

005681

CYPRUS ANMIL CIRQUE



DOME PETROLEUM LIMITED

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SUMMARY

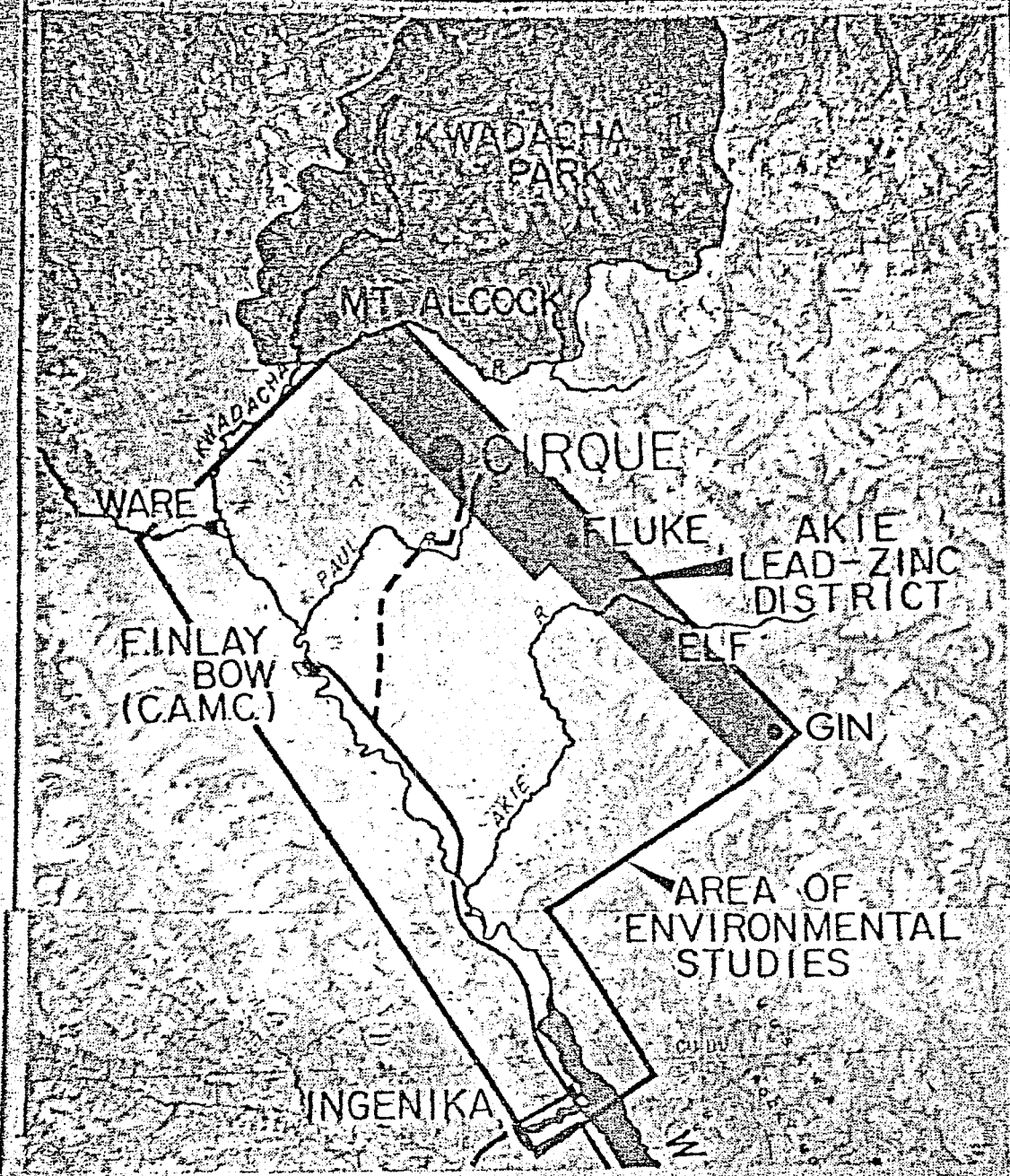
A major new lead-zinc-silver district has been identified in the Akie District, some 230 kilometers north of Mackenzie in northeastern British Columbia.

One major massive sulphide deposit, the Cirque Deposit, containing over 40 million tonnes grading 2.2% lead, 8.0% zinc, and 47 grams per tonne silver has been identified along with at least three other mineralized areas of high potential in a 60 kilometer belt (Fluke, Elf, Gin claims).

A high probability exists that this area will develop into a major lead-zinc mining district. At current indicated reserves, the Cirque Deposit is second only to Sullivan and Faro in size and metal content of individual lead-zinc ore bodies in western Canada.

The magnitude of the opportunity can be compared to Cyprus Anvil's Faro operations in the Yukon. In 1981, Faro produced \$167 million of metal concentrates, equivalent to 40 percent of the Yukon's direct revenue.

A development schedule is proposed to bring the mine into production in 1988 at the rate of two million tonnes per year. Undiscounted cash flows indicate a net profit of between one and three billion dollars - depending on reserve definition. Detailed cash flows are included in the Appendix.



- Ba, Pb, Zn, Ag DEPOSIT
- AIRSTRIP
- EXISTING ROAD
- PROPOSED ROAD



HISTORY

The Akie lead-zinc district, located 230 kilometers north-northwest of Mackenzie in northeastern British Columbia, was discovered in 1977, as a result of reconnaissance stratigraphic mapping and chemical silt sampling. The project was an extension of similar programs carried out in the Yukon Selwyn Basin and was funded by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation and Hudsons Bay Oil and Gas Company Ltd., which are now owned by Dome Petroleum.

The Cirque group in the Akie District was staked in 1977, and in 1978 preliminary drilling was carried out. Also in 1978 based on geological mapping and geochemical sampling two additional claim groups, Elf and Fluke, were staked. In 1979, follow-up drilling on Cirque indicated potential lead-zinc-silver in a massive sulphide-barite deposit. A similar mineralized horizon with ore-grade intercepts has been traced for 1,200 meters on the Elf claims, and a sulphide-barite horizon has been cut in preliminary drilling on the Fluke claims; both of these claim groups remain open to further exploration. In 1979 anomalous stream geochemistry and a subcropping sulphide bearing barite horizon led to the staking of the Gin claims. These claims remain to be explored.

To the end of 1981, \$17 million has been expended in the Akie district on 49,000 meters of diamond drilling, road and airstrip construction. Drilling on the Cirque Deposit, has outlined 40 million tonnes of high grade lead-zinc-silver mineralization and has indicated additional mineral potential. In 1981, a 1,600 meter all-weather gravel airstrip was completed and approved for Hercules aircraft transport operations. An 87 kilometer road was constructed from the Finlay River to the future exploration adit portal.

Continued aggressive assessment of both the Cirque and other properties held in the district is planned through 1982.

CIRQUE DEPOSIT

Evaluation

By December, 1981, sufficient drill data was available on the Cirque deposit to carry out a preliminary economic evaluation.

