

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION  
OF A  
COPPER PROSPECT  
WIND RIVER, Y. T.

General

July 11, 1968 The writer accompanied Mr. Harry Johannes and Mr. Ron Granger to examine a copper prospect on the Wind River, Y.T. held by the General Enterprises interests of Whitehorse, Y.T. The prospect has co-ordinates of approximately 134°37' W. and 64°46' N.

Access was by Bell Jet Ranger helicopter from Mayo, Y.T. Approximately 100 miles of road would be required to provide year round ground access. A winter tote road from Elsa follows the Wind River Valley past this prospect at present. A resource development road in the early planning stages by the Federal government may follow the tote road route into Wind River. This route traverses one of the more favourable passes (Braine) although road building material is in short supply in the pass itself.

The broad flood plain of the Wind River offers terrain and material suitable for the construction of an airport. One area checked on this trip is suitable for small aircraft as is and could be readily upgraded for larger planes. Tree growth is limited to scrub spruce with low bushes in scattered patches along the lower slopes while the higher area is barren for the most part.

Geology

The prospect occurs in thinly bedded, near vertically dipping, sheared shales, phyllites and quartzites. These rocks are of Precambrian age (G.S.C. paper 62-7, Rock unit #1). No igneous rocks were observed or have been reported anywhere in the area. However, a hot springs is reported within 20 miles suggesting some igneous activity.

The prospect consists of a deeply weathered near vertical chalcopryite-bearing quartz siderite vein striking N. 55 E. approximately paralleling the formation. This main vein has several branches which also appear to be near vertical. See accompanying sketch. The main vein is exposed for a strike length of 1600 feet along a ridge approximately at a right angle to the Wind River Valley. Vertical distance from the point it pinches out on the ridge to where it disappears under the valley fill is 365 feet. The width increases to 30 feet at the valley edge. The exposed dimension give an indicated tonnage of 450,000 tons.

The chalcopryite occurs as fine disseminations, stringers, vein breccia filling and massive lenses. These lenses yielding pieces in the weathered surface material 3-4 inches thick by one foot across. The vein surface is weathered very deeply giving all of the material,

except scattered bits of malachite, a deep purplish brown colour (hematite). Pieces of up to one inch size are completely altered whereas larger pieces have fresher siderite inside with stringers and disseminations of chalcopyrite. Much of the surface material is the small size pieces, therefore surface samples are expected to give lower than representative assays.

### Sampling

Five samples were collected. WR #1 assaying Cu 0.72% Ag 0.56 oz/ton 0 to 10 feet; WR #2 assaying Cu 0.77% Ag 0.18 oz/ton 10 to 20 feet across the exposure, about one half way up the ridge, consisted of small pieces. WR #3 assaying Cu 0.94% Ag Tr consisted of small pieces taken across 30 feet of exposure near bottom of hill. WR #4 assaying Cu 1.82% Ag 0.10 oz/ton consisted of 2 inch pieces picked at random from same area as WR #3. WR #5 assaying Cu 0.25%, Ag Tr, was a chip channel across a 3.5 foot side vein near bottom of hill.

### Potential of outlining further mineralized vein

The increasing size of exposed vein down dip and the long exposed length suggest the prospect is high on the vein with excellent potential for continuity for considerable depth. The very strong branch veins may represent tension features suggesting another vein paralleling the exposed vein farther south in an area masked by soil and vegetation.

The deposit has been treated as a vein here but subsequent investigation may well prove that it is a bed. If it does prove out to be a syngenetic deposit its potential certainly would not be reduced by that fact.

### Recommended Exploration

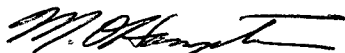
Initial exploration should consist of diamond drilling to test depth continuity and obtain truer samples, and bulldozer trenching to explore the covered slope to the south of exposed vein. The configuration of the vein and terrain lends itself to drilling angle holes. It is recommended that initial holes be drilled from the north side of the vein to avoid getting confused with the many branches on the south side. A small spring some 300 feet beyond upper end of exposed vein will probably supply sufficient water for a limited drill program.

It is not thought practical to move a tractor in from Elsa during the summer, however, a D-4 caterpillar is standing idle on a Bear River property, about 20 miles distant. It is believed the D-4 could be obtained to do some useful trenching on the prospect.

