CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG

Hole Number: 80-A-03

Fabric Orientation Diagram:

Project: Pelmac

Location: Anise Claims

Claim: Anise 3

Terr. Plane Co-ords.: 61°37'N Latitude N

132°44'W Longitude E

Grid Co-ords.: L 12 + 250, 28 + 60 W

Inclination: -90°

All symmetry determinations looking _____ with _____ dipping _____ with dip azimuth _____.

Elevation: 4050 feet

Total Depth: 490 feet (149.4 m)

Purpose: Test geochemical and electromagnetic anomalies

Logged by: L. Pigage

Date(s) Logged: Sept. 14 - 17, 1980

Drilling Contractor: Arctic

Core:	Size	From	To
	BQ	40	490 feet

Collar Cased and Capped: ____

Started: Sept. 7, 1980

Completed: Sept. 10, 1980

LITHOLOGIC LOG

DDH 80-A-03

0.0 - 12.0 Triconed through overburden - no core.

1. 12.0 - 32.0 Noncalcareous, black phyllite with abundant thin grey siltstone laminae. Siltstone layers range up to 15 mm in thickness. Locally siltstone layers are slightly calcareous and/or contain disseminated fine to medium grained pyrite. Abundant quartz ± carbonate veining.
S_0 and S_1 are disrupted by later, brittle folding. Locally see development of a weak crenulation cleavage in association with this later folding.

Core axis angle:

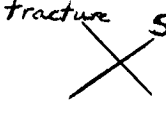
S_0/S_1	67^0	14.5 m
S_0	0^0	16.5 m
S_2	25^0	
S_3	49^0	

S_0 parallel core axis 23.7 - 31.2 m

2. 32.0 - 46.8 Interbanded on a small scale calcareous and noncalcareous black phyllite. Calcareous phyllite predominates. Minor thin grey siltstone bands which are slightly calcareous. Abundant quartz-calcite veining; locally the veins contain angular phyllite fragments. Siltstone bands tend to form wispy, discontinuous layers. Pyrite locally occurs as small nodules partly to completely surrounded by calcite.

Core axis angle:

S_1/S_0	22^0	32.3 m
S_2	40^0	
S_1	45^0	35.0 m
S_1/S_0	parallel to core axis	35.4 - 38.1 m
S_2	62^0	38.1 m
brittle fracture	38^0	
S_1	40^0	43.2 m



3. 46.8 - 48.2 Noncalcareous, medium grey, felsic tuff. Contains recrystallized pyrite cubes scattered throughout. Common quartz-carbonate veins (carbonate fizzes only when powdered). Can see minor amounts of clasts elongate in S_1 foliation; generally a clastic texture is not visible.

4. 48.2 - 51.7 Noncalcareous black phyllite with thin calcite stringers. Stringers are abundant and delineate a possible S_0. In places they are folded into microlithons. Fine-grained pyrite locally disseminated in calcite stringers. Minor amounts of medium grey pyritic felsic tuff (like last Unit). Pyrite in tuffs locally forms thin bands.

Core axis angle:

S_2	54^o	49.5 m
S_o	55^o	51.7 m

5. 51.7 - 65.8 Dark grey to black calcareous phyllite S_0 (?) delineated by thin calcareous stringers and laminae. Laminaes are discontinuous locally. Minor small pyrite nodules enclosed by calcite. Minor crosscutting quartz-calcite veins and fracture fillings. Some of the calcite-rich bands appear to be disrupted, closely spaced fractures. At 64.2 m have pyritic band ~8 cm thick.

Core axis angle:

S_1	40^o	52.8 m
S_2	30^o	56.0 m
S_1	47^o	58.4 m
S_2	62^o	64.0 m
S_1	30^o	

6. 65.8 - 93.5 Noncalcareous dark grey to black phyllite. Contains abundant grey siltstone bands. Bands range in thickness from 1 - 2 mm up to 10 cm. Siltstone is also noncalcareous. Commonly siltstone bands are disrupted, boudinaged and folded by S_1 deformation. Locally get extensive quartz-calcite veining. Pyrite as small aggregate both in phyllite and siltstone; commonly pyrite partly enclosed by quartz. Late folding locally disrupts S_0/S_1 surfaces into brittle kink style folds.

6. (continued)

Core axis angle:

S_0/S_1	parallel core axis for most of this interval	65.8 - 67.6
S_0/S_1	29°	70.7 m
S_0/S_1	46°	71.4 m
S_0/S_1	54°	75.9 m
S_0/S_1	53°	82.9 m
S_1	90°	87.4 m
S_1	50°	93.5 m

7. 93.5 - 97.8

Black calcareous phyllite. Like Unit #5. In places abundant calcite stringers give core a pinstripe appearance. Contains minor thin grey felsic tuff bands (like Unit #3). Pyrite in tuffs forms large cubes. Thin calcareous siltstone bands present.

