924
Prop. Sub.
J. McGoran

TELEPHONE MUTUAL 2-6191

811756

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

(N. P. L.)

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

FILE
Hope BC

May 4, 1966

Mr. John McGoran,
742 Denman Street,
Vancouver, BC

Dear John,

Regarding your proposal for Delta Explorations Limited, Hope Project, as you may recall, we do not feel that we should participate in this venture at present due to our other extensive commitments and accordingly, I passed your proposal on to Mr. James G. Hansen of Cyprus Mines who has also written saying that Cyprus are not interested at the present time. I am therefore returning your report along with a copy of Mr. Hansen's letter with regrets because I feel that it is a worthwhile project and a good area to work in.

I trust that you will be able to find the support you need here in Vancouver, without any difficulty. We would be happy to be kept informed of your progress in case there is some future change, either in your project or in our position.

Best personal regards, and good luck.

Yours truly,

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

Aaro E. Aho
President

AEA/mjn.

Encl.

CYPRUS MINES CORPORATION
523 WEST SIXTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 90014
TELEPHONE 629-5771

April 14, 1966

Dr. Aaro E. Aho, President
Dynasty Explorations Limited
355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Dear Aaro:

I wish to thank you for forwarding a copy of John McGoran's exploration report.

I don't think that this is the kind of thing we would wish to undertake. After the preliminary reconnaissance program has been completed we could be interested in following up on any targets which might be indicated.

Sincerely yours,

J. G. Hansen

J. G. Hansen
Vice President

DELTA EXPLORATIONS LTD.,
742 Denman Street,
Vancouver 5, B.C.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

HOPE AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

April 4th, 1966.

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GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

HOPE AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECT PROPOSAL

This presentation is to invite financial participation, on a joint venture basis, to investigate a region of known mineralization near Hope, in southwest British Columbia. Four anomalous areas of high metal content have been outlined within a region of 400 square miles. The areas have favourable geologic settings and easy access, and warrant an extended and more detailed investigation.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The area to be investigated is located on the eastern flank of the Coast Mountains, and bounded by Harrison Lake, the Fraser River and Spuzzum Creek (see Map 2), and lies due west of the main railways and highways of the Fraser Canyon. Within this area of 400 square miles there is a complex of logging roads in the major valleys that facilitate access by foot to all points (see Map 1). The terraine is rugged and heavily wooded, with dense underbrush characteristic of the coastal vegetation.

GEOLOGY

General:

The area is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Chilliwack series deformed into recumbent folds and intruded by granitic and ultrabasic rocks. It is geologically favourable for deposits of porphyry-type copper and molybdenum,

limestone replacement, ultrabasic nickel-copper and vein type gold and silver (see Map 3).

All the known prospects in the map area have surface showings. Over 85 to 90% of the terrain is covered by overburden, and any continuation of earlier prospecting techniques is unlikely to prove effective. However, a large amount of the area now covered by overburden is likely to contain some mineral potential, and any investigation by an integrated geological program utilizing modern techniques and equipment may reveal many areas of mineralization.

Early in the century, prospecting of the 10% outcrop areas outlined several mineralized areas, two of which have been extensively developed. It is feasible that more mines would be discovered if the remaining 90% were carefully examined using modern techniques.

Economic:

At the turn of the century, several small copper, gold and silver prospects were staked and worked for a limited time, but none have been extensively developed.

In 1923, Karl Zofka discovered a nickel-copper showing 100 feet by 150 feet. This exposure was the only evidence of the ore bodies in the producing mine operated by Giant Mascot Mines Ltd. since 1959. Aaro Aho[1] in discussing this area states, "The deposits occur almost exclusively in the ultrabasic rocks as disseminated and massive sulfides. Orebodies

are mineralized parts of steeply plunging ultrabasic structures .....some of these structures reach several hundred feet in diameter. Some sulfide zones are about 100 feet across and have a plunge length of 5 to 10 times their diameter". Aho[1] also mentions that "the peridotites and olivine pyroxenites are the best mineralized of the ultrabasic rocks". Commonly these intrusives have limited surface showings, and while prospecting for the deposits they contain, consideration should be given to any mineralized areas of small lateral extent that may be pipe-like in form.

