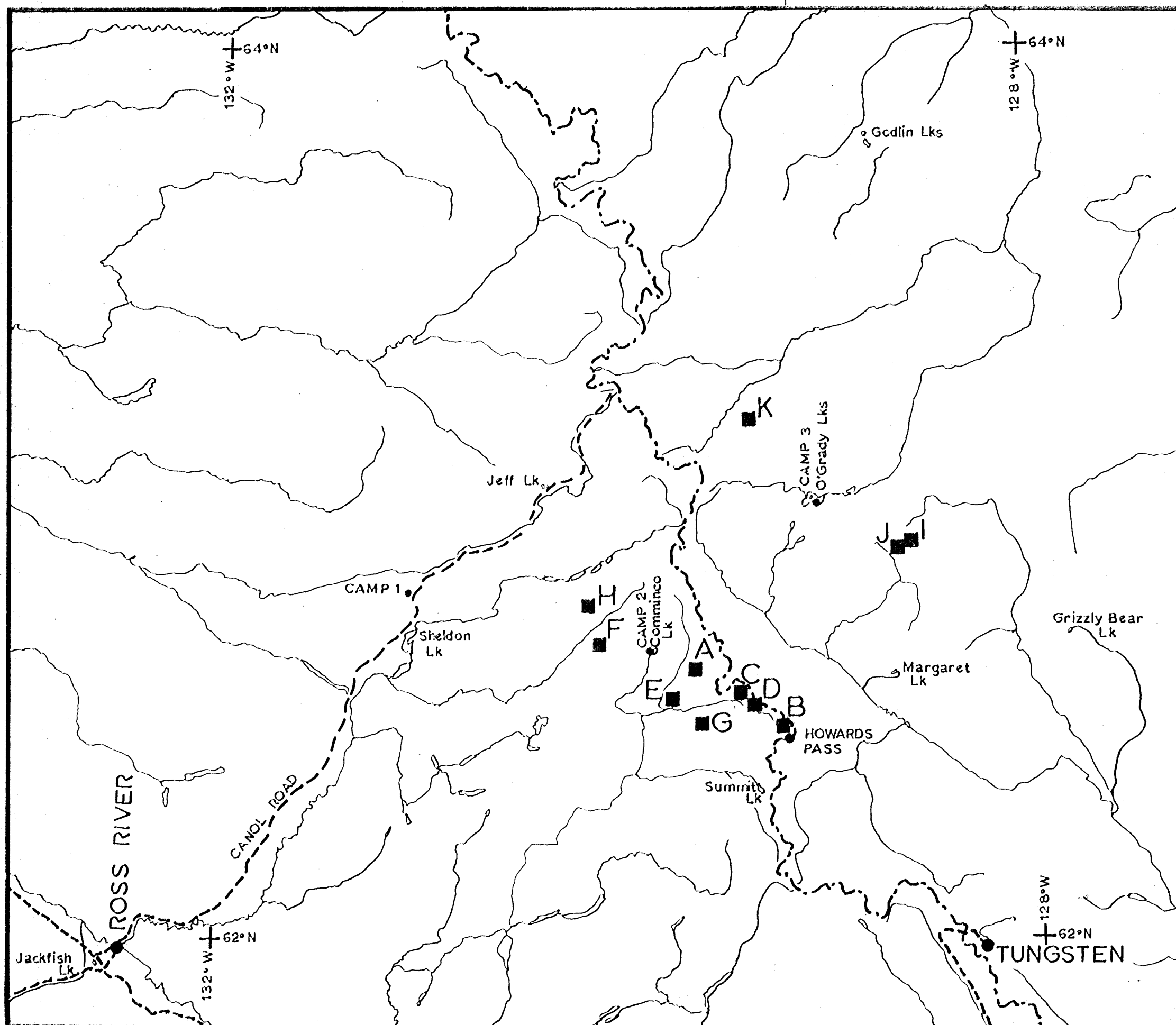


FIGURE 1:
Index Map
Claim Groups



N.T.S.:105 1-5 & 12



The area has not been mapped or prospected in detail. Outcrop in the general area is scarce. Bedding, where noted, generally trends north-northwesterly. Higher ridges appear to be capped by resistant chert pebble conglomerate. The major unit is mainly black shale with abundant cherty bands, and minor dolomitic and baritic beds. Locally, baritic limestone and black limestone outcrops have been noted but the extent of these units has not been determined.

Reconnaissance geochemical samples were mainly collected over the six days from July 18 to July 23 1973.

Table II is a list of persons involved in the work program.

GEOCHEMISTRY

General

Table III classifies the type and number of samples taken on Tap Group and surrounding area. The mapping scale for the regional sampling was 1 inch = $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and the scale for the detailed sampling was 1 inch = 500 ft. Analyses for copper, lead and zinc were by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., 6455 Laurel Street, Burnaby 2, B.C. Analysis was by atomic absorption on perchloric acid digestion of minus 80 mesh samples ($\frac{1}{2}$ gram samples).

TABLE III: Classification of Tap Samples

<u>Type</u>	<u>Approx. Area</u>	<u>Geochem: Cu, Pb, Zn.</u>	
		<u>Soil</u>	<u>Silt</u>
Regional	3 mi. x $\frac{4}{12}$ mi. ²	195	145
Detail	10,000' x 12,000' = 120 M. ft. ²	238	62
	TOTALS	<u>433</u>	<u>207</u>

Integrated Value

An even number called here the integrated value for copper, lead and zinc is plotted at each sample site with a letter (C for copper, P for lead and Z for zinc) that defines the abundant metal(s) or metal characteristic(s) at the site.

Table IV shows how to calculate an integrated metal value for a site. The purpose of this scheme is to provide a summary map that will ensure that no anomalies from a single or additive geochemical result are lost. Zoning of metals should become apparent from progressions in metal characteristics.

TABLE IV: CALCULATION OF INTEGRATED VALUE AND METAL CHARACTERISTIC

A geochemical interpretation scheme for a total value representing copper + lead + zinc with pH taken into account.