The Cirque's drill-indicated reserves are used as a base for this study. A mining plan using adit access and vertical crater blasthole-stopping methods is proposed.

A concentrator designed for milling 6,250 tonnes per day (2 million tonnes per year) is planned. Conventional crushing and grinding facilities are incorporated into the design, along with selective flotation of lead, zinc, and silver-rich pyrite. A leaching and refining section is included for silver recovery from the pyrite. This mineralization is identical in metallurgy to the lead zinc deposits at Meggen and Rammelsberg in Germany.

Concentrates will be transported by truck and barge to the town of Mackenzie during the ice-free season, then by rail to the port. Otherwise stock-piling of concentrate will occur when barge transportation is not possible.

No townsite is envisaged, instead, a single persons complex with a fly-in, fly-out scheme is planned.

Total preproduction capital costs are estimated at \$416 million in constant 1982 dollars. Operating costs are estimated to be \$35 per tonne milled.

Ore Reserves

The massive stratiform Cirque Deposit, as delineated by 36 diamond drill holes, is 1,000 meter long, 300 meter wide and 2 to 70 meter thick. This massive barite-sulphide body is hosted in black elastic shale trending northwest and dipping at 20 to 30 degrees southwest.

A drill indicated reserve of 40 million tonnes grading 2.2 % lead, 8.0 % zinc, and 47 grams per tonne silver, containing a higher grade portion of 13.7 million tonnes grading 3.2 % lead, 11.0 % zinc and 70.3 grams per tonne silver, was calculated.

Narrow high grade intersections in several wide spaced drill holes south of the deposit indicates its southerly continuation. A geological reserve of 10 million tonnes of similar grade can be anticipated with additional drilling.

Mining

Due to mountaineous terrain, access will be by two adits. One, 2.5 km long and measuring 4.5 m by 4.0 m, will serve as a main haulage level; the other, slightly shorter and of smaller dimension, will facilitate ventilation and provide an alternate escape way.

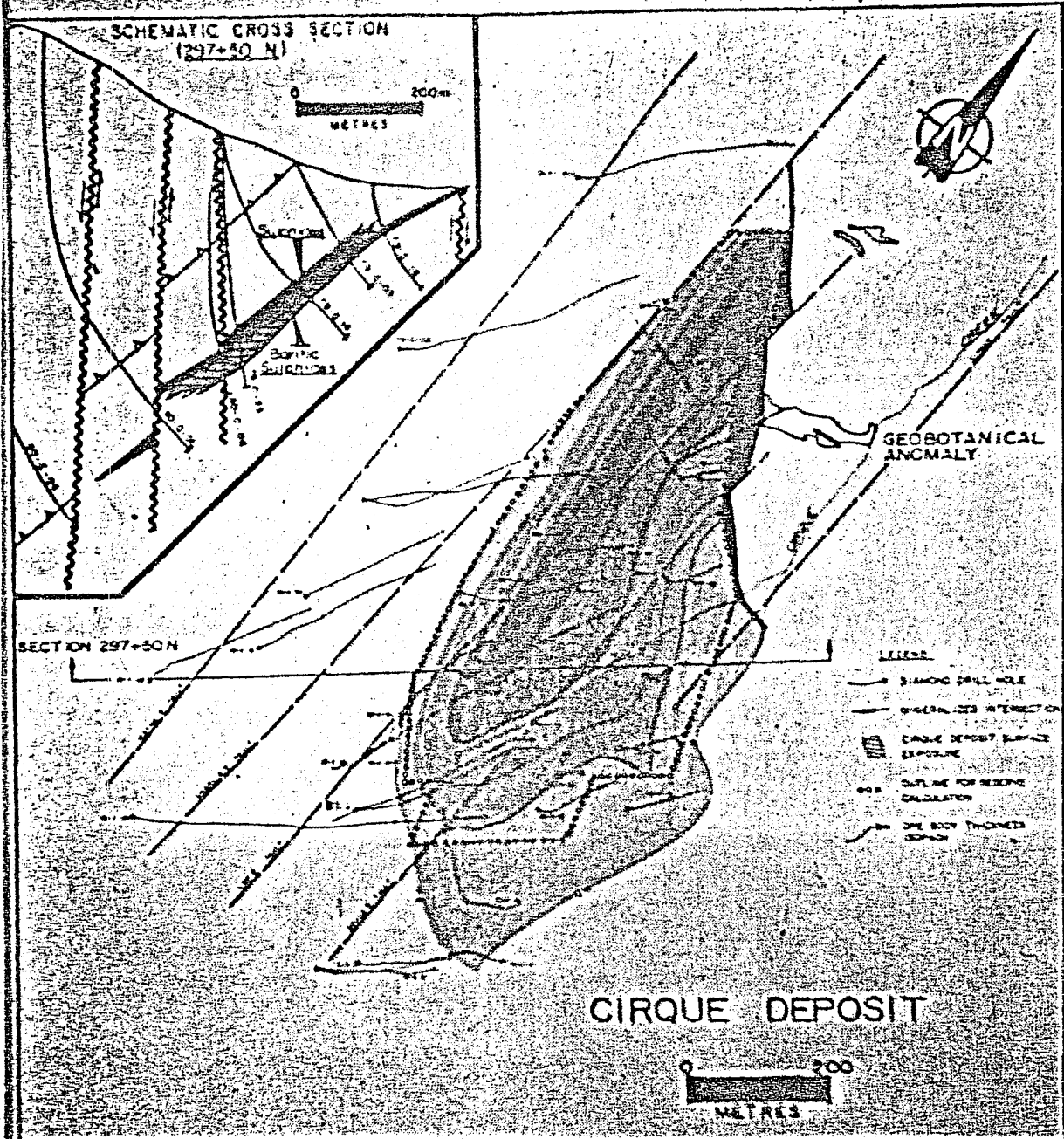
The massive character of the ore body, and its indicated grade, preclude selective mining methods and dictate low cost bulk mining applications. A modified blasthole or vertical crater retreat method is proposed. Stopping blocks are laid out transverse to the dip and consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary stopes (Fig. 11 - 111). Primary stopes will be 20 m wide by 100 m long and will vary from 20 to 70 m in height. Secondary stopes consist of 20 m wide panels on either side of the primary stope. A rib pillar of 10 m width will be left between the secondary and tertiary stopes, each of which has a width of 40 m.

Principal pre-production mine development (Fig. IV) consists of:

- 1) Two adits to provide access and ventilation;
- 2) A foot wall ramp system connecting the main haulage level with the various production and drill adit levels;
- 3) A hanging wall ventilation raise to provide ventilation of the production horizons;
- 4) An ore and waste pass system, haulage drifts and a muck transfer level;
- 5) Stope development for three stoping blocks, consisting of drilling drifts, production drifts and twelve drawpoints per stope.

A pre-production development schedule is illustrated on page 9.