Molybdenum and copper mineralization, disseminated throughout granitic rocks, occur on the Grouse and the Last Chance properties. G.M. Dawson[2] mentions, "In 1887, a molybdenum prospect was found at the headwaters of Spuzzum Creek". This prospect, now called the Jamieson, is optioned to Utah Construction and Mining Co. Ltd. by Gem Explorations Ltd.[3], who claim "an indicated possible body of 25 million tons with an average grade of .155% MoS_2".

Chalcopyrite and minor silver occur on the Empress, Anna and Contact prospects as limestone replacement deposits within the Chilliwack Group. Investigations south of the Fraser show that two limestone horizons occur within the Group: a Permian limestone, two hundred feet in thickness, and the Pennsylvanian section that averages one hundred feet in thickness[4].

EXPLORATION

To assess the mineral potential of the map area, it is necessary to use successive technical approximations to outline small areas of mineralization. Techniques include detailed geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, and air photo structural interpretation.

Phase I:

For the initial program in 1965, many creeks were examined and 127 silt samples collected to represent the main drainage areas. Analyses of these samples outlined four anomalous areas, in one of which was found float containing nickel mineralization. These areas warrant further exploration as outlined below in phases II and III.

Phase II:

To investigate the anomalies in detail, further samples must be taken for analysis. A base camp should be established at Harrison, or Agassiz (must include drafting facilities and a geochemical laboratory for cold extraction analyses of copper and zinc). Samples for hot acid extraction analyses of Cu, Zn, Mo, Ni and Ag can be submitted to T.S.L. Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver, at a cost of $2.50 per sample.

To collect samples and geologic data, teams of two men using a pick-up truck or Honda scooters over logging roads can readily make traverses over the intervening ground. The numerous logging roads (see Map 1) render air transport unnecessary and considerably reduce operational costs normally incurred during a program of this type.

To investigate all primary and secondary drainage basins, representative silt samples collected in all streams will compliment data previously acquired, and further delimit anomalous areas now only approximately outlined. The proposed intensity of sampling will be two samples per square mile, but in areas of exposed ultrabasic rock it will be increased to five samples per square mile. Base maps will be prepared in advance, and all geological and geochemical data will be compiled on an integrated basis to show areas of special interest.

This phase can be completed in 1966 for a total cost of $27,500.00.

Phase III:

Areas of special interest outlined by the work in 1966 must be examined in detail to pinpoint small areas for stripping and drilling. In this program, silt samples will be taken at 1,000 ft. intervals along streams, and the ground will be examined with systematic soil sampling and geophysical surveys.

EXPENDITURE

Phase I was completed in 1965, and participation is now invited for Phase II during 1966. To complete this survey of 400 square miles in a period of five months, a total of four men will be required. The estimated expenditure, amounting to $27,500.00, is itemised as follows:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Office:	
Legal and Bookkeeping	$ 1,000.00
Typing, Reports, Reprints	300.00
Draughting Equipment	100.00
	1,400.00
Wages	11,500.00
UIC, Workmen's Compensation	500.00
	12,000.00
Food and Lodging:	
House Rental	500.00
Food	2,000.00
Household supplies and Utilities	200.00
	2,700.00
Equipment:	
Air Photos and Stereos	130.00
Bruntons, Aneroids, Hand Lenses	400.00
Packboards, Camping Equipment	250.00
Axes, Hammers, Saws	50.00
	830.00
Tags, Recording Claims, Recording Work	1,000.00
Transportation:	
½ ton Pick-up Truck	2,000.00
2 Honda Scooters and Accessories	850.00
Fuel, oil, repairs, insurance	400.00
	3,250.00
Analyses:	
Sample bags and readily available geochemical equipment	200.00
Geochemical Analyses	5,000.00
Assays	120.00
	5,320.00
Reserve	1,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	$ 27,500.00

References

(1) Aho, Aaro E., 1956, Geology and Genesis of Ultrabasic Nickel-Copper-Pyrrhotite Deposits at the Pacific Nickel Property, Southwestern British Columbia: Econ. Geol., v.51, p.459-460.

