SUMMARY REPORT

013636

MACMILLAN PROJECT 1977

EAST CENTRAL YUKON

N.T.S. 105 F, G, J, K

BY

W. ROBERTS

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

APRIL 6, 1978

FIELD WORK DONE DURING THE PERIODS:

JUNE 1 - 22, 1977

AUGUST 1 - SEPTEMBER 10, 1977.

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Geology Map		1" = 400'
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SUMMARY REPORT

MACMILLAN PROJECT 1977

INTRODUCTION

The Macmillan Project was initiated to evaluate the lead-zinc potential of sediments in the Selwyn Basin. During the 1976 field season, emphasis was placed on evaluating Ordovician to Mississippian black shale along a northwest trending hinge line between the Mackenzie Platform and Selwyn Basin. Field work undertaken in 1977 attempted to evaluate similar black shales and phyllites along a possible hinge zone between the Pelly Platform and the western region of the Selwyn Basin.

Economically important lithologies including black graphitic phyllite, host for stratiform lead-zinc mineralization in the Anvil District; Ordovician to Devonian interbedded black calcareous shale, siliceous shale and chert, defined by the G.S.C. as the Nasina slope facies; and Upper Devonian black clastics were regionally defined in the Ross River - Pelly Lakes belt.

Regional silt sampling was undertaken in regions underlain by economically interesting black shale or phyllite units. Widely spaced soil sample lines were established in potentially attractive areas lacking streams. A total of approximately 3,000 soil and silt samples were taken on the regional program.

A decision to conduct an airborne geophysical survey in the overburden covered big bend area of the Ross River was made in the fall of 1976.

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A Mark VI Input Survey was flown in mid-June to define targets in the Ross River Valley which contained several black shale outcrops. Surprisingly, this survey outlined a multitude of conductors throughout the area investigated. The AXBO and BOJO Claims were staked to cover two magnetic features coincident with strong conductors.

During the 1976 regional program, streams draining the previously staked KATE Group on the area immediately to the east were found to be highly anomalous in lead. THE PIG Claims were staked in July, 1976 to cover the eastern source of the anomalies. A soil sampling survey outlined large lead soil anomalies trending onto the adjoining KATE Claims. In 1977, the adjoining KATE Group was optioned from Welcome North Mines Ltd. and a grid was established over economically interesting geology. Further soil sampling, rock chip sampling, geologic mapping, magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys were conducted on both claim groups during the 1977 field season.

The DWONK Group was staked in late August to cover two occurrences of sulphide-bearing stratiform barite in Upper Devonian "black clastics" along the Pelly River near Slate Rapids. Preliminary mapping and soil sampling were conducted in late August.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The two areas shown in purple on the accompanying Location Map, outline the present Macmillan Joint Venture Agreement Area. All field work, conducted in the 1977 season, was done within the southern block. Much of the exploration effort was restricted to a 40 km wide, east-west trending belt between Ross River and Pelly Lakes. Three ages of black shale, shown as brown, blue and green units on the accompanying Location Map, were evaluated by reconnaissance mapping and sampling techniques.

All field work was based at Ross River or a small lake roughly 32 km northeast of the DWONK Claims, locally known as Pike Lake. Single engine float equipped aircraft was used for transporting personnel, equipment,

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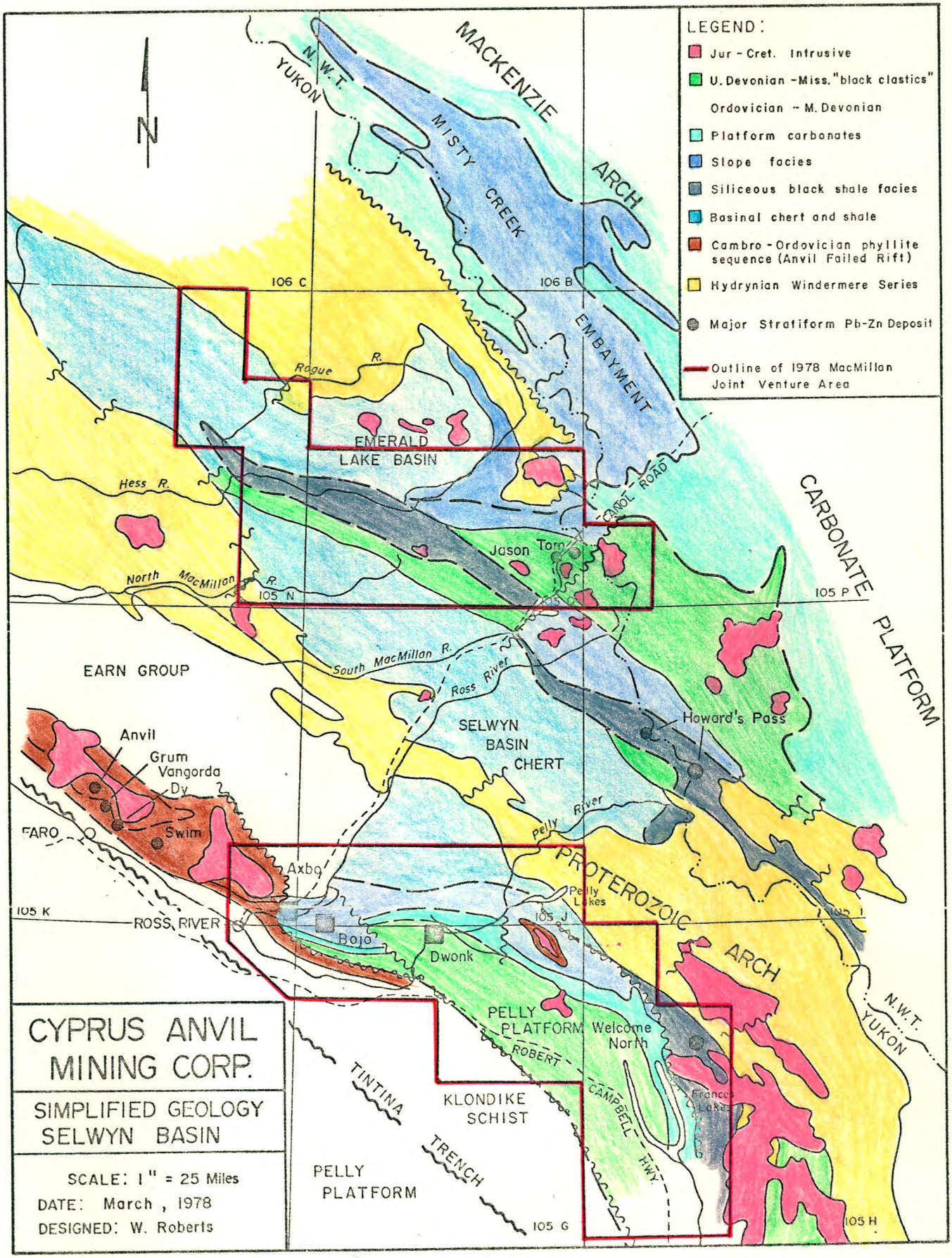
groceries and fuel from Ross River to Pike Lake. A G3B2 helicopter, stationed at the base camp, provided daily access into the field area.

REGIONAL SETTING

Differential subsidence and accompanying marine transgression occurred during early Paleozoic time in the Northern Cordillera. The existence of this feature through Ordovician to Mid-Devonian time defines the Selwyn Basin in east-central Yukon. Various facies recognized within the basin are used to construct the depositional history.

A basinal slope facies of calcareous grey to black shale with a varying amount of turbidites, defines the transition zone between the Mackenzie Platform carbonates and deeper water chert and shale to the west. The gradient of the slope; gauged by the volume of turbidites and slump breccias, is highly variable along the margin of the basin. The siliceous interbedded black shale and chert of the Howard's Pass Formation appears to outline a northwest trending linear feature or trough with a restricted environment, near the base of the slope. The presence of varicoloured chert outlines the area of maximum subsidence with little addition of pelitic material. Thus, the Selwyn Basin proper can generally be termed a starved basin. Various sub-basins have been defined; One such sub-basin containing a tremendous thickness of chert and shale has been called the Emerald Lake Basin. The northwest trending belt of black siliceous shale and chert between the Emerald Lake and Selwyn Basins may represent a fossil hinge line.