At a production rate of 2 million tonnes per year, mine life is expected to be 15 years. Approximately 8 million tonnes of ore will be left behind as pillars, constituting an extraction rate of 78 percent.



Milling and Metallurgy

Metallurgical projections and the concentrator flowsheet are based on bench scale laboratory testwork. Preliminary testwork on composited diamond drill cores indicated that a concentrate can be produced from the Cirque ore. The zinc concentrate produced is of excellent quality and essentially free from deleterious elements. The lead concentrate is of average quality. About half the silver reports to the lead and zinc concentrates. The rest of the silver reports to a silver-rich pyrite concentrate from which the silver will be extracted by cyanide leaching.

The conceptual mill design has an annual throughput of 2,000,000 tonnes. The single grinding circuit consists of a rod mill, a secondary ball mill and a tertiary ball mill, with cyclone classification. Separate lead, zinc, and pyrite flotation sections along with regrind mills are provided. A cyanidation plant for silver recovery from pyrite concentrate is included, and is designed to produce refined dore metal for shipment. All other ancilliary facilities, including fine crushing, tailings disposal, fresh water supply, and warehouse and administration facilities were included in the capital cost estimate for the mill and related facilities. This estimate was prepared by Kilbörn Engineering Ltd., and totals \$235 million (1982 Can. \$).

CIRQUE DEPOSIT

DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
ADIT PROGRAM						
ADIT CONSTRUCTION	██████████	██████████	██████████			
UNDERGROUND DRILLING		██████████	██████████			
TEST STOPE			██████████			
PERMITS, LICENCES, etc.						
STAGE 1						
REPORT	██████████					
SUBMISSION & APPROVAL	██████████					
STAGE 2						
REPORT	██████████	██████████				
SUBMISSION & APPROVAL		██████████	██████████			
POWER LINES						
SURVEYS & PERMITS	██████████	██████████				
ENGINEERING	██████████	██████████				
LINE CLEARING		██████████	██████████			
CONSTRUCTION			██████████	██████████	██████████	
MINE DEVELOPMENT						
PRODUCTION ADIT			██████████	██████████	██████████	
ACCESS RAMPS				██████████	██████████	
STOPE PREPARATION					██████████	
PRODUCTION					██████████	██████████
MILL & SURFACE FACILITIES						
METALLURGICAL TESTING	██████████	██████████	██████████			
ENGINEERING			██████████	██████████		
CONSTRUCTION				██████████	██████████	
OPERATION						██████████

The average plant metallurgical performance (Table II) is based on test work performed to the end of 1981 on a composite of the principal ore types within the deposit and the respective metallurgical characteristics assigned to each mineral type.

TABLE II

PLANT METALLURGICAL BALANCE

	<u>Grade</u>			<u>Recovery %</u>		
	<u>% Lead</u>	<u>% Zinc</u>	<u>Gms/Tonne Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Zinc</u>	<u>Silver</u>
Lead Concentrate	52		127	70		8
Zinc Concentrate		58	137		87	35

Silver: Assume 54% in the feed reports to the pyrite concentrate. Leaching process recovers 85% of this.

Concentrate Transportation

During ice-free conditions on Williston Lake, concentrates will be trucked from the mill site to the head of Williston Lake at Ingenika, then tug and barge transport to Mackenzie where the concentrates will be loaded on rail for transport to Prince Rupert, or alternatively, North Vancouver. Stock-piling will take place when water transportation is not possible due to ice-conditions. Trimac Consulting Services Ltd. prepared a cost estimate for the haul. The total cost to the shipping port; including terminal costs and ship loading, is \$73 per DMT based on normal moisture content of concentrate. In addition, there is a fixed annual cost of \$1,900,000 per year for mine road maintenance.

Power Supply

Arrangements have been made with B.C. Hydro to carry out route studies for power supply from Bennett Dam to the Cirque site. A "most favourable" route has been selected (see Map I) for a 235 Kv line. An estimated capital cost for construction of the line and transformers to deliver power (140 million KWH/yr., instantaneous rate of 25 megawatts) on site is approximately \$69 million in 1982 dollars.

To the north of the east arm of Williston Lake, about 25 kilometres northwest of Hudson Hope, B.C. coal licences are being evaluated as an alternative energy source. The primary objective is to define low cost steam coal reserves to supply energy for plant and accommodation heating, concentrate drying and alternative electrical power generation.

The possibility of constructing a natural gas pipeline from the vicinity of Truch, B.C., to provide on-site power generation, concentrate drying, and plant heating is being investigated. This alternative appears to offer savings in initial capital costs, as well as favourable operating costs.

Capital and Operating Costs

Total capital costs for the development of the Cirque deposit are estimated at \$414 million (1982 \$). The details of this estimate along with continuing capital costs are shown in Table III. In addition to the main capital costs for mine and mill development, the pre-production expenditures include a power line from the Bennett Dam to the minesite, the estimate of which was provided by B.C. Hydro. The cost of a single persons complex (SPQ) was established at \$14 million, versus a townsite cost of over \$60 million. The cost of fly-in, fly-out and operation of the SPQ are included in the G&A costs and these costs are approximately the same as the cost of operating a townsite.

A General and Administration cost (G & A) of \$15,873,000 per annum was included to cover all administration and staff department costs, flying costs, single persons complex operating costs and head office. A summary of production costs in 1982 dollars is:

1982 PRODUCTION COSTS

		<u>\$/Tonne Milled</u>
<u>Mine</u>		
	Development	3.89
	Production	4.44
	Maintenance	5.00
	General	<u>3.88</u>
	Total Mining	17.21
 <u>Mill</u>		
	Production	8.03
	Maintenance	<u>2.06</u>
	Total Milling	10.09
 <u>General & Admin</u>		
	Total G & A	7.94
		<u>7.94</u>
	Total 1982 Production Cost	35.24

Potential Employment and Revenue Impact

A project of the scope envisaged would have a substantial positive impact on employment opportunities and revenues both direct and indirect generated within the economy of British Columbia.

The current labour force employment in exploration and evaluation varies seasonally between 20 and 60 persons. During the two years of road access construction and underground development over 100 people will be employed. During the mine construction phase

direct employment will increase to over 600 people and indirect employment will occur in the service and supply industries. Once the mine is in production, the permanent labour force will exceed 700 people. More than \$150,000,000 per annum will be injected into the British Columbia economy via wages, services, supplies, taxes, royalties, etc. during the mine life. Other benefits include service and supply revenues and the injection of foreign exchange into the Canadian economy.

Financial Analysis

The monetary impact of the project is summarized in undiscounted dollars by the following cases. Case 1 evaluates the current drill-indicated reserves. Case 2 evaluates the potential of the deposit which includes the expected reserves.

Millions of Canadian Dollars

	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>
Revenue	10475	25014
less: Operating Costs	7402	18075
Government Royalties	310	844
Taxes	816	2334
Capital	778	1052
equals: Net Cash Flow:	1174	2708

The above table was constructed using current dollars and tax assumptions which assume tax credits are taken when available. Other key assumptions and cash flows for both cases are found in the Appendix.