RANGE (PPM) AND COLOUR

<u>Metal</u>	<u>Red (925)</u>	<u>Green (909)</u>	<u>Blue (903)</u>
Copper	≥ 120	90 - 119	70 - 89
Lead	≥ 50	40 - 49	30 - 39
Zinc	≥ 1000	600 - 999	300 - 599
Value	6	4	2

Notes:

(a) Adjustment for pH

if $\text{pH} \leq 5.0$:

Copper, multiply ppm by 2

Lead, do not change

Zinc, multiply ppm by 5

(b) Bonus for High Results

<u>Bonus</u>	<u>Copper</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Zinc</u>
2	240-359	100-149	2000-2999
4	360-479	150-199	3000-3999
6	≥ 480	≥ 200	≥ 4000

(c) Colour code for total value: Copper + Lead + Zinc

<u>Value</u>	<u>Colour</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>
≥ 18	Red (925)	High anomaly
12 to 16	Orange (918)	Intermediate anomaly
8 & 10	Green (909)	Low anomaly
6	Blue (903)	High threshold
4	Purple (931)	Low threshold
2 & 0	Blank	Background

(d) Metal character noted for copper, lead and zinc by: C, P, Z, respectively, only if value for each metal is ≥ 6 .

Geochemical Interpretation

Geochemical responses in the Tap Group area is unusual in that stream zinc geochemistry is extremely high and is also high in comparison to soil zinc response. The responses for copper and lead in streams and silts is discouragingly low. This complexity suggested that detailed statistical interpretation might be of value. Consequently, data tabulations are shown in Tables V to X, lognormal probability plots of this data are plotted in Figures 3 to 8. Interpretations from Figures 3 to 8 are summarized in Table XI. The values for the categories of anomalies in Table XI were used in the drawing of worm diagrams and contours for Maps 1 to 8.

Conclusions are tentative but the main ones are as follows:

1. From Figures 7 and 8 grid area, zinc values in silts and soils are lognormally distributed. Silt values are much higher than soil values (see Table XI). Since this is a single population, the most encouraging supposition is that the zinc represents stratiform concentrations of zinc.
2. From Figures 4 and 6, copper and lead values in silts show similar patterns, both of which indicate the presence of three populations. The highest metal content populations are considered anomalous and these might represent the response from an orebody. Note from Table XI, however, that the absolute values of strongly anomalous copper and lead are low (only 260 ppm and 56 ppm respectively).
3. From Figures 3 and 5, copper and lead values in soils are mainly of one lognormal population. The response in soils is less than that in silts. Only the top three percent of the population can be considered strongly anomalous.

TABLE V Tap Group Data; Copper in Soils (See Figure 3)

Centre of Interval Used	Interval	Grid Area			Region- al Area No.	Grid & Regional Area		
		No.	%	Cum.%		No.	%	Cum.%
	≥ 210	5	2.0	100	3	8	1.75	100.00
205	200-209	1	.5	98.0	0	1	.25	98.25
195	190-199	1	.5	97.5	1	2	.50	98.00
185	180-189	1	.5	97.0	0	1	.25	97.50
175	170-179	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
165	160-169	1	.5	96.5	0	1	.25	97.25
155	150-159	1	.5	96.0	0	1	.25	97.00
145	140-149	2	1.0	95.5	1	3	.75	96.75
135	130-139	0	-	-	3	3	.75	96.00
125	120-129	3	1.5	94.5	2	5	1.25	95.25
115	110-119	2	1.0	93.0	6	8	1.75	94.00
105	100-109	5	2.0	92.0	3	8	1.75	92.25
95	90-99	10	4.0	90.0	1	11	2.50	90.50
85	80-89	5	2.0	86.0	7	12	2.75	88.00
75	70-79	4	2.0	84.0	7	11	2.50	85.25
65	60-69	7	3.0	82.0	8	15	3.50	82.75
55	50-59	16	7.0	79.0	21	37	8.50	79.25
45	40-49	21	9.0	72.0	25	46	10.25	70.75
35	30-39	31	13.0	63.0	29	60	14.25	60.50
25	20-29	48	20.0	50.0	35	83	19.50	46.25
15	10-19	59	25.0	30.0	34	93	21.75	26.75
5	0-9	<u>12</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTALS		<u>235</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>-</u>