Rock units along the western margin of the chert basin are mapped as two distinct geological terranes - the Pelly Platform and Anvil Range volcanics and metamorphics. The Pelly Platform carbonates and associated eastern slope calcareous shales, termed the Nasina facies, form the southwestern boundary of the chert basin between Ross River and Pelly Lakes. Postulated northward movement of the Pelly Platform along the Pelly - Frances Lake Lineament structurally eliminated the slope and basinal facies between McEvoy Lake and Watson Lake. Black siliceous shales, similar to the Howard's Pass Formation, were noted along the Nasina Slope. Recognition of the Pelly Platform


LEGEND:
Jur - Cret. Intrusive
U. Devonian - Miss. "black clastics"
Ordovician - M. Devonian
Platform carbonates
Slope facies
Siliceous black shale facies
Basinal chert and shale
Cambro - Ordovician phyllite sequence (Anvil Failed Rift)
Hydrynian Windermere Series
Major Stratiform Pb-Zn Deposit
Outline of 1978 MacMillan Joint Venture Area
N
N.W.T.
YUKON
MACKENZIE
MISTY CREEK
ARCH
106 C
106 B
EMBAYMENT
Rogue R.
EMERALD LAKE BASIN
Hess R.
CANOL ROAD
CARBONATE PLATFORM
Jason
Tom
North MacMillan R.
105 N
105 P
EARN GROUP
South MacMillan R.
Ross River
SELWYN BASIN CHERT
Howard's Pass
Anvil
Grum
Vangorda
Dy
Swim
FARO
Pelly River
PROTEROZOIC ARCH
Axbo
Pelly Lakes
105 K
ROSS RIVER
105 J
105 I
Bojo
Dwonk
N.W.T.
YUKON
PELLY PLATFORM
Welcome North
ROBERT CAMPBELL HWY.
Frances Lake
TINTINA TRENCH
KLONDIKE SCHIST
PELLY PLATFORM
105 G
105 H
CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORP.
SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY SELWYN BASIN
SCALE: 1" = 25 Miles
DATE: March, 1978
DESIGNED: W. Roberts

limits the aerial extent of chert deposition and reduces the proposed outline of the basin.

Limited mapping, to date, has not outlined any gradational facies between typical Anvil Range and Selwyn Basin lithologies. There definitely appears to be a fault contact between metamorphosed "Anvil type" units and typical slightly deformed Selywn Basin sediments. Carbonates in the Anvil section suggest a possible association with the Pelly Platform. It is the writer's opinion that the Anvil units, deposited and deformed in an area of anomalous heat flow, represent a fossil rift zone that led to the formation of the miogeoclinal basinal assemblages to the east.

Continuous sedimentation in the Selwyn miogeosyncline from early Ordovician to Mid-Devonian represents relatively stable conditions in the Northern Cordillera during this period. In the Late Devonian, this cycle was sharply interrupted by rapid differential uplifts that destroyed the basinal feature and produced thick accumulations of sediment in the form of deep-sea submarine fans and channels.

The resulting black shale, siltstone, greywacke, and chert pebble conglomerate deposits have been termed "black clastics". The northern belt of black clastics rest unconformably on basinal cherts and platform carbonates. Current directions and orientation of channel deposits suggests the central chert basin was the uplifted source area. The southern belt of black clastics, outlined on the accompanying Location Map, rests unconformably on the Pelly Platform carbonates. A source area for these sediments has not yet been recognized.

Permian to Pennsylvanian basalts and associated red and green cherts, mapped as allochthons by the G.S.C., may be autochthonous.

Structurally, the Selwyn Basin has suffered several periods of strong deformation that has altered the original depositional basin. The most intense force was a southwest-northeast compression, characterized by northwest trending thrust faults, northeast verging isoclinal folds and a strong

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penetrative foliation.

Faulting has also played an important role in the evolution of the Basin. Although direct evidence is scant, synsedimentary faulting is probably responsible for abrupt facies changes and anomalous thickening of units. Complexity between Pelly Platform, Anvil Failed Rift and Klondike Schist Terranes along the western boundary of the Selwyn Basin can best be explained by major northwest trending sutures. North to northeast trending faults have a minor effect and generally displace unit contacts within geological provinces.

All major stratabound shale hosted lead-zinc deposits found within eastern Selwyn Basin lithologies occur within third order basins along a postulated fossil hinge zone. The deposits at Howard's Pass occur in oval shaped depressions marked by a thickening of the Howard's Pass Formation which has been termed the "Active Zone". The TOM-JASON barite-pyrite-lead-zinc-silver deposits occur in the Macmillan Graben, an anomalous thickening of the Upper Devonian Canol Formation caused by synsedimentary faulting. Linear array and spatial association of the GRUM, DY, VANGORDA, and SWIM deposits with thick sections of black graphitic phyllite suggest these deposits may have formed along a fossil hinge line on the margin of a second order basin.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The 1977 program of regional mapping, prospecting, and stream sediment sampling was undertaken in the Ross - Pelly Lakes belt to assess the lead-zinc potential of a possible western hinge zone of the Selwyn Basin. This section of the report presents a new geological interpretation of lithologies and attempts to relate them to known geology in central and eastern Selwyn Basin. Three distinct geological terranes in the area of interest are discussed below:-

SELWYN BASIN:-

Thick bedded black to dark grey chert in the northern portions of map sheets 105-J 2, 3, and 4 represent the southwestern perimeter of the Selwyn Basin proper. Attitudes generally trend west to northwest

TABLE OF GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

AGE	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
TERTIARY	Tv	GREEN TO DARK GREY FINE GRAINED BASALT, DACITE AND ANDESITE, ALSO WITH ASSOCIATED PORPHYRIES
CRETACEOUS	JCr	MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE GRANODIORITE TO QUARTZ MONZONITE, OFTEN PORPHYRITIC, ALSO FOLIATED TO GNEISSOSE
TRIASSIC	Tr	TAN WEATHERING, SANDY TO SILTY SHALE, MINOR BROWN - BLACK LIMESTONE
PENNSYLVANIAN TO PERMIAN	PPv	ANVIL RANGE GROUP. UNDIFFERENTIATED VOLCANICS, CHERT AND LIMESTONE.
UPPER DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN	UDMs	EARN GROUP UNDIFFERENTIATED CHERT, SHALE, QUARTZITE CONGLOMERATE AND LIMESTONE.
	UDMss	IMPERIAL FORMATION: BROWN WEATHERING, MASSIVE BEDDED SILTSTONE TO INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE AND BLACK SHALES (TURBIDITES)
	UDMc	CANOL FORMATION: SILVERY BLUE GREY TO BLACK WEATHERING, THINLY LAMINATED TO MASSIVE BEDDED BLACK SILICEOUS SHALE WITH INTERBEDDED BLACK CHERT.
	UDMcg	MACMILLAN FORMATION: MASSIVE TO CRAGGY DARK GREY TO BLACK WEATHERING, CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE (COARSE TO FINE GRAINED) TRENDING LATERALLY TO GREYWACKE AND BLACK QUARTZITE.
		REGIONAL UNCONFORMITY
ORDOVICIAN TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN	SDL	GREY TO BUFF WEATHERING, THICK BEDDED DOLOMITE, SILTY DOLOMITE QUARTZITE AND FOSSILIFEROUS LIMESTONE
	ODcp	LIGHT GREY WEATHERING, LIGHT GREY CALCAREOUS SERICITE PHYLLITE - CONTAINS LARGE LENSES OF META ANDESITE ODv
	ODbc	BLACK WEATHERING, BLACK MASSIVE CHERT.
	ODrr	ROAD RIVER FORMATION: BLACK TO DARK GREY WEATHERING, BLACK GRAPHITIC SHALE OFTEN VERY CALCAREOUS WITH BEDS OF LIMESTONE
	ODch	BLACK, GREY, WHITE, GREEN, PURPLE, (VARICOLOURED) CHERT.
	€Op	BLACK WEATHERING, BLACK TO GREY VARIABLY CALCAREOUS. PHYLLITE - MAY CONTAIN LENSES OF METABASITE. (VANGORDA, GRUM, DY HORIZON)
UPPER CAMBRIAN	€Ow	GREY WEATHERING, LIGHT TO DARK GREY MASSIVE CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE GRADING TO WAVY BANDED LIMESTONE, OR CALCAREOUS SHALE TO PHYLLITE
MIDDLE TO UPPER CAMBRIAN	€Ov	DARK GREEN WEATHERING, MASSIVE TO FOLIATED GREEN META ANDESITE AND METABASITE
	€Oc	DARK GREEN, WHITE AND PURPLE BANDED CALCITE SILICATES
	€o	ATAN GROUP ORTHOQUARTZITE, SHALE, GREEN PHYLLITE, QUARTZ PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE, AND, GREY - BLACK PHYLLITE
	€sc	STAUROLITE GARNET BIOTITE MUSCOVITE SCHIST WITH METABASITE HORIZONS
		UNCONFORMITY
HADRYNIAN	Hlq	QUARTZITE, LIMESTONE, GRANULITE, CHERT, SHALE, AND PHYLLITE

and dip steeply to the north. Along the Proterozoic Arch to the north this Ordovician to Devonian chert sequence unconformably overlies wavy banded limestone, a Kechika Group equivalent. This chert is similar to chert in the central and northeastern portions of the basin and is indicative of a starved basin assemblage.