DISTRICT POTENTIAL

Drilling on the Cirque deposit has tested two of the five kilometers of high lead-zinc geochemical response. The 1981 drilling program outlined an additional 10 million tonnes and delineated the northern limit of mineralization. Intersections of stratiform high grade mineralization over 1,000 meters south of the presently delineated deposit indicates continuous mineralization. Although a conservative geological reserve of 10 million tonnes is estimated for this extension, the south zone has potential for significantly increasing the present drill indicated reserve.

Narrow, high grade, steeply dipping mineralization on the Elf property has been traced for 800 meters and drill tested to 600 meters depth. Limited tonnage outlined to date indicates potential for a lateral extension to the south. Potential for additional tonnage is excellent as only one kilometer of an eight kilometer horizon of favourable host rock with associated lead-zinc geochemical anomalies.

A new discovery of stratiform "Cirque type" mineralization at the Fluke in 1981 suggests the presence of an additional deposit. Drill testing is planned in the 1982-83 field seasons.

An additional barite-lead-zinc-silver deposit was discovered in a continuation of this northwest-trending belt of rocks into Kwadacha Park, and is the subject of a study by the Provincial Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Resources.

The spatial association of these deposits with similar geologic strata, the concentration of surface showings over a 60 kilometer belt, and the presence of the Cirque deposit establishes the reality of a major lead-zinc-silver district with excellent potential for several deposits.

1982 PROGRAMS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Although still at an early phase, the rapid discovery rate on the Cirque Deposit and resultant encouraging economic evaluation indicate the presence of an important lead-zinc district in British Columbia. Cyprus Anvil proposes to undertake an exploration drilling program in 1982 to further extend the Cirque reserves. This includes further reserve definition on the Cirque Deposit, exploratory diamond drilling both for portal-adit development and exploration for additional deposits in the southern portion of the Cirque Claims, and follow-up drilling on the known mineralized horizons on both Fluke and Elf showings. Continued mapping of the latter properties and exploration testing of geochemical anomalies remote from known showings is also scheduled.

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APPENDIX

TABLE III

Summary of Pre-Production Expenditures

1982 dollars

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mine Development	5,724	12,000	16,204	38,800	22,700	95,428
Power Supply	2,000	5,800	11,960	27,508	21,632	68,900
Plant, Equipment & Facilities	-	-	31,136	88,592	115,808	235,536
Single Persons Complex	-	-	-	-	14,560	14,560
Totals	7,724	17,800	59,300	154,900	174,700	414,424

TABLE IV
Continuing Capital Expenditures
(1982 \$Can. 000's)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Single Persons Complex		200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	100	100	100
Mill					10700*	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	500	500
Mine		<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>1800</u>	<u>1800</u>	<u>1800</u>	<u>2800</u>	<u>2800</u>	<u>2800</u>	<u>2800</u>	<u>2800</u>	<u>2800</u>	<u>1400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL		1000	1000	2000	12700	3000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	2000	600	600

* Tailings Dam
\$Can. 9,700,000

TABLE V

CIRQUE DISTRICT

TONNAGE AND GRADE COMPILATION

	<u>RESERVES</u>	<u>GRADE</u>		
	(000 Tonnes)	<u>Pb%</u>	<u>Zn%</u>	<u>Ag gmt</u>
<u>CIRQUE</u>				
Drill Indicated Reserves	40,000	2.2	8.0	47
Geological Reserves	10,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Reserves to be Discovered	<u>20,000</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	70,000			
<u>ELF</u>				
Drill Indicated Reserves	2,000	2.0	6.0	30
Reserves to be Discovered	<u>30,000</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	32,000			
<u>FLUKE</u>				
Reserves to be Discovered	<u>10,000</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	<u>112,000</u>			

TABLE VI

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

1. Pricing (1982 U.S. \$)

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983 & Thereafter</u>
Zinc	0.50	0.57
Lead	0.36	0.44
Silver	9.34	12.00
Gold	400.00	500.00

2. Inflation and Exchange Rates

	<u>Price</u>	<u>Inflation (%)</u> <u>Capital</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Operating</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Exchange</u> <u>\$Cdn./\$ U.S.</u>
1982	11	13	13	0.83
1983	10	12	12	0.83'
1984	9	11	11	0.83
1985-1990	8	9	9	0.83
1991 +	7	7	7	0.83

TABLE VII
ILLUSTRATIVE - SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

CYPRUS ANVIL -- BC PROPERTIES

CIRQUE DEPOSIT--15 YEARS LIFE
CASH FLOW PAGE
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