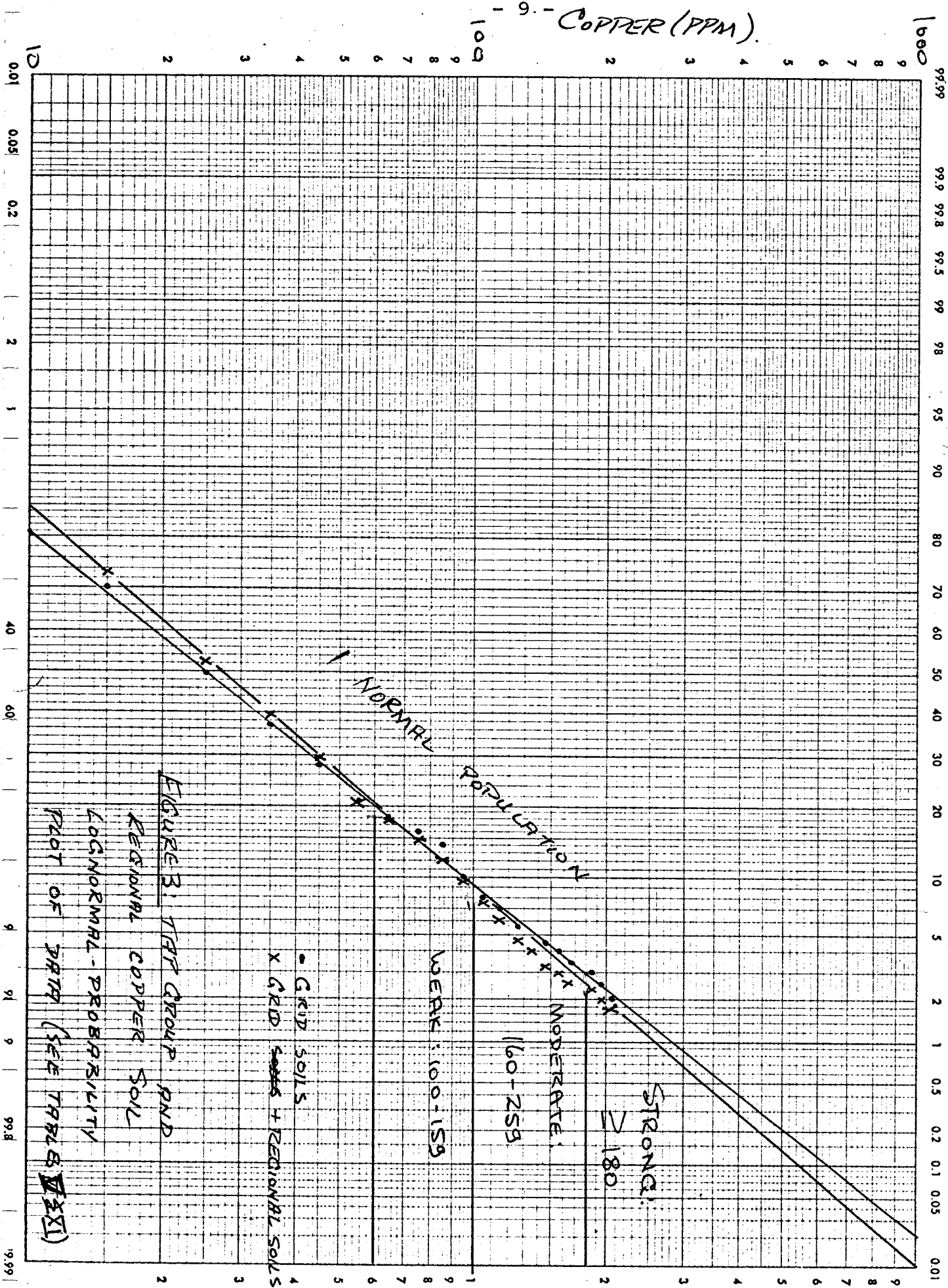


TABLE VI: Tap Group Data; Copper in Silts (See Figure 4)

Centre of Interval Used	Interval	Grid Area			Region- al Area No.	Grid & Regional Area		
		No.	%	Cum.%		No.	%	Cum.%
	≥ 210	4	6.5	100.0	9	13	6.5	100.0
205	200-209	1	1.5	93.5	2	3	1.5	93.5
195	190-199	0	-	-	1	1	.5	92.0
185	180-189	1	1.5	92.0	1	2	1.0	91.5
175	170-179	1	1.5	90.5	2	3	1.5	90.5
165	160-169	0	-	-	3	3	1.5	89.0
155	150-159	1	1.5	89.0	1	2	1.0	87.5
145	140-149	1	1.5	87.5	3	4	2.0	86.5
135	130-139	1	2.0	86.0	2	3	1.5	84.5
125	120-129	1	2.0	84.0	4	5	2.5	83.0
115	110-119	3	5.0	82.0	1	4	2.0	80.5
105	100-109	4	6.5	77.0	11	15	7.5	78.5
95	90-99	8	13.0	70.5	15	23	11.0	71.0
85	80-89	5	8.0	57.5	18	23	11.0	60.0
75	70-79	5	8.0	49.5	22	27	13.0	49.0
65	60-69	7	11.0	41.5	18	25	12.0	36.0
55	50-59	9	14.5	30.5	17	26	12.5	24.0
45	40-49	7	11.0	16.0	5	12	6.0	11.5
35	30-39	1	2.0	5.0	4	5	2.5	5.5
25	10-19	2	3.0	3.0	2	4	2.0	2.0
	TOTALS	62	100	-	143	205	100.0	-