PELLY PLATFORM:-

The base of the platformal sequence is recognized as light brown to grey weathering interbedded greenish-grey phyllite, often calcareous, with purple, green and white banded calc-silicates. These rocks, Units $\mathcal{E}O_C$ and $\mathcal{E}O_P$, noted in the centre of map sheets 105-J 3 and 4, are considered metamorphic equivalents of the Kechika Group. The presence of these older rocks along the proposed contact of the Selwyn Basin and Pelly Platform would suggest the presence of a major thrust similar to the Pelly - Frances suture. The top of the Kechika calcareous sequence is marked by a transition zone of wavy banded limestone, Unit $\mathcal{E}O_W$. The only outcrop discovered is in the southwest corner of sheet 105-J 3.

Massive white to light grey weathering, white to grey limestone and quartzite, discovered in the east central area of map 105-J 3 has tentatively been mapped as Hadrynian. The limestone is similar to Silurian-Devonian platform carbonates 16 km to the east.

Interbedded black chert and shale, black calcareous shale and minor limestone, Unit OD_{RR}, overlies the wavy banded limestone and trends roughly east-west through the centre of the area of interest. This facies, termed the Nasina facies by the G.S.C., was likely deposited along the eastern slope of the Pelly Platform and represents the possible trace of a western hinge zone of the Selwyn Basin. This unit also underlies Silurian-Devonian platformal carbonates in the Pelly Mountains several kilometers to the southwest and therefore does not represent a transition zone between deep water cherts to the north

and massive carbonates to the southwest. However, it does represent the initial stage of the Pelly Platform.

Much of the exposure of Unit OD_{RR} is similar to the Hess Formation or slope facies of the Mackenzie Platform although turbidite facies and evidence of steep gradients are absent. Several exposures of black siliceous shale with minor chert, mapped in the northwest corner of sheet 105-G 14, can be compared to the economically important Howard's Pass Formation. Mapping of sub-units or possible second or third order depositonal basins is almost impossible in this belt due to a severe lack of outcrop.

Silurian to Devonian platy dolomite, sandy dolomite, quartzite, and fossiliferous limestone appear to conformably overlie the shale sequence. Thickness of Unit SD_L is unknown but it does appear to thin to the west where it is structurally terminated on the AXBO claims. Devonian rugose corals have been discovered in several outcrops west of Fortin Lake during earlier programs.

Beige weathering, light grey calcareous phyllite, Unit OD_{CP}, noted in the southeast corner of map J-4, appears to overlie Unit OD_{RR} and is likely a deeper water facies equivalent of the platform carbonates.

Upper Devonian to Mississippian "black clastics" unconformably overlie platform carbonates in an east-west trending belt between Fortin Lake and Weasel Lake. In the Pelly River Valley this unit is predominantly light to dark grey and pale green phyllitic shale with minor interbeds of black phyllitic shale and siltstone. Very few coarse-grained chert pebble conglomerate or greywacke channel deposits are present in this section. Lack of coarse-grained sediments in this section suggests a low energy environment of deposition or very distal facies of submarine fan development. Massive barite with pyrite interbeds, staked as the DWONK Claims, occurs near the base of this section.

Chert pebble conglomerate overlain by silvery-grey weathering, black siliceous shale and chert of the Canol Formation, noted in the northwest corner of sheet 105-G 14, is typical of the black clastic succession in the eastern Selwyn Basin. The Canol Formation is host to two potentially economic barite-lead-zinc-silver deposits along the eastern margin of the Selwyn Basin. An exposure of chert pebble conglomerate in the northwest corner of sheet 105-G 13 suggests a westward continuation of this economically interesting belt and outlines several unexplored areas that should be sampled and prospected.

Black to grey phyllitic shale, Unit UDM_S, is restricted to the core of an overturned syncline along West Fortin ridge. A single exposure of bedded barite hosted by green-gray shales was noted at the limestone contact.

Voluminous exposures of massive green basalt and associated red and green chert overlying the black clastics has been mapped by D. Tempelman-Kluit as the Anvil Allochthon. D. S. Jennings (pers. comm) has studied this contact relationship in the Anvil Range and suggests the contact is gradational and stratigraphically continuous and therefore believes the Permian - Pennsylvanian volcanics to be autochthonous. The stratigraphically continuous contact between UDM_S and PP_V in our area supports the Jennings' model.

Good exposure of fine-grained Tertiary basalt and associated porphyries are present on most mountain tops in the northwest portion of the map area. Both intrusive and flow relationships are common. The tremendous aerial extent of this unit has been a detriment to mapping.

ANVIL FAILED RIFT:-

The northwest trending, fault-bounded belt of metamorphosed volcanics and sediments in the southwest corner of the map area contains a telescoped section of Anvil type lithologies that are difficult to correlate with the basinal assemblage. These lithologies probably represent a failed rift related to original continental separation and formation of the miogeosyncline to the east.

The oldest unit recognized in the Anvil terrane, Unit $\mathcal{C}_{SC}$, consists of light brown weathering, garnet, andalusite-quartz-muscovite-biotite schist. This schist noted adjacent to the Orchay Batholith on sheet 105-K1, is equivalent to schist mapped as Mount Mye Group in the Anvil Range. Unit $\mathcal{C}O_C$, dark green, purple and white banded calc-silicates overlie and intertongue with the schist in the Ross River Valley. Bedding has been destroyed by several periods of deformation.

Vangorda Group, Unit $\mathcal{C}O_P$, overlies the calc-silicates and is predominantly black siliceous graphite-sericite-phyllite. Quartz laminae vary from less than one millimeter to over one centimeter in thickness. The thickest exposure of this unit lies within Yukon Revenue's claim block on map sheet 105-G 13. This lower horizon of the Vangorda Group is host for the GRUM, DY and VANGORDA stratiform lead-zinc deposits in the Anvil Range.

The top portion of the Vangorda Group consists of a thick accumulation of light grey to beige weathering, light greenish-grey calcareous phyllite. Bands of green to rusty brown weathering, dark to light green, massive to foliated metabasite, Unit $\mathcal{C}O_V$, occur throughout the Vangorda Group but are more prominent in the upper calcareous section. Dave Jennings, (pers. comm) believes the Vangorda Group is a Kechika equivalent thus implying the black non-calcareous phyllite is not a Road River equivalent. It is the writer's opinion that the calcareous phyllite can be compared to the Silurian-Devonian

Pelly Platform calcareous shale slope facies and hence the lower section of the Vangorda Group might be equivalent to the Road River. Lack of conodonts and larger fossils in the calcareous phyllite support Jennings' proposal. Several outcrops of platform limestone at the calcareous-non-calcareous phyllite contact just west of Stink Lake favour the writer's interpretation. Fossil evidence would be required to determine true relationships of this unit.

A creek exposure of siliceous black phyllitic shale in the northeast corner of sheet 105-F 16 has been interpreted to be Canol Formation due to the stratigraphic position between calcareous phyllite and Permian - Pennsylvanian basalts.

Two flight lines of the Input Mark VI system flown across the Anvil Terrane rudely outline three major conductive horizons. The two northern conductors are likely caused by graphitic horizons in the Vangorda Group. The southern conductive zone, adjacent to the Permian - Pennsylvanian basalts, is interpreted as Canol Formation.

Anvil Failed Rift assemblages are structurally terminated along the Pelly River valley by a sutured block of chlorite-biotite schist, graphitic phyllite and quartzite that are assumed to be equivalent to the Klondike Schist in the Dawson area.