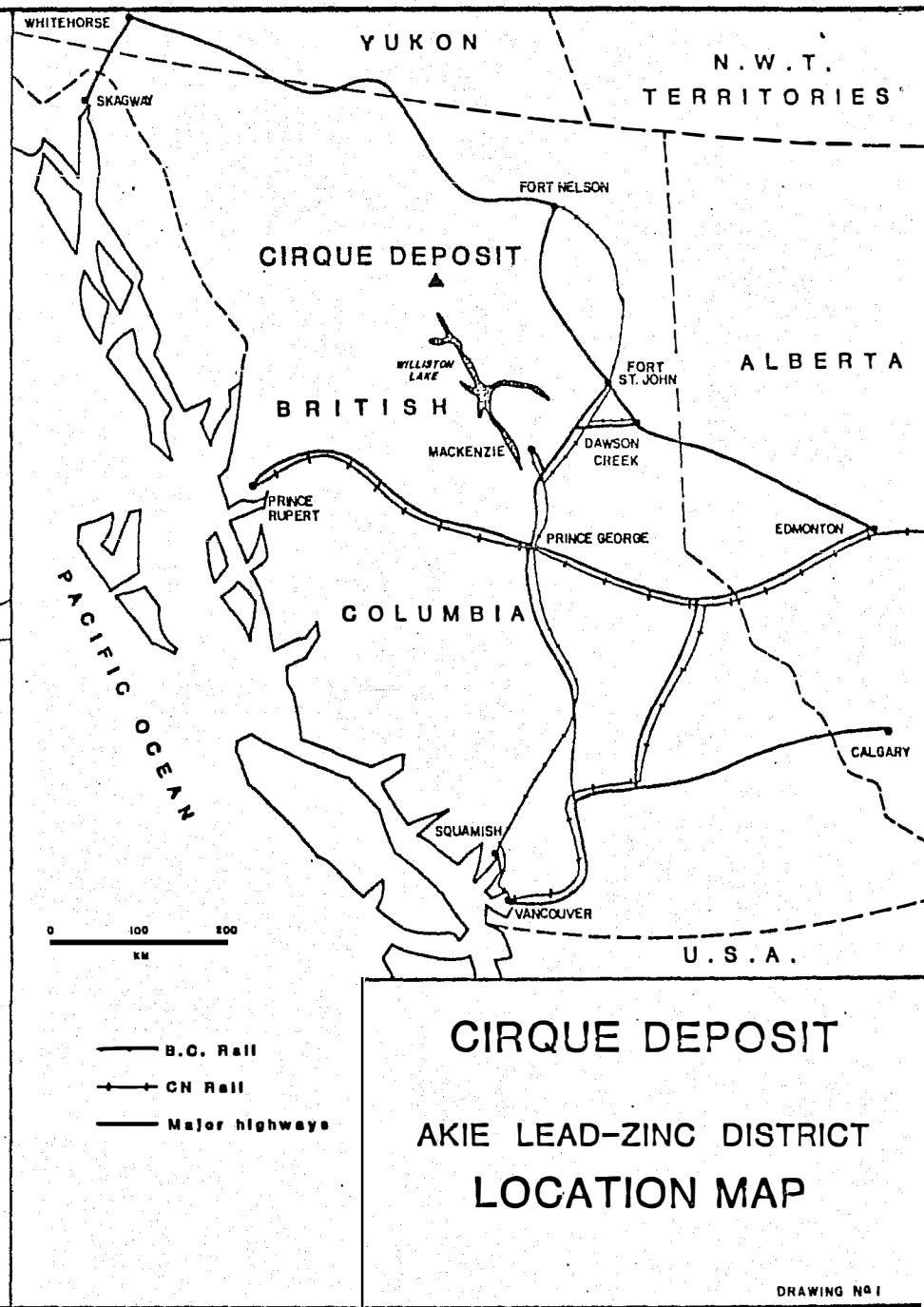
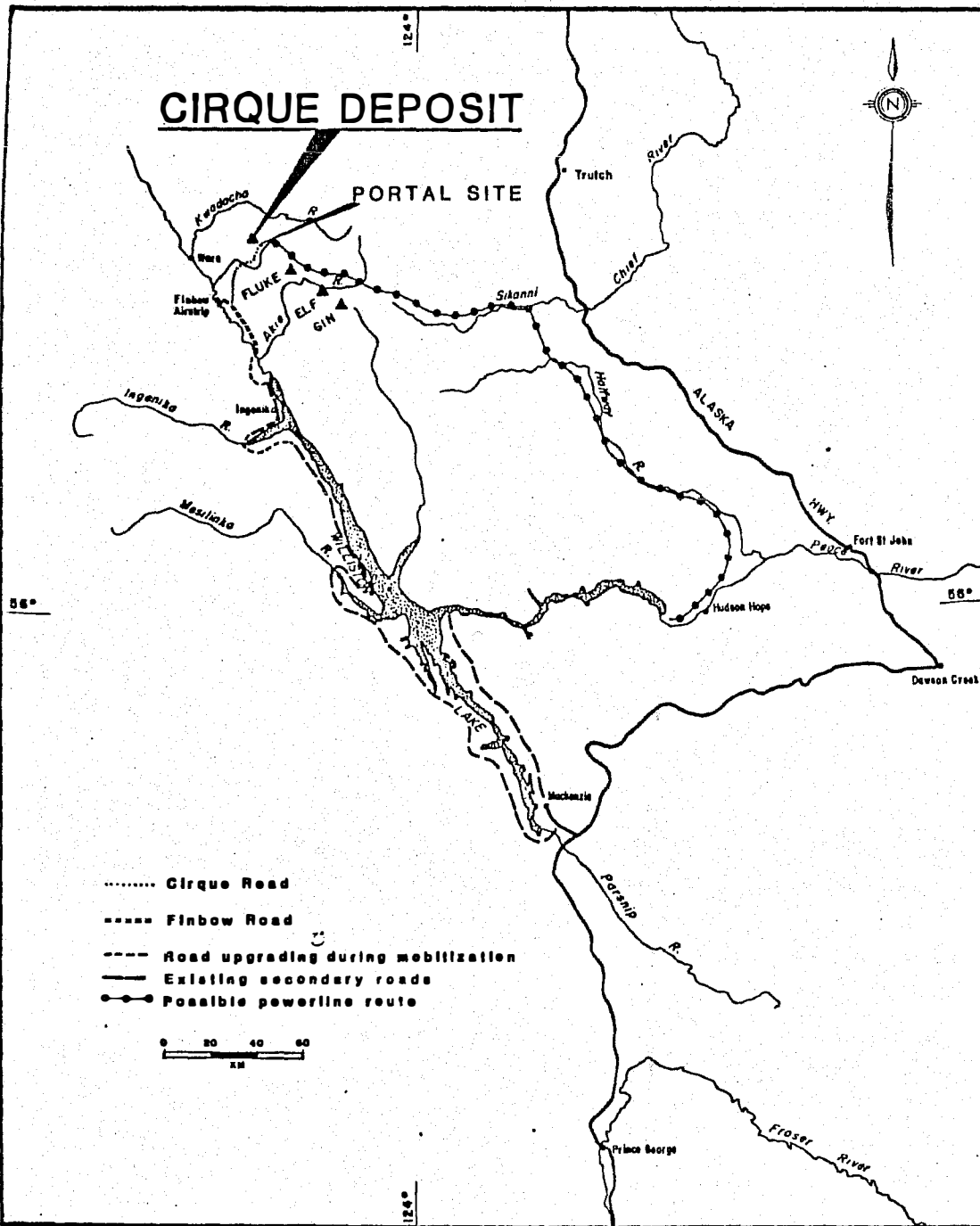
YEAR	REVENUE	OPERATING COSTS	ROYALTIES		INTEREST	TAXES	CAPITAL	DEBT	WORKING CAPITAL	CASH FLOW
			PRIVATE	GOVERNMENT						
1982						(1 446)	2 000			(554)
1983						(7 029)	10 891			(3 861)
1984						(16 430)	27 102			(10 672)
1985						(39 540)	85 777			(46 237)
1986						(106 414)	231 749			(125 334)
1987						(133 333)	284 483			(151 151)
1988	529 063	338 605				38 785	1 755			149 919
1989	516 465	341 444				44 939	1 913			128 169
1990	492 399	343 025				42 490	4 170			102 714
1991	543 170	375 133				52 469	29 002			86 566
1992	601 612	410 252		3 149		67 572	7 161			113 477
1993	599 466	419 561		20 165		65 574	10 217			83 949
1994	623 865	441 601		18 921		68 533	10 932			83 877
1995	691 397	482 960		19 146		81 025	11 697			96 570
1996	751 894	522 203		22 014		90 897	12 516			104 264
1997	732 016	527 568		28 397		80 414	13 392			82 245
1998	762 905	555 200		28 581		81 923	14 329			82 871
1999	808 593	590 783		28 959		87 437	7 666			93 748
2000	834 770	619 901		30 517		87 800	2 461			94 091
2001	1 003 380	711 373		30 386		122 047	2 633			136 941
2002	984 125	722 012		42 188		110 374				109 551
2003				38 028		(1 528)				(36 500)
FV 0	10,475,120	7,401,622		310,453		816,558	771,846			1,174,641
FV 8	3,647,648	2,549,204		85,218		164,906	499,077			349,242
FV10	2,883,819	2,009,846		63,184		100,150	453,004			257,636
FV12	2,303,598	1,601,110		47,262		53,723	412,739			188,764