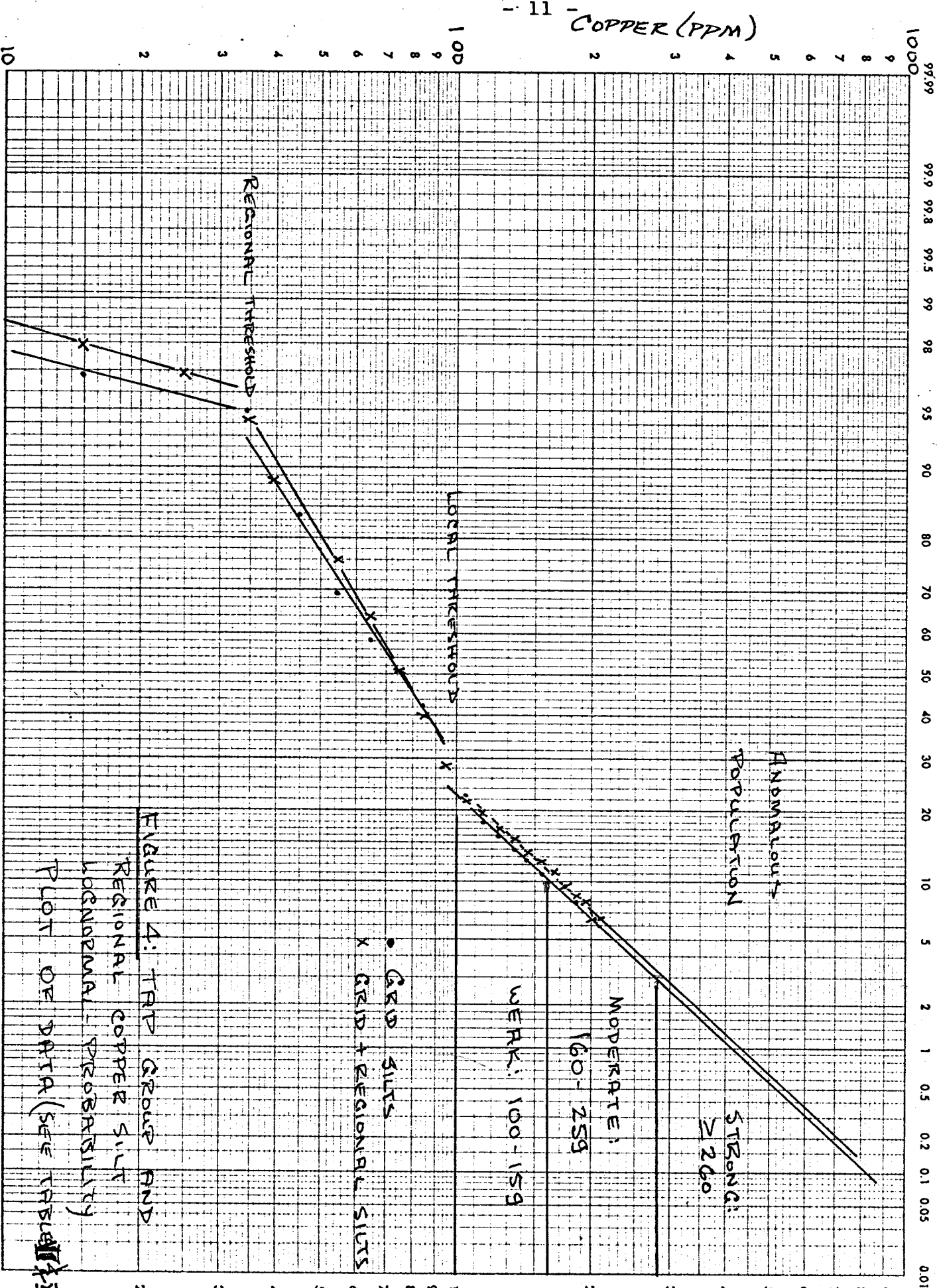


FIGURE 4: TRP GROUP AND REGIONAL COPPER SITS LOGNORMAL PROBABILITY PLOT OF DATA (SEE TABLE XI)

TABLE VII: Tap Group Data; Lead in Soils (See Figure 5)

Centre of Interval Used	Interval	Grid Area			Region- al Area No.	Grid & Regional Area		
		No.	%	Cum.%		No.	%	Cum.%
	≥ 42	4	2.0	100.0	14	18	4.25	100.00
40.5	40-41	3	1.0	98.0	0	3	.75	95.75
38.5	38-39	3	1.0	97.0	1	4	1.00	95.00
36.5	36-37	2	1.0	96.0	1	3	.75	94.00
34.5	34-35	3	1.0	95.0	3	6	1.50	93.25
32.5	32-33	1	.5	94.0	6	7	1.50	91.75
30.5	30-31	7	3.0	93.5	8	15	3.50	90.25
28.5	28-29	7	3.0	90.5	8	15	3.50	86.75
26.5	26-27	6	2.5	87.5	8	14	3.25	83.25
24.5	24-25	8	3.5	85.0	15	23	5.25	80.00
22.5	22-23	11	4.5	81.5	9	20	4.50	74.75
20.5	20-21	20	8.5	77.0	13	33	7.75	70.25
18.5	18-19	18	7.5	68.5	13	31	7.25	62.50
16.5	16-17	24	10.00	61.0	17	41	9.25	55.25
14.5	14-15	22	9.0	51.0	18	40	9.25	46.00
12.5	12-13	36	15.0	42.0	13	49	11.25	36.75
10.5	10-11	23	10.0	27.0	16	39	9.00	25.50
8.5	8-9	20	8.5	17.0	15	35	8.00	16.50
6.5	6-7	11	4.5	8.5	12	23	5.25	8.50
4.5	4-5	8	3.5	4.0	2	10	2.50	3.25
2.5	2-3	1	.5	.5	2	3	.75	.75
TOTALS		238	100	-	194	432	100.00	-