Potential stratiform lead-zinc mineralization was not found during the 1977 season. Massive pyrite mineralization within barite on the DWONK claims and 2-10 percent disseminated pyrite in the black graphitic phyllite on Yukon Revenue's ground were the only indications of stratiform sulphides in the map area.

REGIONAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

An Input Mark VI airborne electromagnetic system was flown over 160 square kilometers in the big bend area of the Ross River. This survey, conducted by Questor Surveys Limited, was flown to outline electromagnetic and magnetic

anomalies in an area largely covered by overburden. The survey totalling 378 line kilometers, was performed with a Shorts Skyvan C-FQSL on June 8th and 9th, 1977. The outline of the survey area may be noted on the accompanying Regional Geochemical Maps. The following paragraphs taken from the report "Airborne Electromagnetic Survey, Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited, Ross River Area, Yukon Territory, November, 1977" by R. J. deCarle, Chief Geophysicist, Questor Surveys Ltd. summarize the survey technique.

"MAP COMPILATION:-

The base maps are uncontrolled mosaics constructed from National Air Photo Library 1" = 1 mile photographs. The mosaics were reproduced at a scale of 1:20,000 on stable transparent film from which white prints can be made.

Flight path recovery was accomplished by comparison of the prints of the 35mm film with the mosaic in order to locate the fiducial points. These points are approximately 4500 feet apart.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

Terrain clearance was maintained as close to 400 feet as possible, with the E. M. Bird at approximately 150 feet above the ground. A normal S-pattern flight path using approximately one mile turns was used. The equipment operator logged the flight details and monitored the instruments.

A line spacing of 400 meters was used.

EQUIPMENT

The aircraft are equipped with Mark VI INPUT (R) airborne E. M. systems and Geometrics G 803 proton precession magnetometers. Radar altimeters are used for vertical control. The outputs of these instruments together with fiducial timing marks are recorded by means of galvanometer type recorders using light sensitive paper. Thirty-five millimeter continuous strip cameras are used to record the actual flight path.

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(I) BARRINGER/QUESTOR MARK VI INPUT (R) SYSTEM

The Induced Pulse Transient (INPUT) system is particularly well suited to the problems of overburden penetration. Currents are induced into the ground by means of a pulsed primary electromagnetic field which is generated in a transmitting loop around the aircraft. By using half sine wave current pulses and a loop of large turns-area, the high output power needed for deep penetration is achieved.

The induced current in a conductor produces a secondary electromagnetic field which is detected and measured after the termination of each primary pulse. Detection is accomplished by means of a receiving coil towed behind the aircraft on four hundred feet of cable, and the received signal is processed and recorded by equipment in the aircraft. Since the measurements are in the time domain rather than the frequency domain common to continuous wave systems, interference effects of the primary transmitted field are eliminated. The secondary field is in the form of a decaying voltage transient originating in time at the termination of the transmitted pulse. The amplitude of the transient is, of course, proportional to the amount of current induced into the conductor and, in turn, this current is proportional to the dimensions, the conductivity and the depth beneath the aircraft.

The rate of decay of the transient is inversely proportional to conductivity. By sampling the decay curve at six different time intervals, and recording the amplitude of each sample, an estimate of the relative conductivity can be obtained. By this means, it is possible to discriminate between the effects due to conductive near-surface materials such as swamps and lake bottom silts, and those due to genuine bedrock sources. The transients due to strong conductors such as sulphides exhibit long decay curves and are therefore commonly recorded on all six channels. Sheet-like surface materials, on the other hand, have short decay curves and will normally only show a response in the first two or three channels.

The samples, or gates, are positioned at 260, 480, 755, 1100, 1575 and 2100 micro-seconds after the cessation of the pulse. The widths of the gates

are 225, 225, 320, 410, 500 and 540 micro-seconds respectively.

For homogeneous conditions, the transient decay will be exponential and the time constant of decay is equal to the time difference at two successive sampling points divided by the log ratio of the amplitudes at these points.

(II) GEOMETRICS G-803 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER

The magnetometers which measure the total magnetic field have a sensitivity of 1 gamma and a range from 20,000 gammas to 100,000 gammas.

Because of the high intensity field produced by the INPUT transmitter, the magnetometer results are recorded on a time-sharing basis. The magnetometer head is energized while the transmitter is on, but the read-out is obtained during a short period when the transmitter is off. Using this technique, the head is energized for 1.15 seconds and then the transmitter is switched off for 0.15 seconds while the precession frequencey is being recorded and converted to gammas. Thus the magnetic reading is taken every 1.3 seconds.

DATA PRESENTATION

The symbols used to designate the anomalies are shown in the legend on each map sheet, and the anomalies on each line are lettered in alphabetical order in the direction of flight. Their locations are plotted with reference to the fiducial numbers on the analog record.

A sample record is included to indicate the method used for correcting the position of the E. M. Bird and to identify the parameters that are recorded.

All the anomaly locations, magnetic correlations, conductivity-thickness values and the amplitudes of channel number 2 are listed on the data sheets accompanying the final maps."

As a result of the INPUT survey, numerous conductors were located. Conductor axes have been drawn through most anomalies resulting in a multitude of east-west trending conductors throughout the survey area. This tremendous electromagnetic response is probably due to a gentle south dipping internally folded sequence of Ordovician to Devonian interbedded black graphitic chert and shale. Several major conductors are coincident with outcrops of chert and shale mapped along the bank of the Pelly River. Conductivity of anomalies is often not an indication of sulphide content since sheared graphite in faults and fold noses is generally a better conductor than massive sulphides.

Several large sub-rounded magnetic features present in the survey area probably outline Tertiary basalts and associated porphyries. Several hand specimens were slightly magnetic. The long east-west trending linear magnetic anomaly along the northern boundary possibly reflects an underlying dyke associated with the Orchay Batholith or metabasite horizon in the calc-silicates.

Two small magnetic features coincident with conductor axes were covered by the AXBO and BOJO claims. Questor did not recommend any exploration targets on the basis of this survey.

REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

The 1977 sampling program did not successfully locate any geochemical response associated with stratiform lead-zinc mineralization in this largely overburden covered map area. Emphasis was placed in areas underlain by the three potential hosts, Nasina Slope Facies, Canol Foramtion and Vangorda Group. Important areas without drainages were assessed by widely spaced soil sample lines. The proposed sampling program for initial coverage was not completed.

All samples were packaged in Kraft sample bags and forwarded to the Acme Analytical Laboratory in Ross River. The samples were then dried, sieved to -80 mesh, weighed to half a gram, digested in percholoric acid and

analysed by atomic absorption for copper, lead and zinc. Sample pulps re-run for barium were digested in EDTA and analysed by atomic absorption.

Sample results have been plotted on the accompanying 1:50,000 scale topographic maps. Sample numbers are plotted at various sites along the samplers traverse. Thresholds were not calculated for various rock units due to the very low background. All values over 50 ppm lead with zinc response were considered anomalous and worthy of follow-up.

Geochemical response on the various 1:50,000 map sheets is discussed below:-

105-F 16

No geochemical response was obtained. Further sampling is required along the projected trend of the Canol Formation in the northwest corner of the map sheet. Several streams along the north side of the Pelly River should be sampled since this area is on-strike with a major conductive zone outlined on sheet 105-G 13.

105-G 13

Little geochemical response was obtained from stream sediments and soils. High background copper values occur in streams draining Permian to Pennsylvanian basalts. Streams in the northwest corner of this sheet were sampled in 1976. Further sampling should be done in the block 360 to 368 E and 6870 to 6875 N to evaluate possible underlying Canol Formation.

105-G 14

High lead stream sediment values near 377 E, 6874 N were followed-up with a contour soil line and prospecting. Several soils in the area of interest were only slightly anomalous in lead. Prospecting failed to locate any sulphide mineralization. Lead geochemical response probably reflects remobilized galena at the margin of a Tertiary plug 500 meters to the north.

Sampling of tributaries draining the area underlain by Canol Formation west of the DWONK claims should be completed during the 1978 seasor

Streams draining the area of interest on Yukon Revenue's claim block lack significant copper, lead and zinc response. All drill holes intersected calcareous and non-calcareous phyllite of the Vangorda Group. Disseminated pyrite and traces of sphalerite were noted in siliceous black graphitic horizons in several drill holes. Subtle soil anomalies drilled probably represent surface expression of a high metal background in the graphitic horizons.