TABLE VIII
ILLUSTRATIVE - SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

CITRUS AERIAL -- 50 PROPERTIES

CIRQUE DEPOSIT--25 YEARS LIFE
CASH FLOW PAGE
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

YEAR	REVENUE	OPERATING COSTS	ROYALTIES		INTEREST	TAXES	CAPITAL	DEBT	WORKING CAPITAL	CASH FLOW
			PRIVATE	GOVERNMENT						
1982						(1 446)	2 000			(554)
1983						(7 029)	10 891			(3 861)
1984						(16 430)	27 102			(10 672)
1985						(39 540)	85 777			(46 237)
1986						(106 414)	231 749			(125 334)
1987						(133 333)	284 483			(151 151)
1988	529 063	338 605				37 570	3 510			149 379
1989	516 465	341 444				43 617	3 826			127 579
1990	492 399	343 025				41 050	6 255			102 068
1991	543 170	375 133				50 931	31 233			85 874
1992	601 612	410 252		2 255		65 928	9 548			113 629
1993	599 466	419 561		19 897		63 816	12 771			83 421
1994	623 865	441 601		18 634		66 653	13 665			83 311
1995	691 397	482 960		18 838		79 015	14 621			95 963
1996	751 894	522 203		21 685		88 748	15 645			103 614
1997	732 016	527 568		26 154		78 115	16 740			83 439
1998	762 905	555 200		27 911		79 465	17 912			82 417
1999	808 593	590 783		28 242		83 555	19 166			86 847
2000	834 770	619 901		29 577		81 876	20 507			82 909
2001	1 003 380	711 373		28 957		114 505	21 943			126 602
2002	984 125	722 012		40 234		101 005	23 479			97 396
2003	1 052 872	772 552		35 574		108 095	25 122			111 529
2004	1 126 432	826 631		38 054		117 509	24 193			120 045
2005	1 205 141	884 495		41 240		127 577	14 381			137 447
2006	1 289 359	946 410		44 375		137 704	15 388			145 483
2007	1 379 473	1 012 659		47 909		148 152	16 465			154 289
2008	1 475 895	1 083 545		51 558		159 059	17 618			164 115
2009	1 579 066	1 159 393		55 370		173 151	15 081			176 071
2010	1 689 459	1 240 550		60 134		185 484	16 136			187 156
2011	1 807 580	1 327 389		64 437		198 588	17 266			199 901
2012	1 933 970	1 420 306		69 010		212 545	18 475			213 634
2013				73 881		15 610)				(68 270)
PV 0	25,014,368	18,075,552		843,922		2,333,910	1,052,946			2,708,039
PV 8	5,577,554	3,965,951		148,748		357,858	552,654			552,344
PV10	4,084,878	2,891,532		101,548		218,134	490,138			383,526
PV12	3,059,513	2,156,012		70,646		126,366	438,958			267,531



CIRQUE DEPOSIT

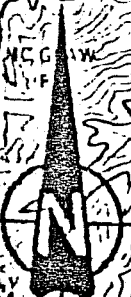
PORTAL SITE

Ware

FINBOW
(AIRSTRIP)

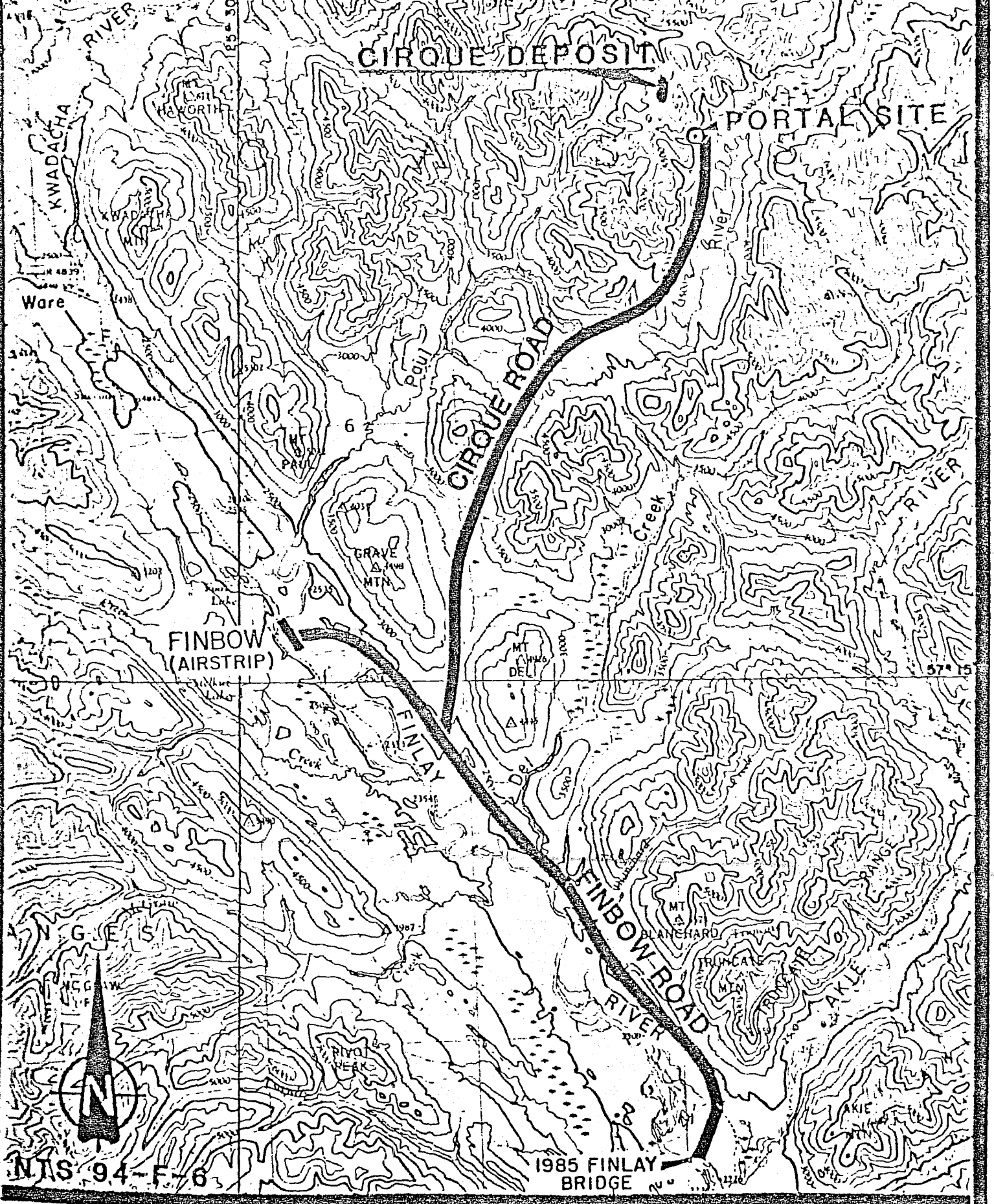
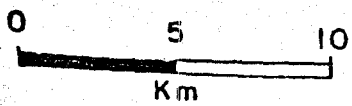
GRAVE
MTN