(2) G.M. Dawson, G.S.C. Annual Report, 1887-88, p.160A.

(3) Shareholder information supplied by Gem Explorations Ltd., January, 1966.

(4) Personal communication with Jim Monger, G.S.C.

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HOPE AREA

Map 1

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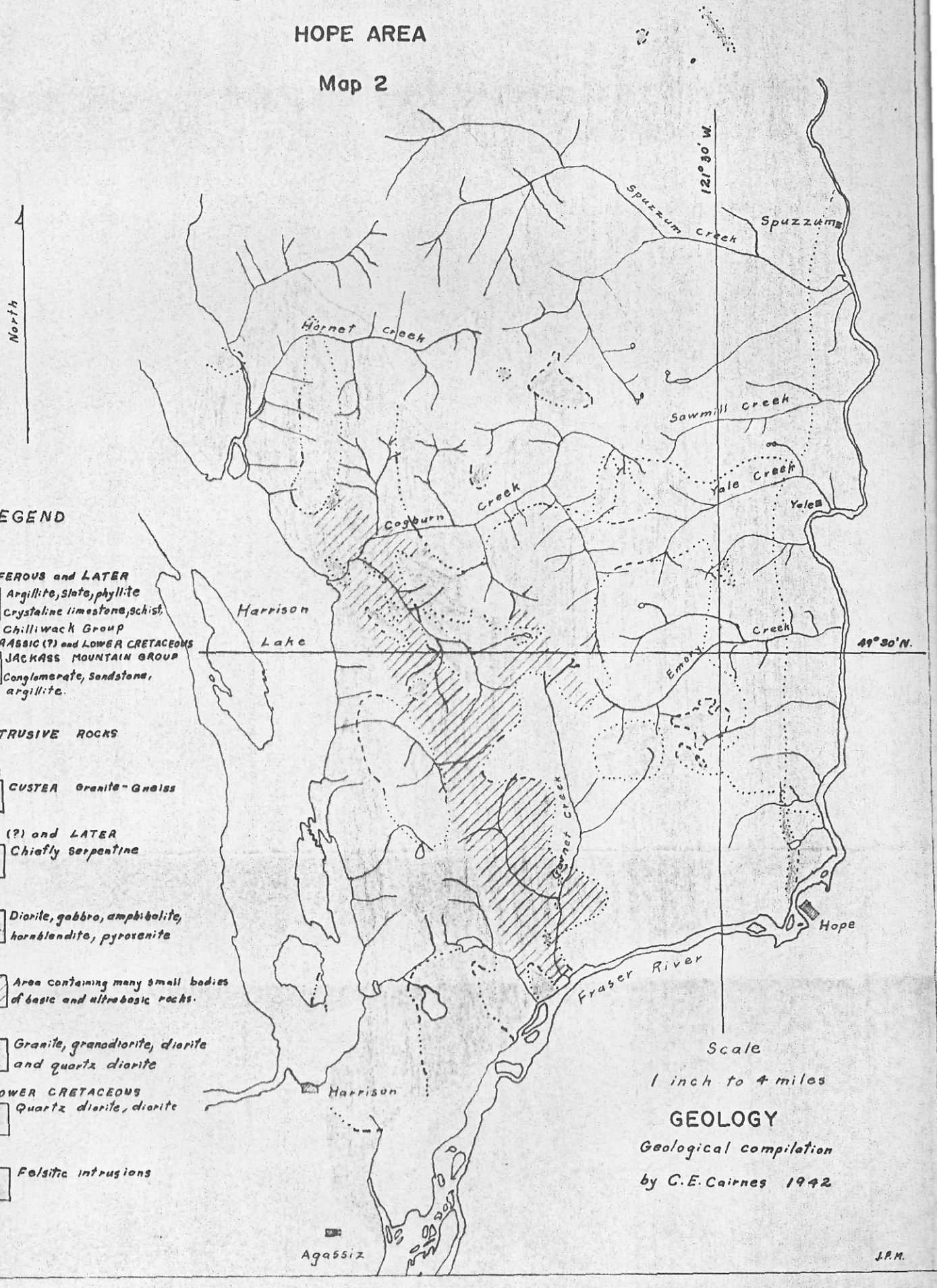
HOPE AREA