A large float boulder of massive fine-grained galena and sphalerite in a quartz gangue was found by A. Carlos in a major creek at UTM co-ordinate 385 E, 6852 N. Silt samples taken along this creek did not indicate the presence of mineralization. Carlos is presently attempting to find the source of the float.

105-G 15

Little geochemical response is apparent. Four soil lines were established across the black clastic succession on West Fortin Ridge to assess high zinc values in silts from previous programs. Line 2 contains several intervals of high background zinc; lead results are anomalously low.

Several silt samples taken along streams in the northwest corner of the map sheet were destroyed in the Acme Laboratory explosion. These streams should be resampled during the 1978 program.

105-J 3, J 4

No anomalous geochemical response obtained. Much of the area was sampled during the 1976 program.

105-J 5

The three metal anomalous sample at UTM co-ordinate 353.5 E, 6910 N was followed-up with prospecting and soil sampling. No mineralization

was found. Several soil samples had high background zinc values. One more day of prospecting should be done between the anomalous value and soil sample line.

PROPERTIES ASSESSED

PIG - KATE GROUP

The PIG - KATE Group covers a thick accumulation of interbedded black to grey chert with minor shale that unconformably overlies calc-silicates near the margin of the Pelly Platform.

The base of the section consists of a thick succession of white to pale green weathering, pale green to dark green, purple, white and brown quartz-diopside actinolite-biotite skarn with interbeds of dark grey to black phyllite and minor lenses of marble and amphibolite. Foliation of the calc-silicates trends 110 degrees and dips 60 degrees to the south and is subparallel to limbs of northeast verging parasitic isoclinal folds.

The calc-silicates noted on the PIG - KATE, correlative to calc-silicates in the McEvoy Arch, Ross River Valley and Anvil Range, are thought to be metamorphosed equivalents of the Cambro-Ordovician Kechika Group.

Mineralization in this Unit consists of discontinuous bands, irregular patches, small blebs, fracture fillings, and disseminations of varying amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Mineralized areas are generally easily found as they contain well developed limonitic coatings on weathered surfaces. Malachite and azurite are common in weathered copper-rich zones.

This polymetallic mineralization in the calc-silicates yields excellent coincident multi-element soil geochemical anomalies. Several showings and geochemical anomalies were prospected but detailed assessment of the showings was not undertaken due to their low economic potential.

A thin band of black to silvery-grey weathering, black siliceous shale directly overlies the calc-silicates just south of the KATE baseline. Monograptus found in bedding planes indicates an Ordovician to Devonian age. Bedding, outlined by fine light grey bands on weathered surfaces, generally trends at 120 degrees and dips steeply to the south. This unit is thought to be correlative to the Howard's Pass Formation, host for the stratiform lead-zinc deposit at Howard's Pass. No mineralization was noted in Unit 2.

Unit 3, consisting of light grey to black weathering, black thick bedded chert, overlies the shale horizon but also contains several black shale and grey chert beds. The chert is predominantly black and contains minor black shale partings that often contain graptolites. All fractures and shear zones contain varying amounts of graphite. This Unit may represent the transition zone between deposition of shallow water black shales and deep water varicoloured cherts. Units 2 and 3 are the potentially interesting hosts for possible stratiform lead-zinc mineralization.

Unit 4, the Road River Formation, consists of a thick sequence of thick to thin bedded, dark to varicoloured weathering, black, light grey, white, green, and red chert.

This starved basin assemblage of varicoloured chert with little to no interbedded shale was deposited in a deep marine environment east of the Pelly Platform.

The Road River chert shows evidence of a strong northeast compressive force. Most exposures contain northeast verging tight isoclinal folds. The axes of most folds trends from 290 to 330 degrees. Amplitudes vary from 50 feet to over 500 feet (15m to over 152m).

Structurally, the PIG - KATE has suffered from one or more periods of strong southwest-northeast compression characterized by a large northeast verging southeast plunging overturned fold. The core of this fold consists of calc-silicates and the southeast plunge is responsible for the absence of this unit on the PIG Group. Parasitic folds with "S" symmetry occur in

Road River chert along the northern limb.

Geological mapping and prospecting failed to locate potentially economic stratiform mineralization or any evidence of third order basins on the two claim groups.

Grid soil sampling on the PIG - KATE claim groups outlined several potentially interesting elongate lead geochemical anomalies within interbedded grey to black chert and shale.

All anomalous copper values occur within Unit 1, the calc-silicates. Anomalies reflect minor chalcopyrite mineralization in fractures, veins and small pods in isolated zones of sulphide deposition. Coincident copper, lead, and zinc anomalies on Lines 204 to 220 West are due to pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite and minor galena-sphalerite mineralization as fracture fillings, disseminations and small irregular skarns within a calcareous zone of the calc-silicates. This showing, termed the "Nipple Showing" by previous workers, received little attention during the 1977 program. The two coincident 3 metal anomalies on Line 32 West were not prospected since they are likely reflecting similar mineralization.

Zinc response was disappointingly low. The most prominent anomaly located between Lines 144 W and 196 W, appears to reflect a high zinc background in underlying massive bedded, black graphitic chert. This low magnitude elongate feature is not associated with any significant lead response and thus is not considered to be of any economic significance.

Excellent lead response was obtained in soils near the boundary of the two claim groups. Several of the prominent anomalies were designated block letters to simplify discussion on location and orientation. The linear alignment of anomalies A, B, C, and D, parallels the attitude of the underlying interbedded black chert, black shale and minor light grey chert and shale. It was hoped that these four anomalies represented the surface trace of stratiform lead mineralization and the area was prospected in detail. Quartz vein float containing minor arsenopyrite and galena was the only mineralization discovered in the area.

... 22

Anomaly E, a one sample high, is underlain by a thick bedded green to grey chert with minor black shale partings. Prospecting failed to locate any sulphide mineralization.

Although the peaks of anomalies F and G do seem to align, the irregular and discontinuous nature of the two anomalies would suggest the lack of any associated major stratabound lead mineralization. Both areas were prospected; no mineralization was found.

Since surface prospecting failed to locate the source of the anomalous lead geochemistry, pits and trenches were hand dug within and upslope from anomalies A to F. Chip samples were taken from bedrock, when reached, as well as from all float in the pits. Pit locations and sampling results may be noted on the "Geochemical Values Map - Rock Chips" in the pocket accompanying this report.

Metal content of the rock units sampled is generally very low. Surprisingly, high lead values, obtained in sample numbers 390, 424, 448, and 487, occur in light grey chert and shale. Sample number 402, silicified grey shale and chert with minor arsenopyrite, contained 2750 ppm lead. Veins and fracture fillings of quartz with minor arsenopyrite and traces of galena are likely the source of lead anomalies A to D. To date, both prospecting and rock geochemistry have failed to locate a black shale hosted mineralized source for the lead anomalies.

A multitude of excellent conductors were outlined by the HEM survey and may be noted on the accompanying "HEM Survey" maps at scales of 1 inch equals 200 feet and 1 inch equals 400 feet.

The close spacing of multiple conductors, outlined on the 400 scale map, likely represents a folded or stratigraphic repetition of the graphitic black chert horizon in Unit 3. Any electromagnetic response of shale hosted sulphides would probably be masked by the excellent conductivity of the graphitic chert. Since the black shale and chert horizons are interbedded over narrow widths, it would almost be impossible to determine if the source

of the conductor was in the shale or in the chert.

Hand trenching in the area of conductor number 1, lying upslope from lead anomalies A and B, failed to locate the source of the conductivity.

The magnetometer survey was undertaken to aid geological mapping in the areas of good lead geochemical response. Potential stratiform lead-zinc mineralization being sought after, is not expected to have a magnetic response.

Contoured magnetic values outline two elongate magnetic anomalies that are coincident with lead anomalies A-B and F-G. Two features are interpreted to be underlying intrusive rocks possibly related to the diorite dykes.

The electromagnetic survey successfully outlined several multiple conductors that are largely due to graphite coatings on sheared surfaces within the black graphitic chert horizon. The two magnetic features, coincident with the two major lead geochemical anomalies, appear to outline intrusives at depth. These intrusive bodies are likely the source for quartz-arsenopyrite mineralization found on the surface.

No further work was recommended, the KATE Group was returned to Welcome North Mines Ltd. and the PIG Group will be allowed to lapse.