FINBOW ROAD
RIVER



NTS 94-F-6

1985 FINLAY
BRIDGE



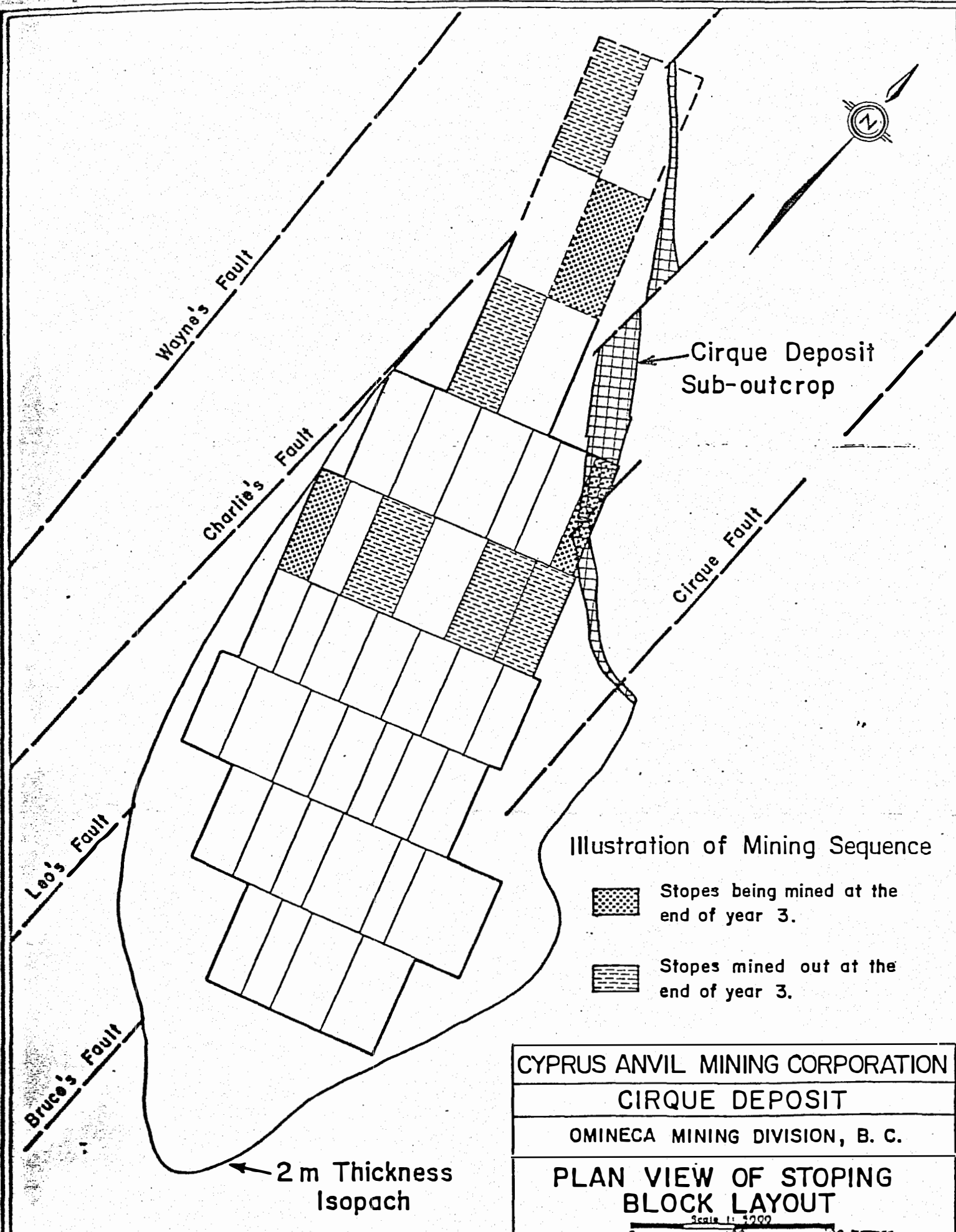


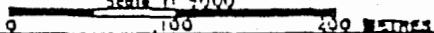


Illustration of Mining Sequence

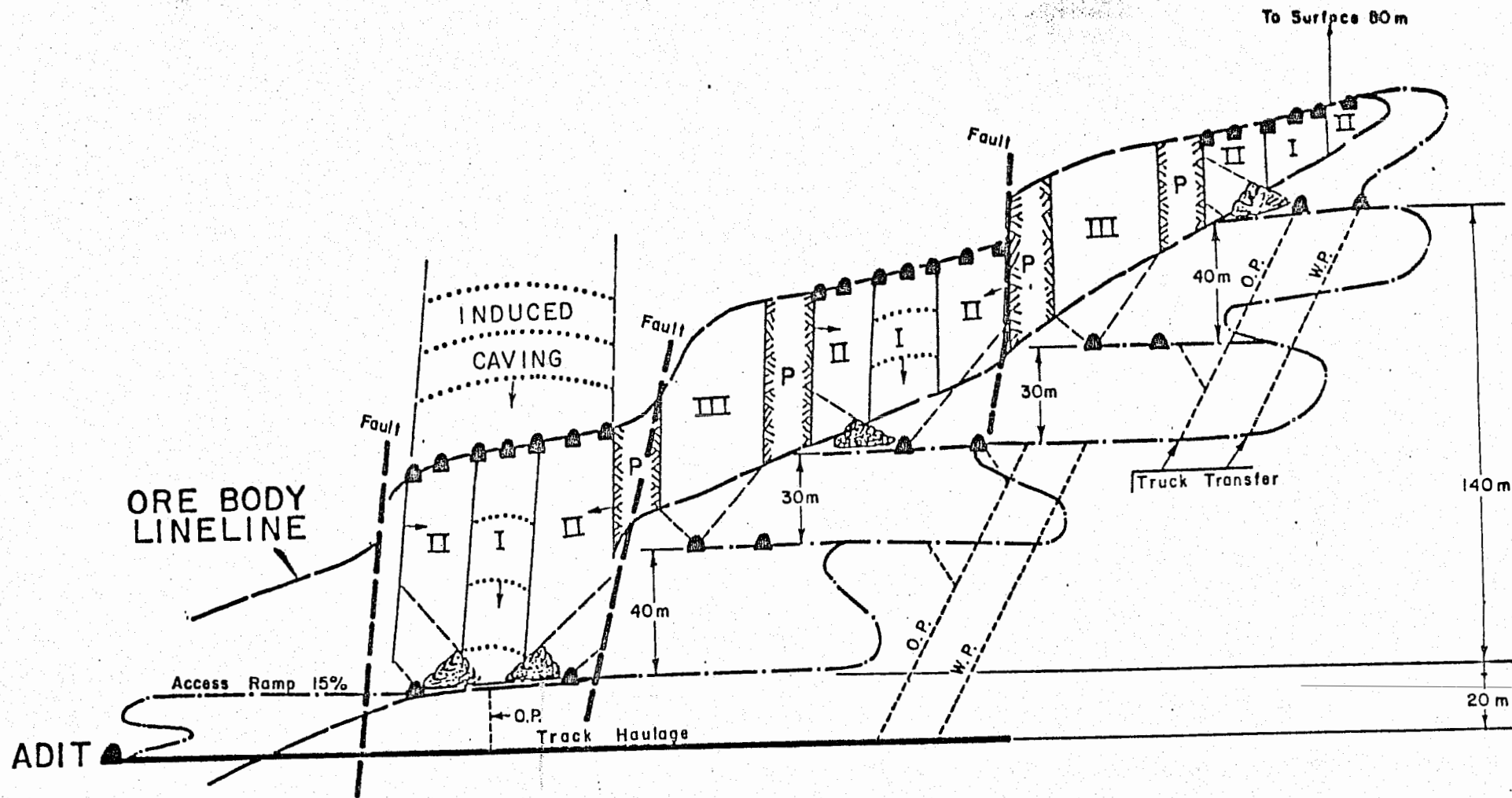
-  Stopes being mined at the end of year 3.
-  Stopes mined out at the end of year 3.