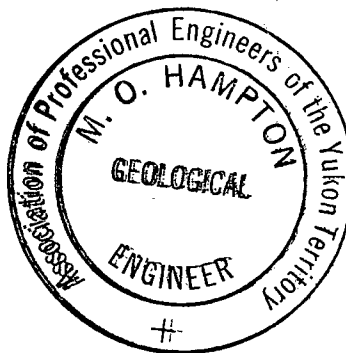
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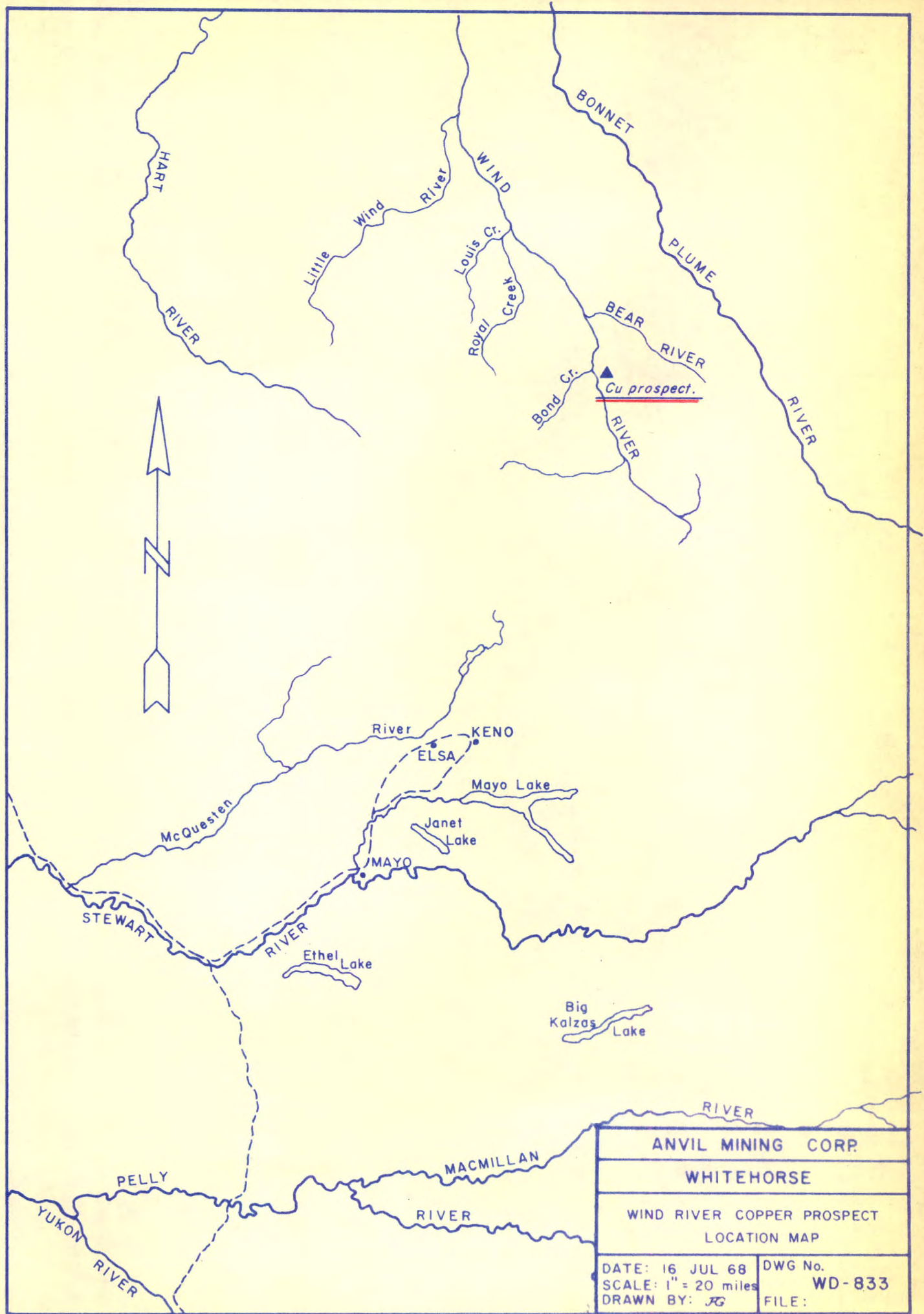
This prospect is considered by the writer to be a very favourable exploration target and participation is recommended to the extent of at least proving whether or not the actual grade below the weathered zone would make the deposit economical.