Map 2



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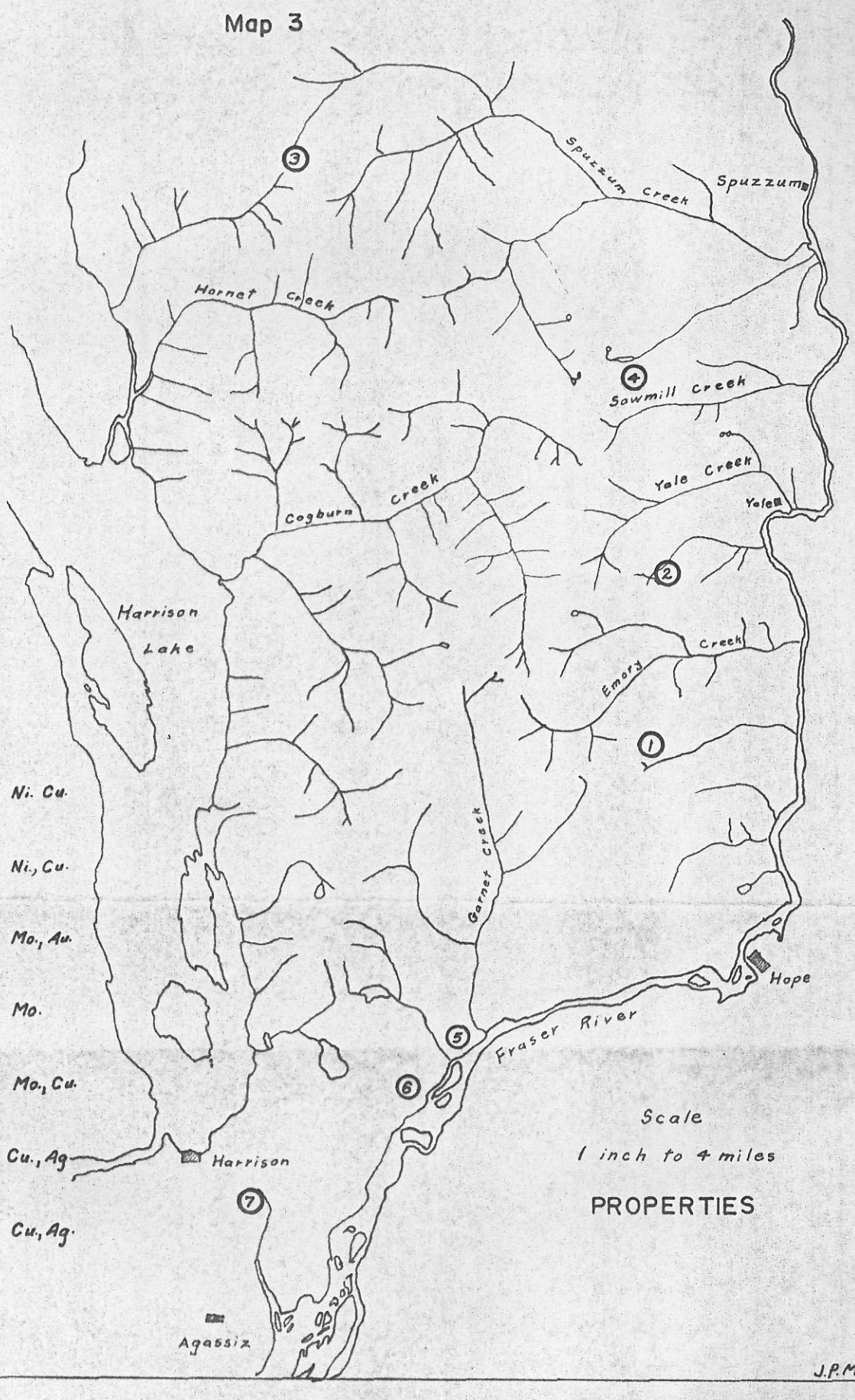
HOPE AREA