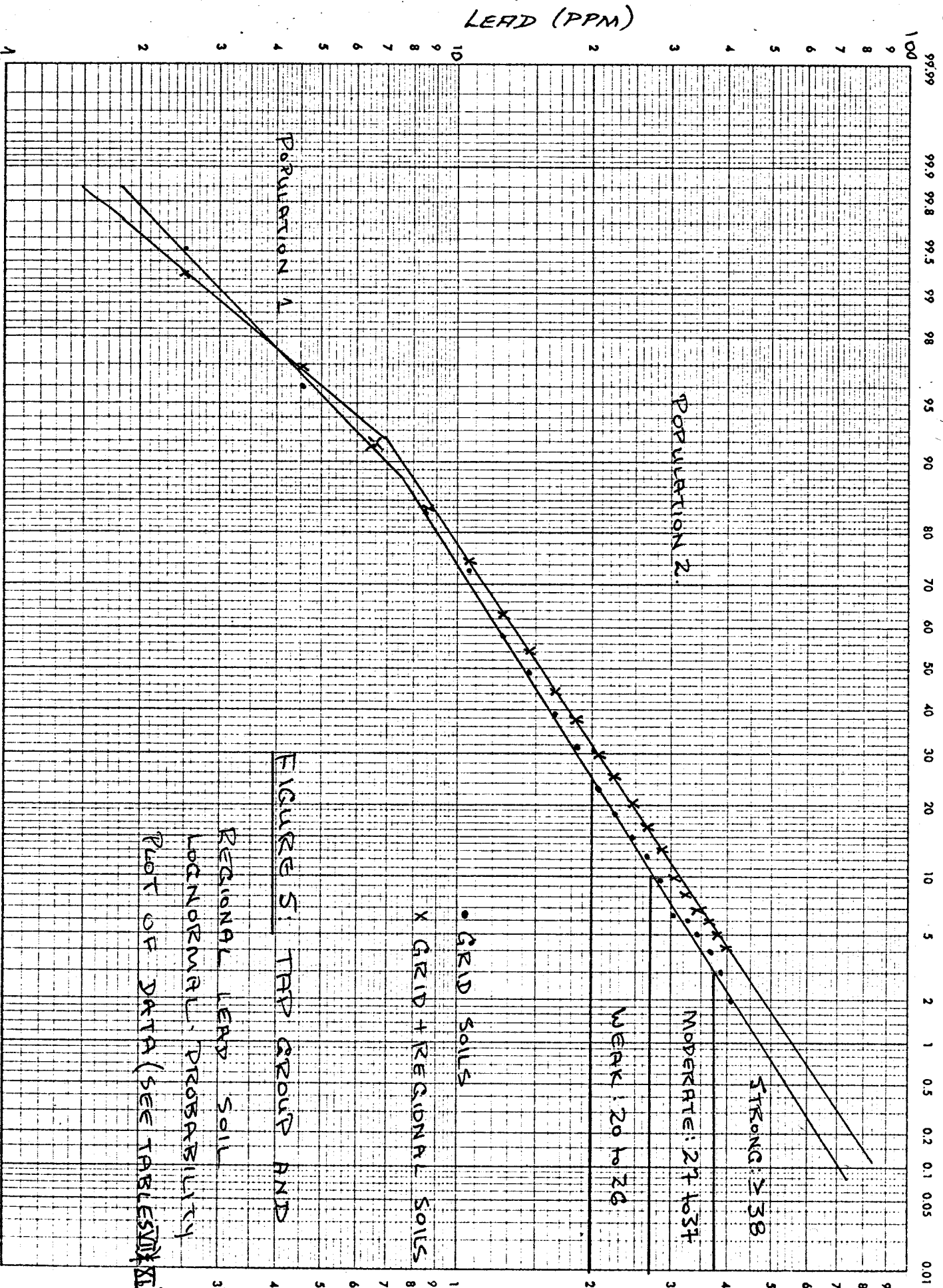


TABLE VIII: Tap Group Data; Lead in Silts (See Figure 6)

Centre of Interval	Interval	Grid Area			Region- al Area No.	Grid & Regional Area		
		No.	%	Cum.%		No.	%	Cum.%
	≥ 95	1	1	100	2	3	1.5	100.0
92	90-94	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
87	85-89	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
82	80-84	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
77	75-79	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
72	70-74	1	2	99	0	1	.5	98.5
67	65-69	0	-	-	1	1	.5	98.0
62	60-64	0	-	-	1	1	.5	97.5
57	55-59	1	2	97	0	1	.5	97.0
52	50-54	0	-	-	4	4	2.0	96.5
47	45-49	9	-	-	1	1	.5	94.5
42	40-44	3	5	95	4	7	3.5	94.0
37	35-39	1	2	90	4	5	2.5	90.5
32	30-34	2	3	88	19	21	10.0	88.0
27	25-29	7	11	85	16	23	11.0	78.0
22	20-24	11	18	74	41	52	25.0	67.0
17	15-19	7	11	56	23	30	14.5	42.0
12	10-14	25	40	45	29	54	26.0	27.5
7	5-9	2	3	5	0	2	1.0	1.5
2	0-4	1	2	2	0	1	.5	.5
TOTALS		62	100	-	145	207	100.0	-

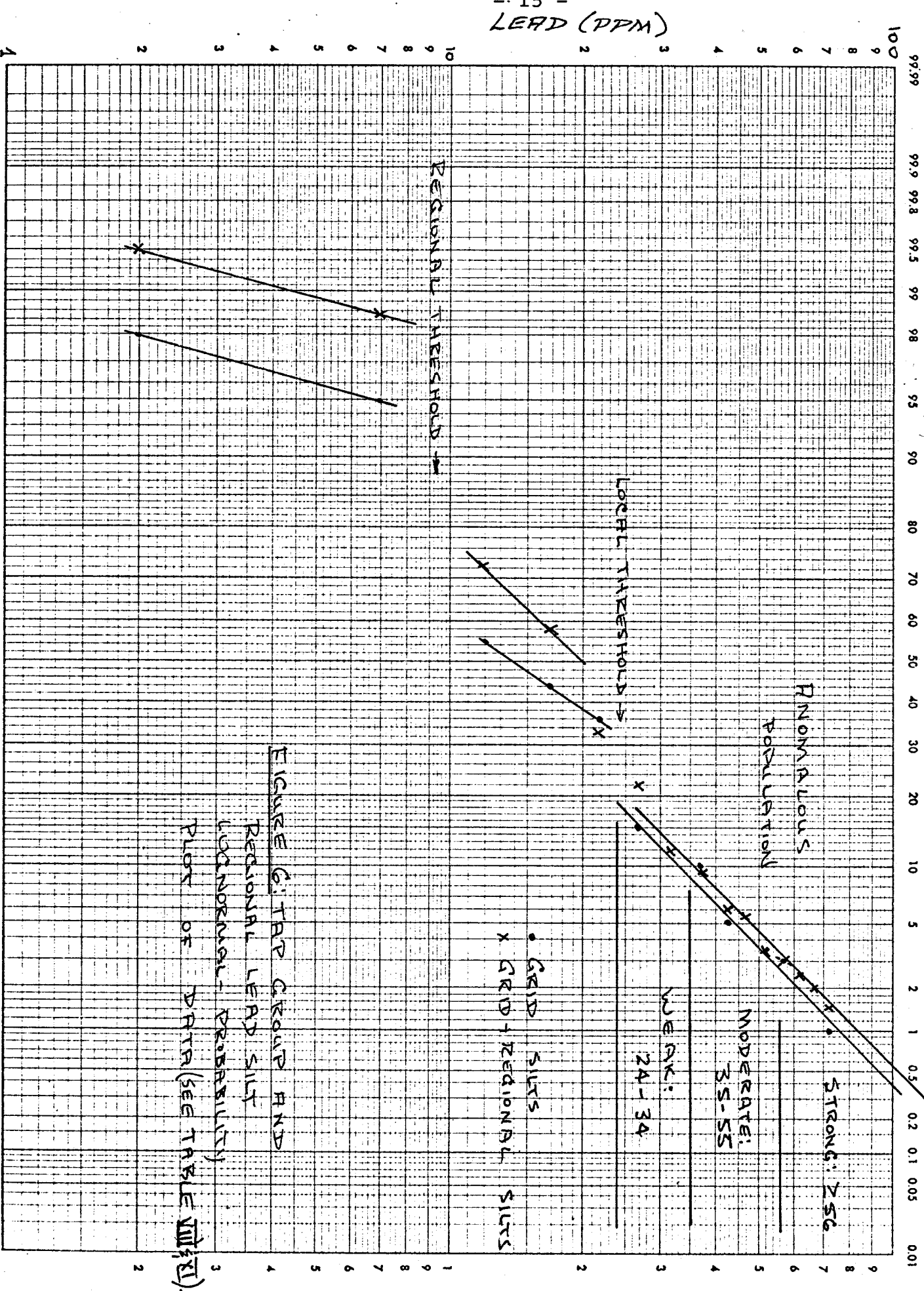


TABLE IX: Tap Group Data; Zinc in Soils (See Figure 7)