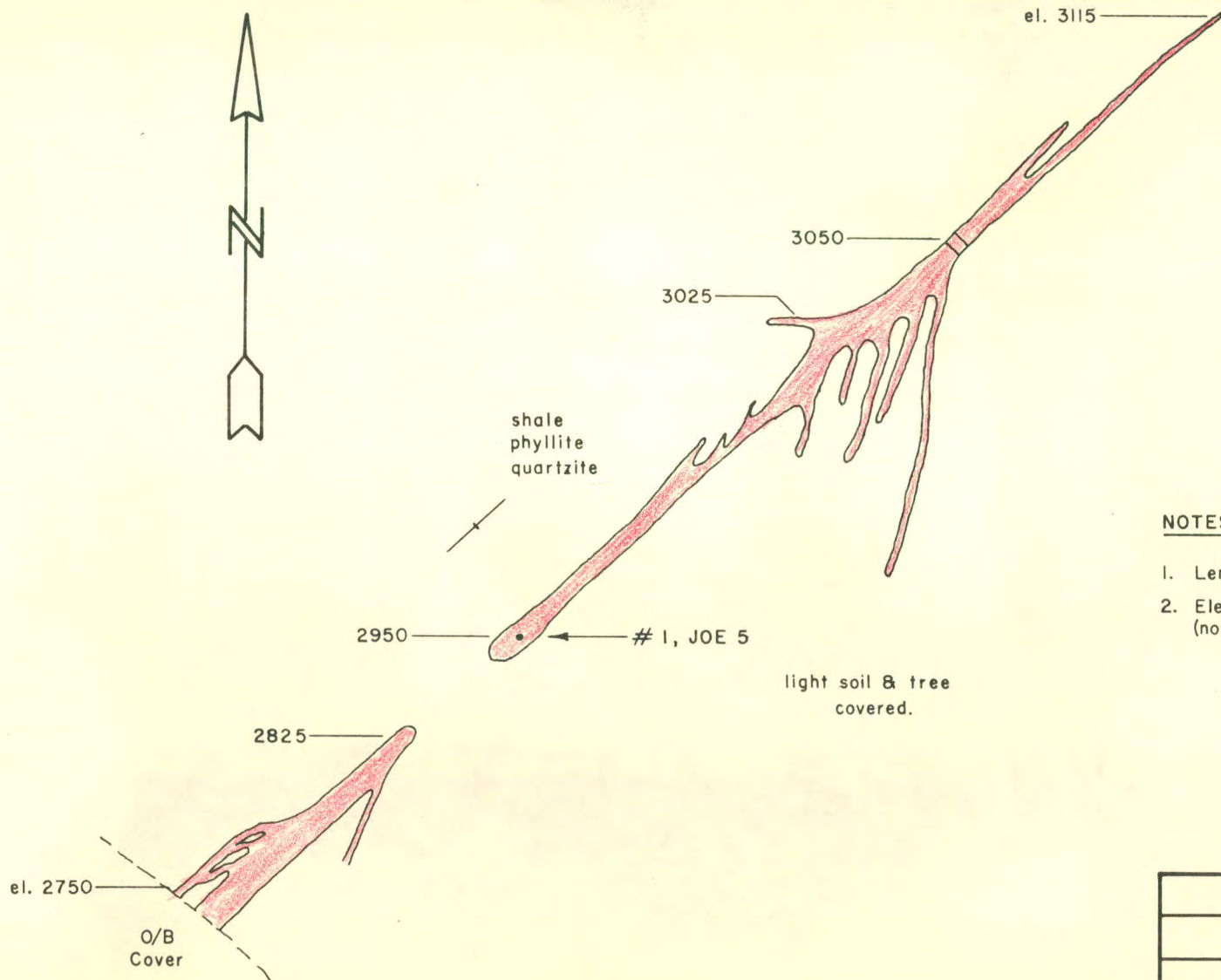
Respectfully submitted,



M.O. Hampton, P. Eng.,  
Chief of Exploration.







NOTES:

1. Length by pacing.
2. Elevations by pocket altimeter.  
(not absolute, probably ~ 200' low).

ANVIL MINING CORP.

WHITEHORSE

WIND RIVER  
COPPER PROSPECT

DATE: 15 JUL 68

SCALE: 1" = 200'

DRAWN BY: JG

DWG No.

WD-832

FILE:

DATE PRINTED: JUL 25 '68