AXBO GROUP

The AXBO claims were staked on what appeared to be an isolated magnetic feature coincident with a major conductive zone. Re-interpretation of magnetic profiles suggest this magnetic feature reflects the shallow plunging Orchay Batholith exposed to the northwest of the claim group. Interbedded black graphitic chert and shale along the Ross River are responsible for the excellent E. M. response. No mineralization was found in semi-continuous outcrop across the conductive zone.

We feel the geophysical response has been explained by the contact

relationships between the Nasina Slope Facies and the Orchay Batholith. No potential stratiform mineralization was found or indicated on the claim group. The AXBO Group will be allowed to lapse.

BOJO GROUP

The BOJO Group covers three coincident airborne electromagnetic-magnetic responses. Limited mapping and geophysical interpretation would suggest the western geophysical target reflects a Tertiary volcanic flow overlying a conductive unit such as black graphitic shale, chert or phyllite. No follow-up work is planned on the western half of the claim group and it will be allowed to lapse in 1978.

The priority target, located 610 meters or 2,000 feet west of Bojo Lake, is a large 30 gamma elongate magnetic feature coincident with a strong conductor. The proposed grid will be completed in early April followed by ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys to detail the target.

The proposed target is massive stratiform pyrite-lead-zinc with minor pyrrhotite mineralization in black graphitic phyllite. Regional mapping, completed after the claims were staked, would suggest the property is underlain by black chert and phyllitic shale of the Slope Facies. The phyllite unit probably occurs south of the claim group. Further prospecting and mapping should be done on the eastern half of the claim group to fully evaluate this geophysical target.

DWONK GROUP

The DWONK Group was staked to cover two outcrops of massive barite along the north bank of the Pelly River near Slate Rapids. The western exposure, roughly 9 meters (30 feet) in thickness, occurs in thick bedded black siliceous shale or Canol Formation. Minor disseminated pyrite occurs in both the barite and shale. Barite and enclosing shale is not anomalous in copper, lead or zinc at this location.

The east showing, located approximately 2,000 meters or 7,000 feet upstream, consists of a 6 meters (20 foot) thick bed of light grey massive barite within interbedded grey and green phyllitic shale. The barite horizon strikes 095 degrees and dips 30 degrees to the south. A bed of massive pyrite up to 25 centimeters(10 inches) thick, occurring in the central portion of the barite, was not anomalous in copper, lead or zinc. Chip samples taken across the barite were slightly anomalous in zinc. Pale green shale directly overlying the barite contained hydrozincite on fracture and foliation surfaces. Rock geochem of this shale yielded 26 ppm copper, 150 ppm lead, and 3100 ppm zinc.

Several blocks of barite-pyrite float were discovered a few hundred feet upstream from the east showing. This mineralization is identical to the distal facies of the Driftpile Creek stratiform barite-pyrite-lead-zinc deposit. The following table summarizes the rock geochem results of samples sent to Bondar-Clegg:-

Element	DWONK Distal Facies?	DRIFTPILE CREEK Distal Facies
SiO_2 %	31.0	15.5
Fe %	7.4	21.0
Na_2O %	0.8	0.05
Ba %	15.9	1.18
Sr ppm	1100	2200
Cu ppm	18	11
Pb ppm	230	3000
Zn ppm	10,000	>20,000
Ag ppm	2.0	2.6
Cd ppm	11	260

... 26

Sulphide mineralization is not common in Upper Devonian barite deposits in the Northern Cordillera. To date, DWONK type mineralization has only been discovered in zones peripheral to massive pyrite-lead-zinc mineralization.

Several widely spaced north-south soil lines were established to outline near surface exposures of barite hosted mineralization. The area of interest is largely covered with overburden and has poor soil development. Lack of geochemical response might be due to overburden cover and accompanying swampy ground rather than lack of mineralization.

The DWONK Group has excellent potential for barite hosted lead-zinc mineralization. Total sulphide as well as lead and zinc trace element contents increase eastward. Discovery of potential economic mineralization would therefore be more favourable in the eastern portion of the claim group.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Macmillan Project 1977 field work concentrated on the possible western hinge zone of the Selwyn Basin. The Selwyn Basin, Pelly Platform, and Anvil Failed Rift geological terranes were identified and all potential host units for stratiform lead-zinc mineralization were mapped and sampled on a preliminary basis.

The reconnaissance geochemical program has not outlined any potentially economic mineralization to date. Several important areas that have not been sampled and are underlain by potential host units, should be included in the 1978 program. The priority target for further exploration is the east-west trending belt of black clastics hosting the DWONK mineralization.

Lead-zinc geochemical response on the PIG - KATE claims was evaluated by detailed mapping, prospecting and ground geophysical surveys. No economic lead-zinc mineralization was found or indicated. The KATE Group was returned to Welcome North Mines Ltd. The PIG claims will be allowed to lapse.

The "INPUT System" outlined many excellent conductors in the Ross River valley. The AXBO and BOJO claims were staked to cover coincident magnetic features associated with major conductive zones. Re-interpretation of the airborne electromagnetic and magnetic response on the AXBO claims suggests the geophysical anomalies reflect the Nasina Slope Facies overlying a shallow sloping nose of the Orchay Batholith. The AXBO claims will be allowed to lapse.

The coincident mag-E.M. feature, west of Bojo Lake, is similar to an expected response from pyrrhotite-rich sulphides in a graphitic host unit. Further mapping and prospecting is required to define the host unit.

Regional mapping led to the discovery of barite-hosted massive sulphides in Upper Devonian "black clastics" near Slate Rapids on the Pelly River. The DWONK Group was staked to cover possible on-strike associated lead-zinc mineralization. The geologic setting is hopefully similar to the Driftpile Creek deposit in northern British Columbia where a barite-pyrite facies is distal to the central lead-zinc-silver mineralization.

In view of the heavy expenditures anticipated on other projects and the possible breakthrough in discriminating graphitic and sulphide conductors, we feel it is well justified to hold back on the regional program next season and use the total Macmillan budget to develop drill targets on the BOJO and DWONK claims.

PROPOSED 1978 PROGRAM

The proposed 1978 field program will consist of limited programs on the BOJO and DWONK claim groups. Roughly 13 miles of ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys will be conducted on a hand cut grid on the BOJO claims during early April to accurately locate the coincident airborne feature. Limited soil sampling and mapping will be done later in the season.

A late March-early April program, involving 10 miles of line cutting, electromagnetic and magnetic surveys, is also planned on the DWONK Group.

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If money and crew is available, several short lines of gravity will be run over the barite horizon and electromagnetic anomalies, although both properties may be better served by application of spectral I. P. techniques which will be field-tested in the Faro area in 1978. It is hoped that this method will allow discrimination of graphitic and sulphide conductors and will be available as an operational field unit by 1979.

The reconnaissance geochemical program will be continued late in the season if time and money is available.

Respectfully submitted,

WAYNE J. ROBERTS
CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

April 11, 1978.

CANADA

105 F/16 — EDITION 1 — 105 F/16

1:50,000

Joins 105 K/1 | Joins 105 F/9 | Joins 105 F/15 | Joins 105 G/13

318000m. E. 632000m. E. — 342000m. E. 656000m. E. — 633000m. E. 316000m. E. — 657000m. E. 341000m. E.

6878000m. N. 6875000m. N. — 6877000m. N. — 6852000m. N. 6850000m. N. — 6851000m. N.