Centre of Interval Used	Interval	Grid Area			Region- al Area No.	Grid & Regional Area		
		No.	%	Cum.%		No.	%	Cum.%
	≥ 4800	4	-	-	5	9	2.00	100.00
4650	4500-4799	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4350	4200-4499	0	-	-	1	1	.25	98.00
4050	3900-4199	2	1.0	100.0	0	2	.50	97.75
3750	3600-3899	0	-	-	1	1	.25	97.25
3450	3300-3599	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
3150	3000-3299	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
2850	2700-2999	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
2550	2400-2699	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
2250	2100-2399	1	0.5	99.0	0	1	.25	97.00
1950	1800-2099	3	1.0	98.5	0	3	.75	96.75
1650	1500-1799	3	1.0	97.5	1	4	1.00	96.00
1350	1200-1499	1	0.5	96.5	2	3	.75	95.00
1050	900-1199	4	2.0	96.0	3	7	1.75	94.25
750	600-899	13	6.0	94.0	11	24	5.75	92.50
450	300-599	33	14.0	88.0	38	71	16.75	86.75
150	0-299	<u>172</u>	<u>74.0</u>	<u>74.0</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>70.00</u>	<u>70.00</u>
	TOTALS	<u>236</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>-</u>

17 - ZINC (PPM)

FIGURE 1: TAP GROUP AND REGIONAL ZINC SOIL LOGNORMAL - PROBABILITY PLOT OF DATA (SEE TABLE IX)

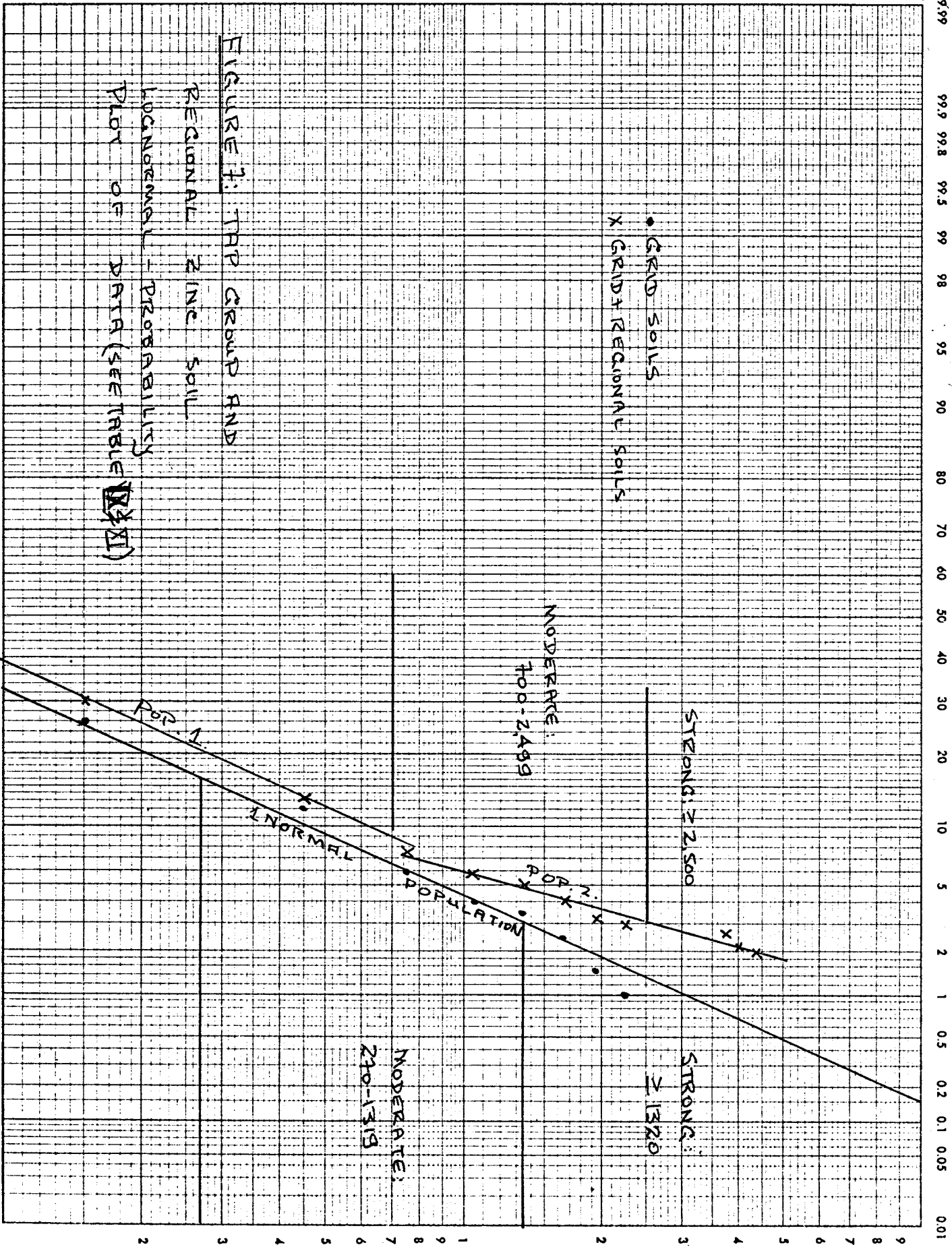


TABLE X : Tap Group Data; Zinc in Silts (See Figure 8)