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION CIRQUE DEPOSIT OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B. C.
PLAN VIEW OF STOPPING BLOCK LAYOUT
Scale 1: 5000 

N.T.S. DESIGNED BY: R.K.I. DRAWN BY: R.W.R., C.L.C.	DATE: JANUARY 14, 1981 SCALE 1: 5000
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WEST

EAST



- LEGEND:**
- I Primary Stop
 - II Secondary Stop
 - III Tertiary Slope
 - P Pillar
 - O.P. Ore Passage
 - W.P. Waste Passage

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
CIRQUE DEPOSIT

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

CROSS SECTION 297 + 50 N

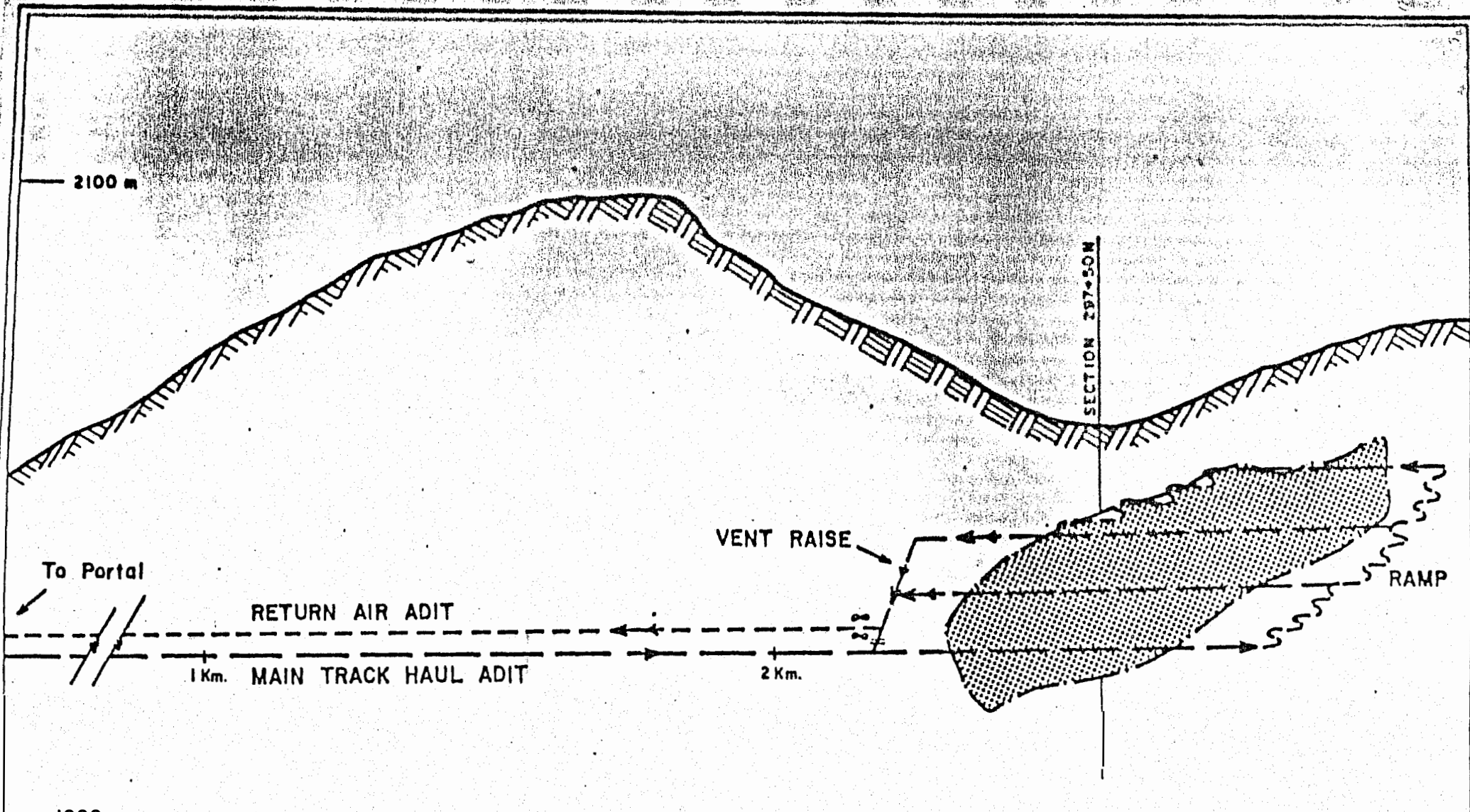
Scale: 1: 2000

0 25 50 100 METRES

NTS: 94-F-6
DESIGNED BY: R. K. I.
DRAWN BY: F. W. F.

DATE: JAN. 14, 81

SCALE 1: 2000 FIG. III



→ FRESH AIR
 ←← EXHAUST AIR
 ∞ EXHAUST FANS

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION	
CIRQUE DEPOSIT	
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B. C.	
LONGITUDINAL VIEW	
Scale: 1: 10,000	

NTS: DESIGNED BY: R.K.I. DRAWN BY: C.L.CORY	DATE: JANUARY 1981 SCALE 1: 10,000 FIG. IV
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