Structure:

S_1	60°	96.7 m
S_1/S_0	73°	97.8 m

8. 97.8 - 105.8

Noncalcareous dark grey to black phyllite with numerous thin grey siltstone bands. Both phyllite and siltstone contain disseminated recrystallized pyrite. Near lower part of interval siltstone coarsens to become a sandstone. Minor thin felsic tuff bands occur in upper part of interval. Minor quartz veining.

Core axis angle:

S_1	62°	101.2 m
S_1	60°	104.1 m

9. 105.8 - 106.6

Noncalcareous chert pebble conglomerate. Medium grey. Clast size ranges up to 10 -15 mm although most clasts are less than 5 mm. Clasts include grey, chert, black chert, pyritic grey, grey shale, volcanic (?). Pyrite as small grains both within clasts and in matrix. Clasts elongate in S_1 foliation.

Core axis angle: S_1 60° 106.2 m

10. 106.6 - 111.8 — Noncalcareous black phyllite with abundant grey siltstone bands. Like Unit #8. Minor quartz ± carbonate veining. In lower part of interval core much broken with minor fault gouge. Minor felsic grey tuffs in lower part of interval.

Structure: S_1 60^o 111.8 m

11. 111.8 - 113.1 — Fine-grained, light grey felsic tuff. Shows poor compositional banding. Pyrite both as discrete recrystallized cubes and diffuse zones up to 5 mm thick. Noncalcareous. Minor quartz-carbonate veining.

12. 113.1 - 113.5 — Noncalcareous black phyllite. Core much broken with some fault gouge.

13. 113.5 - 114.9 — Coarse grained carbonate (fizzes only when powdered) with 40 - 60% coarsely recrystallized pyrite.

14. 114.9 - 116.7 — Noncalcareous, dark grey argillaceous conglomerate. Very elongate clasts in a grey carbonaceous, phyllite matrix. Pyrite as recrystallized grains up to 3 mm across. Brownish carbonate abundant as veins (fizzes only when powdered). Minor black, noncalcareous phyllite interbanded with conglomerate.

Structure: S_1 50^o 115.9 m

15. 116.7 - 117.8 — Medium grey, noncalcareous phyllite with numerous dark grey sandstone interbands. Pyrite as recrystallized grains scattered throughout. Minor quartz ± carbonate veins. Pyrite locally occurs as fine-grained in matrix to form diffuse pyrite-rich bands.

Structure: S_1/S_0 58^o 117.3 m

16. 117.8 - 125.6 — Coarse dark grey grit to fine conglomerate. Noncalcareous. Clasts range up to 15 mm although most are ~2 mm. Clasts are subrounded. Pyrite-rich felsic material as clasts (fine-grained pyrite (70%) with fine-light coloured matrix). Pyrite occurs as larger clasts. Most clasts are cream tan - may be carbonate replacing feldspars. Minor grey shale clasts. Interval from 123.0 - 124.7 consists of fault gouge.

Structure: S_1 55^o 120.2 m

S_1 55^o 122.8 m

17. 125.6 - 127.8 Pale olive green to grey-green tuff and lapilli tuff. Clasts/fragments locally up to 5 - 10 mm although most are about 1 - 2 mm. Minor interbands of dark grey to black grit (chert granule ?). Extremely fine-grained pyrite disseminated throughout. Minor quartz-carbonate veins.

Structure: S_1 62^o 127.2 m

18. 127.8 - 128.7 Noncalcareous dark grey conglomerate. Clasts are subrounded to subangular. Clast size ranges from 1 mm up to 35 mm. Clasts dominantly dark and light grey shale, aggregates of fine-grained pyrite, pyritic felsic volcanics. Minor quartz veins.

19. 128.7 - 141.8 Pale olive grey-green felsic tuff (metavolcanic ?). Both upper and lower margins are lapilli tuffs (visible clasts) and grade into more massive pale green phyllite. Minor quartz $\pm$ carbonate veins. Pyrite occurs locally as fine-grained stringers and laminae. Also have diffuse zones with greater pyrite content. Noncalcareous. Locally looks like may be slightly broken with pyrite-chlorite forming matrix.

20. 141.8 - 149.4 Noncalcareous dark grey grit to fine-conglomerate. Elongate clasts in a carbonaceous grey matrix. Contains thin black to dark grey phyllite interbands. Clasts mainly light coloured. Also includes pyritic clasts (pyrite is very fine-grained).

Structure: S_1/S_o 60^o 141.8 m
S_1 70^o 145.1 m
S_1/S_o 70^o 148.8 m

149.4 END OF HOLE