Centre of Interval Used	Interval	Grid Area			Region- al Area No.	Grid & Regional Area		
		No.	%	Cum.%		No.	%	Cum.%
	≥ 11,000	0	-	-	1	1	0.5	100.0
10750	10,500-10,999	1	2	100	0	1	0.5	99.5
10250	10,000-10,499	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
9750	9,500-9,999	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
9250	9,000-9,499	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
8750	8,500-8,999	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
8250	8,000-8,499	2	3	98	0	2	1.0	99.0
7750	7,500-7,999	1	2	95	1	2	1.0	98.0
7250	7,000-7,499	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
6750	6,500-6,999	0	-	-	1	1	0.5	97.0
6250	6,000-6,499	2	3	93	2	4	2.0	96.5
5750	5,500-5,999	3	5	90	1	4	2.0	94.5
5250	5,000-5,499	1	2	85	0	1	0.5	92.5
4750	4,500-4,999	0	-	-	1	1	0.5	92.0
4250	4,000-4,499	4	6	83	2	6	3.0	91.5
3750	3,500-3,999	2	3	77	1	3	1.5	88.5
3250	3,000-3,499	1	2	74	6	7	3.5	87.0
2750	2,500-2,999	5	8	72	7	12	6.0	83.5
2250	2,000-2,499	5	8	64	14	19	9.5	77.5
1750	1,500-1,999	7	11	56	10	17	8.5	68.0
1250	1,000-1,499	17	27	45	23	40	19.5	59.5
750	500-999	8	13	18	54	51	25.0	40.0
250	0-499	3	5	5	27	30	15.0	15.0
TOTALS		62	100	-	140	202	100.0	-

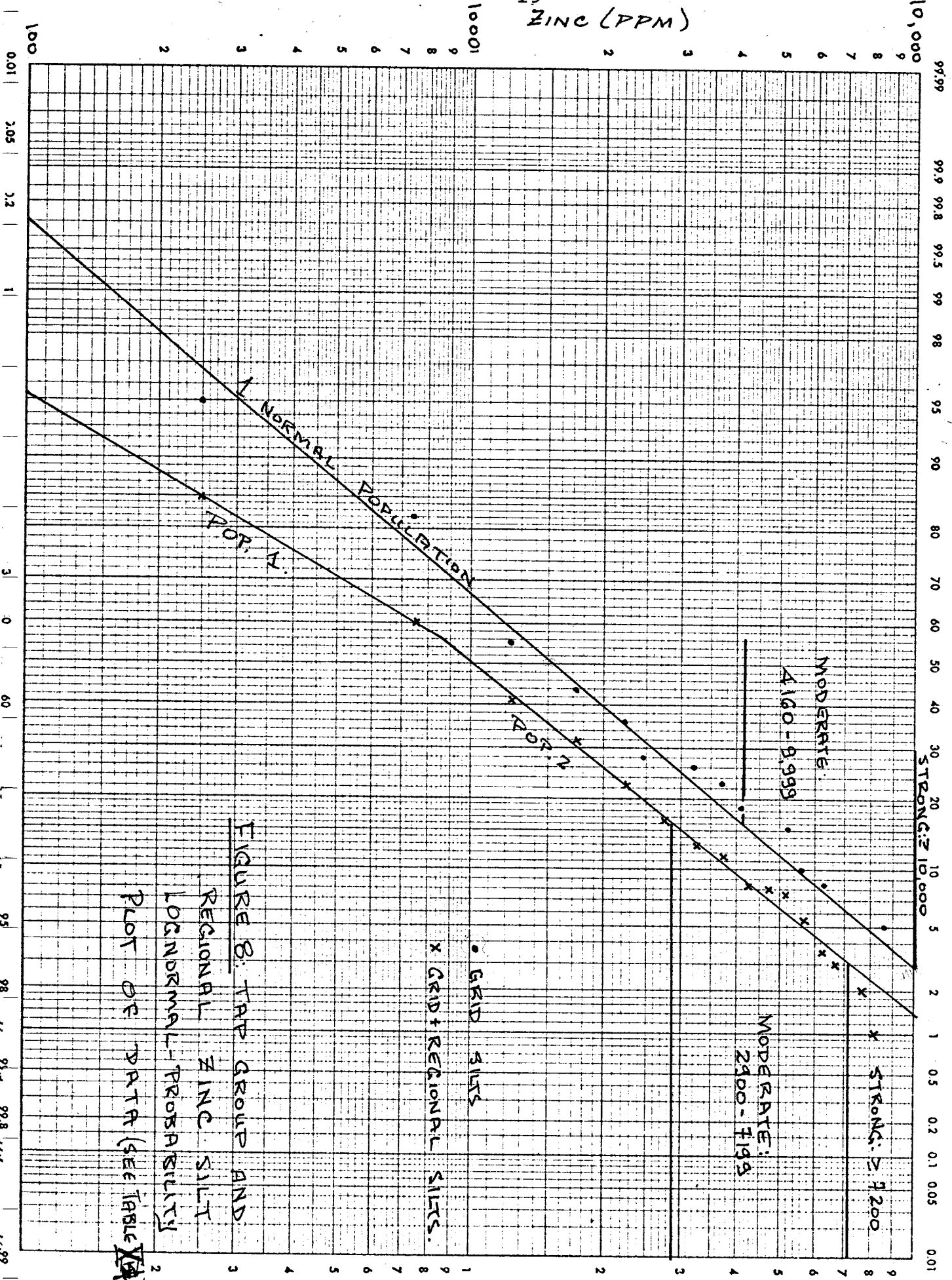


FIGURE 8. TAP GROUP AND REGIONAL ZINC SILT LOGNORMAL-PROBABILITY PLOT OF DATA (SEE TABLE XAII).