132°30' 62°00' — 132°00' 62°00' — 61°45' 132°30' — 132°00' 61°45'

120 25' 30' 35' 40' 45' 50' 55' 05' 10' 15' 20'

PROVISIONAL MAP
105 G/13

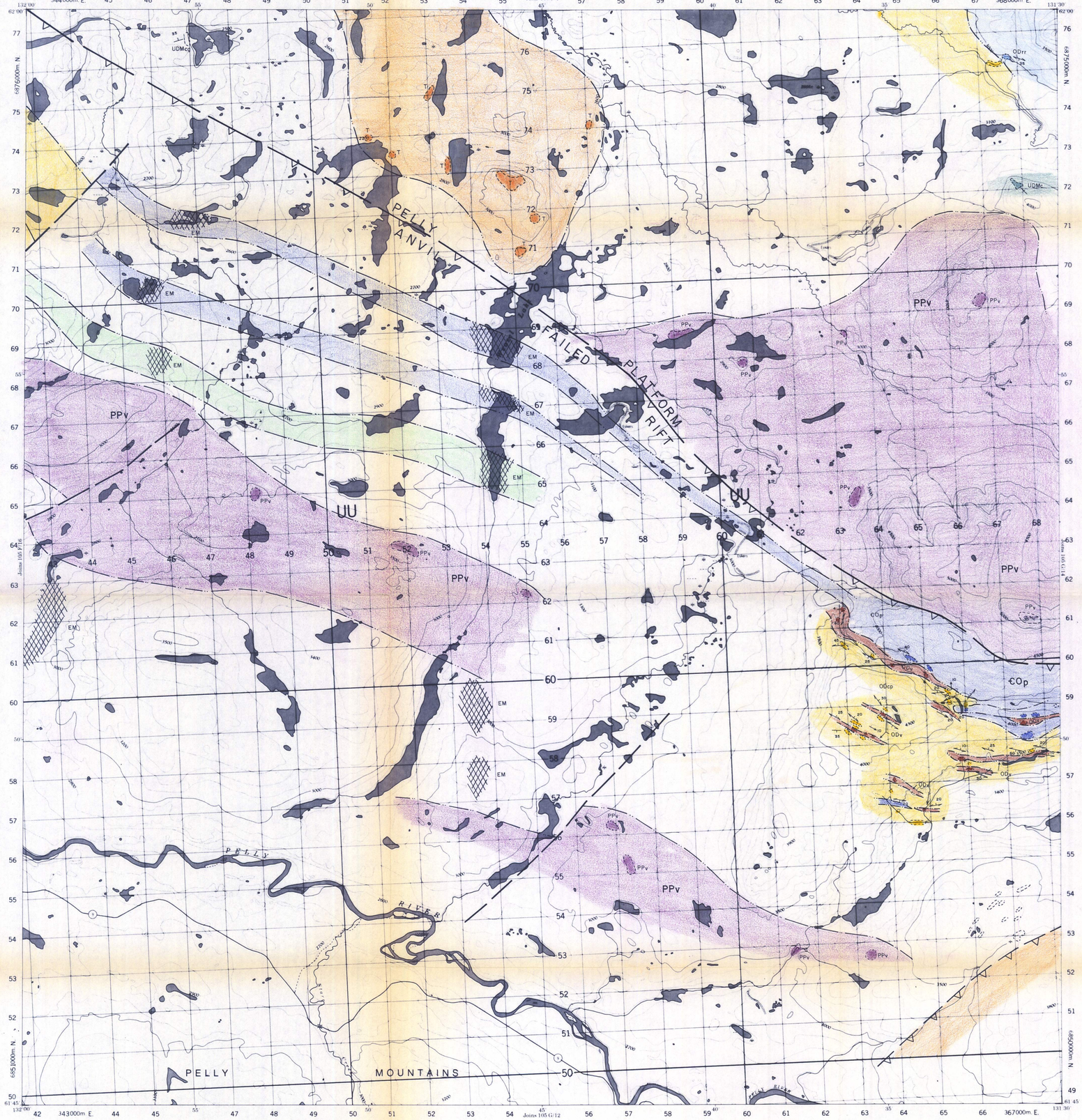
CANADA

1:50,000

EDITION 1

CARTE PROVISOIRE
105 G/13

Refer to this map as: 105 G/13 EDITION 1 MCE SERIES A 722



WEASEL LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles
Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres
Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Yards

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Equidistance in feet above Mean sea level
North American Datum - 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

EQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS
Équidistance en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS
Feet / Pieds
Metres / Mètres

Use diagram only to obtain numerical values.
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1971
FOR CENTRE OF MAP
Annual change decreasing 6.3'

ONE THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 9

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION	100 000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION
9 V	UU

EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES
THE FOLLOWING ARE REFERENCE & SAMPLE ONLY AND DOES NOT REFER TO A POINT ON THIS MAP

REFERENCE POINT	CHURCH as above
EASTING. Read number on grid line immediately to left of point	97
Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point	5
	975
NORTHING. Read number on grid line immediately below point	98
Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point	4
	984

EXAMPLE MILITARY GRID REFERENCE 9759984
Nearest similar grid reference (100 000 metres) about 6.5 miles

105 G/13
EDITION 1

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inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5 centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will shrink or stretch with the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MACMILLAN PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

REVISED:
GEOLOGY BY: W. ROBERTS & D. KILBY

NTS: 105-F-16, G-13, 14, 15 J-2, 3, 4
DRAWN BY: C. L. CORY K-1
DATE: FEBRUARY 1978

105 G/14 1:50,000 CANADA EDITION 1 105 G/14

Refer to this map as: 105 G/14 EDITION 1 MCR SERIES A 722

370000m. E. 394000m. E.

68 75000m. N 68 74000m. N

Joins 105 G/13 Joins 105 J/3 Joins 105 G/11 Joins 105 G/15

PELLY PLATFORM

ANVIL FAILED RIFT

MACMILLAN FOLD BELT

PELLY RIVER

Chlorite Schist

Simpson Allochthon

Quartz Monzonite

Perm.-Penn Volcs.

Mississ. Bo + Py ± Grey Ser. Phyllite

Interbed Blk Sh + Blk Ch.

Grey Sericite Phyllite

Blk. Graphitic and Shale

Green Volc.

Recess

Mississ. Bo + Py ± Grey Ser. Phyllite

Grey Ser. Phyllite

Blk. Graphitic and Shale

Interbed Blk Sh + Blk Ch.

Green Volc.

Perm.-Penn Volcs.

Chlorite Schist

Simpson Allochthon

Quartz Monzonite

Recess

369000m. E. 393000m. E.

685000m. N 684000m. N

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS

Metres / Feet

Use diagram only to obtain numerical values.
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION FOR CENTRE OF MAP
Annual change decreasing 4.2'

ONE THOUSAND METRE UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID ZONE 9

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION | 100 000 m SQUARE IDENTIFICATION

9V | UU

EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST TEN METRES

THE FOLLOWING GRID REFERENCE EXAMPLE WAS OBTAINED WHILE FOLLOWING THIS MAP

REFERENCE POINT ... (as above)

EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point. Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point.

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point. Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point.

EXAMPLE MILITARY GRID REFERENCE 975964

Nearest similar grid reference (100 000 metres) about 6 miles

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Digitising of the compilation and the scribing were carried out on the Automated Cartographic System.

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Roads: Routes:

loose or stabilized surface, all-weather ... gravier aggloméré, toute saison ... 2 lanes or more / 2 voies ou plus ... less than 2 lanes / moins de 2 voies

loose surface, dry weather and unclassified streets ... de gravier, temps sec et rues hors classe

cart track ... de terre

trail or portage ... sentier ou portage

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Yards

inches 0 1 2 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

This Provisional Map is equivalent to a standard map in accuracy of content

Some names on this map are not yet official.
Corrections or additions are invited by the Surveys and Mapping Branch.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

Cette carte provisoire équivaut une carte régulière au point de vue précision de l'information

Certains noms inscrits sur cette carte ne sont pas encore officiels. La Direction des levés et de la cartographie saurait gré au public de lui signaler corrections et additions.

EQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

Dressé en 1978 par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, à partir des photographies aériennes prises en 1967. Levés sur le terrain en 1967. Imprimée en 1978.

La traduction en numérique de la compilation et du tracage a été réalisée par le système de cartographie automatique

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105 G/14 EDITION 1

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MACMILLAN PROJECT
REGION AL GEOLOGY MAP

REVISED:
GEOLOGY BY: W. ROBERTS & D. KILBY

NTS: 105-F-16, G-13,14,15 J-2,3,4
DRAWN BY: C. L. CORY K-1
DATE: FEBRUARY 1978

CANADA

EDITION 1

105 G/15

1:50,000

Joins 105 J/2

Joins 105 G/10

Joins 105 G/16

Refer to this map as: 105 G/15 EDITION 1 MCE SERIES A 722

FORTIN CREEK

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS

Feet / Metres

Grid North / Magnetic North

1.33° 23 Mins — 34.20° 610 Mins

One diagram only to obtain numerical values

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1972

FOR CENTRE OF MAP

Annual change decreasing 4'

ONE THOUSAND METRE

UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID

ZONE 9

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION: 9 V

100,000 M SQUARE IDENTIFICATION: (NUMBER)

EXAMPLE (IN METRES)

TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES

THE FOLLOWING ARE REFERENCES (EXAMPLE ONLY) AND DO NOT REFER TO A POINT IN THIS MAP

REFERENCE POINT — HEIGHT — as above

EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point; 3 imagine tenths of a square from this line eastward to point: 97 3/10

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point; 3 imagine tenths of a square from this line northward to point: 98 3/10

EXAMPLE MILITARY GRID REFERENCE 979984

Nearest whole grid reference (100,000 metres square) to main ...