Map 3



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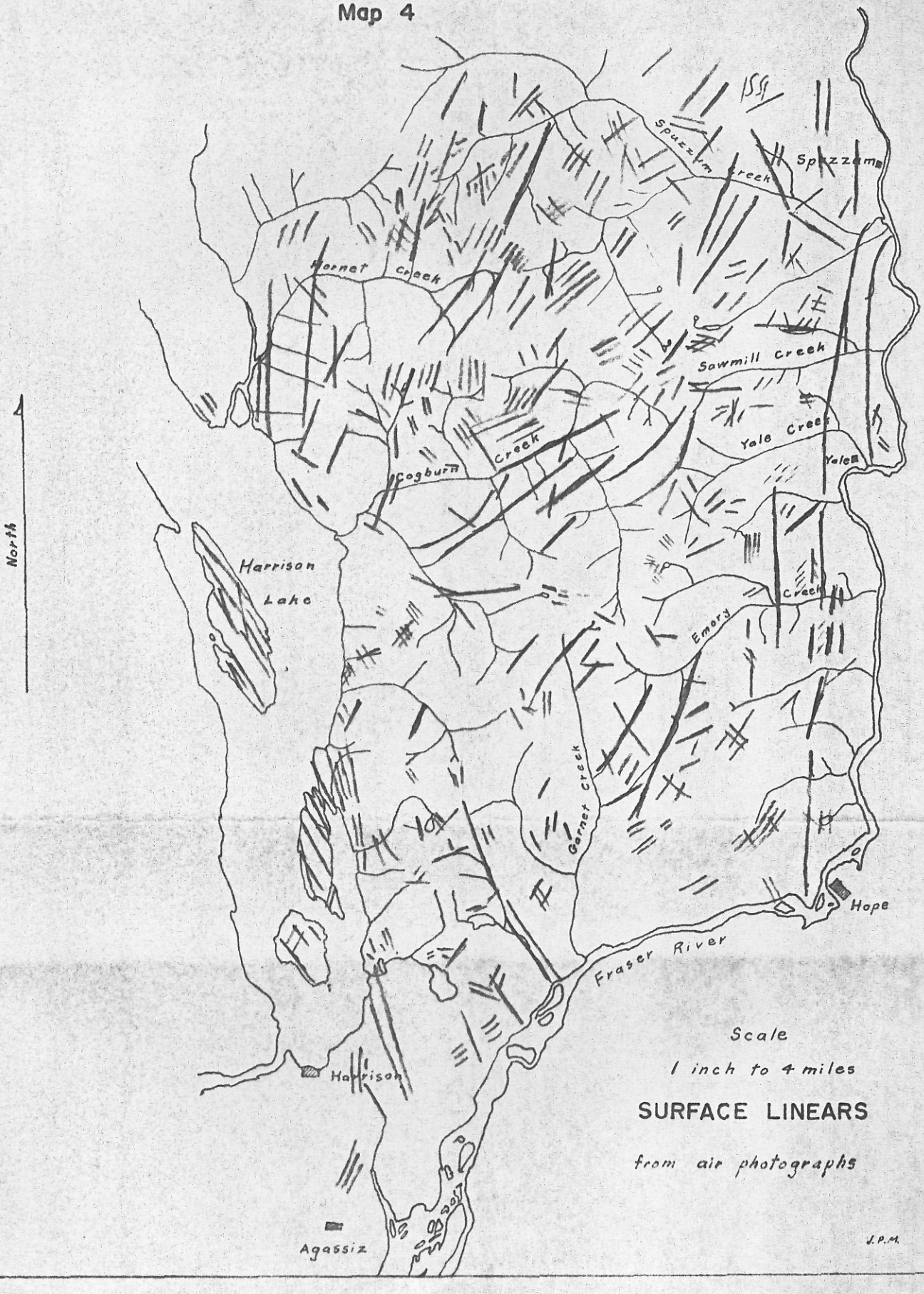
HOPE AREA

Map 4



Scale

1 inch to 4 miles

SURFACE LINEARS

from air photographs

J.P.M.