TABLE XI: Tap Group Anomaly Interpretation

<u>COPPER (PPM)</u>							
	(Red) <u>Strong</u>	% of <u>Dist.</u>	(Orange) <u>Moderate</u>	% of <u>Dist.</u>	(Green) <u>Weak</u>	% of <u>Dist.</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Soils Grid	≥ 180	3%	95-179	7%	60-94	10%	Figure 3 Table V
Silts Grid ≥ 165 + Regional		3%	95-165	7%	60-94	10%	Figure 3 Table V
Silts Grid	≥ 260	3%	160-259	7%	100-159	14%	Figure 4 Table VI
Silts Grid ≥ 260 + Regional		3.5%	160-259	7.5%	100-159	13%	Figure 4 Table VI
<u>LEAD (PPM)</u>							
Soils Grid	≥ 38	3%	27-37	7%	20-26	12.5%	Figure 5 Table VII
Silts Grid ≥ 38 + Regional		5.5%	27-37	10.5%	20-26	16.0%	Figure 5 Table VII
Silts Grid	≥ 56	3.0%	35-55	7%	24-34	10%	Figure 6 Table VIII
Silts Grid ≥ 56 + Regional		3.5%	35-55	7%	24-34	10%	Figure 6 Table VIII
<u>ZINC (PPM)</u>							
Soils Grid	≥ 1320	3%	270-1319	13%	-	-	Figure 7 Table IX
Soils Grid ≥ 2500 + Regional		3%	700-2499	5%	-	-	Figure 7 Table IX
Silts Grid	≥ 10,000	3%	4160-9999	13%	-	-	Figure 8 Table X
Silts Grid ≥ 7,200 + Regional		3%	2900-7199	13%	-	-	Figure 8 Table X

4. From Map 4, the zinc response in the creeks is not entirely hydromorphic because it goes from low values at stream tops, to locally high values, to low values down stream again. Furthermore, high values bear varying relationships to topography but coincide with anomalous soils. Note that the soil anomalous and stream anomalous zinc values were determined separately but coincide on Map 4. Areas where this occur are particularly favourable.
5. If anomalous populations are defined by copper and lead silts (2 above), and the best possibility of a stratiform zinc deposit is defined by zinc silt and soil (1 above), then the coincidence of these anomalies should be the most favourable. This coincidence is best in the area centred on claims Tap 24 and Tap 37 (refer to Maps 2, 3 and 4). The trend of the zinc belt through these claims (see Map 4) is northwest, roughly parallel to regional bedding strikes in the area.
6. The second best anomaly on the criteria of 5 (above) is on claims Tap 32 and Tap 45.
7. Note that the two anomalies, Tap 24-Tap 37 and Tap 32-Tap 45 are clearly defined by "Value" contours and worms shown in Map 1.
8. The "Value" anomaly (Map 1) that occurs on Tap 35 and Tap 36 is probably hydromorphic. It was from this swampy area that the gossanous 22,000 ppm zinc sample was obtained. A weaker hydromorphic zinc anomaly occurs on Tap 63.
9. From the regional geochemical coverage (Maps 5 to 8) using the same considerations as in 5 (above), the following areas are anomalous and show as such on Map 5 which is based on "Value":

- (a) mainly on Tap 221 and 223,
- (b) mainly on Tap 211 and 213,
- (c) two miles west-southwest of the final posts for Tap 112 and Tap 113,
- (d) one and three-quarter miles south-southwest of the final posts for Tap 112 and Tap 113,
- (e) two and a half miles west-northwest of the final posts for Tap 112 and 113.

SUMMARY

Detailed statistical analysis of Tap Group data suggests that strongly zinc anomalous areas, not hydromorphic in character, exist. These anomalies may represent stratiform concentrations of zinc. The lead and copper response, while clearly anomalous in a statistical sense, is of such low magnitude that it is likely that the zinc target will be very poor in these metals. Conceptually, the target would be stratiform sphalerite in a black-shale-limestone-barite environment. Galena and chalcopyrite may be nearly absent. Two strong targets on the grid area (Maps 1 to 4) are outlined by "value" interpretations of Map 1. In addition, four anomalous areas are outlined in the regional area (Maps 5 to 8).

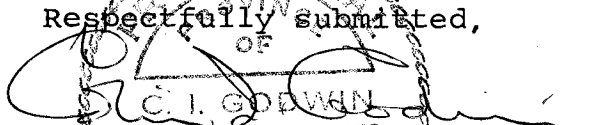
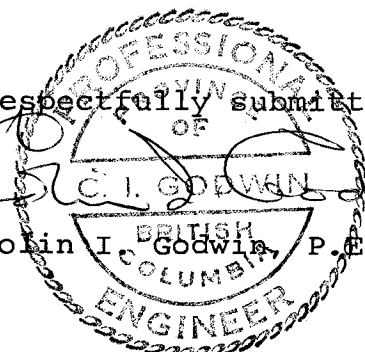
RECOMMENDATIONS

The following anomalous areas deserve geological mapping, detailed geochemical grids, geochemical orientation studies in hand-dug pits, and reconnaissance magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys:

1. Tap 24 and Tap 37.
2. Tap 32 and Tap 45.
3. Tap 221 and Tap 223.
4. Tap 211 and Tap 213.

Prospecting and collection of additional samples is predicated in the three anomalous areas outside the claim group that are described in 9(c) to 9(e) of Geochemical Interpretation.

Respectfully submitted,


C. I. GODWIN
Colin I. Godwin, P. Eng. (B.C.)


November, 1973.

SUMMARY OF COSTS
TAP CLAIM GROUP
(to Dec. 31, 1973)

	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Wages</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Staking	"B"	-	-	
Geology	"C"	3,862.38	-	
Geochem	"D"	317.95	1,050.02	
Camp	"E"	72.26	521.97	
Transportation:				
- Miscellaneous	"F"		155.00	
- Rotary Wing	"F"		1,311.17	
- Fixed Wing	"F"		<u>101.95</u>	
		<u>\$4,252.59</u>	<u>\$3,140.11</u>	<u>\$7,392.70</u>
District Expense	"H"			<u>567.72</u>
				\$7,960.42
Administration 10%				<u>\$ 796.04</u>
	TOTAL			<u>\$8,756.46</u>

Note: Copies of invoices for amounts over \$200.00 are included. Other copies provided upon request.

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

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AFFIDAVIT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF COSTS

I, COLIN I. GODWIN, Geologist, Dynasty Explorations Limited, of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby state that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statement of costs presented in this report (Geochemical Report - Tap Claim Group) is both correct and true.

Colin I. Godwin

Date

Notary Public in and for the
Province of British Columbia