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Digitising of the compilation and the scribing were carried out on the Automated Cartographic System.

Copies may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, or your nearest map dealer.

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Roads: Routes

loose or stabilized surface: all weather — gravier: agglomérat, toute saison — 1 lane or more / voie ou plus; less than 2 lanes / moins de 2 voies

loose surface: dry weather and unclassified streets — de gravier: temps sec et rues non classées

cart track — de terre

trail or portage — sentier ou portage

This Provisional Map is equivalent to a standard map in accuracy of content.

Some names on this map are not yet official. Corrections or additions are invited by the Surveys and Mapping Branch.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level

North American Datum 1927

Transverse Mercator Projection

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ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS

Élévations en pieds au dessus du niveau moyen de la mer

Système de référence géodésique nord américain 1927

Projection transverse de Mercator

Publié en 1970 par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, d'après des photographies aériennes prises en 1967. Levés sur le terrain en 1967. Imprimé en 1973.

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105 G/15

EDITION 1

inches 0 1 2

centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same ratio as the original map and can be used as a reference for the original size.

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MACMILLAN PROJECT

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

REVISED:

GEOLOGY BY: W. ROBERTS & D. KILBY

NTS: 105-F-16, G-13,14,15 J-2,3,4

DRAWN BY: C. L. CORY K-1

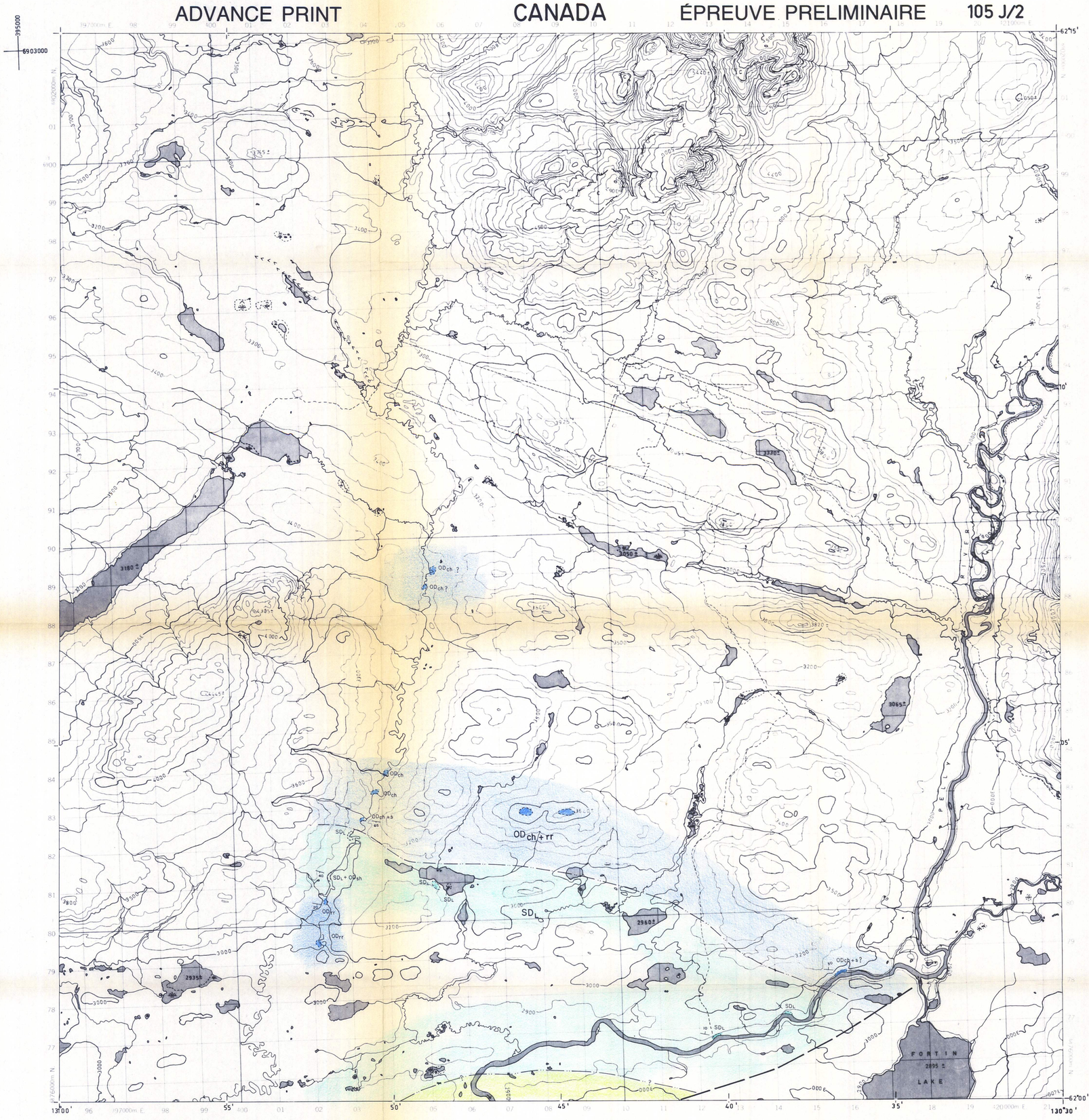
DATE: FEBRUARY 1978

ADVANCE PRINT

CANADA

ÉPREUVE PRELIMINAIRE

105 J/2



PRODUCED BY SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, OTTAWA, 1971, FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1968.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1:50,000 ÉCHELLE

1.25 inches to 1 mile approximately

ÉTABLIE PAR LA DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, OTTAWA, EN 1971, D'APRÈS DES PHOTOGRAPHIES PRISES EN 1968.

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS

inches / centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same ratio as the original and can be used as a reference for the original size.

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TABLE OF GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

AGE	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
TERTIARY	Tv	GREEN TO DARK GREY FINE GRAINED BASALT, DACITE AND ANDESITE, ALSO WITH ASSOCIATED PORPHYRIES.
CRETACEOUS	JCr	MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE GRANODIORITE TO QUARTZ MONZONITE, OFTEN PORPHYRITIC, ALSO FOLIATED TO GNEISSOSE.
TRIASSIC	Tr	TAN WEATHERING, SANDY TO SILTY SHALE, MINOR BROWN - BLACK LIMESTONE.
PENNSYLVANIAN TO PERMIAN	PPv	ANVIL RANGE GROUP: UNDIFFERENTIATED VOLCANICS, CHERT AND LIMESTONE.
UPPER DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN	UDMs	EARN GROUP: UNDIFFERENTIATED CHERT, SHALE, QUARTZITE CONGLOMERATE AND LIMESTONE.
	UDMss	IMPERIAL FORMATION: BROWN WEATHERING, MASSIVE BEDDED SILTSTONE TO INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE AND BLACK SHALES (TURBIDITES).
	UDMc	CANOL FORMATION: SILVERY BLUE GREY TO BLACK WEATHERING, THINLY LAMINATED TO MASSIVE BEDDED BLACK SILICEOUS SHALE WITH INTERBEDDED BLACK CHERT.
	UDMcg	MACMILLAN FORMATION: MASSIVE TO CRAGGY DARK GREY TO BLACK WEATHERING, CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE (COARSE TO FINE GRAINED) TRENDING LATERALLY TO GREYWACKE AND BLACK QUARTZITE.
REGIONAL UNCONFORMITY		
ORDOVICIAN TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN	SDL	GREY TO BUFF WEATHERING, THICK BEDDED DOLOMITE, SILTY DOLOMITE QUARTZITE AND FOSSILIFEROUS LIMESTONE.
	ODcp	LIGHT GREY WEATHERING, LIGHT GREY CALCAREOUS SERICITE PHYLLITE - CONTAINS LARGE LENSES OF META ANDESITE ODv
	ODbc	BLACK WEATHERING, BLACK MASSIVE CHERT.
	ODrr	ROAD RIVER FORMATION: BLACK TO DARK GREY WEATHERING, BLACK GRAPHITIC SHALE OFTEN VERY CALCAREOUS WITH BEDS OF LIMESTONE
	ODch	BLACK, GREY, WHITE, GREEN, PURPLE, (VARICOLOURED) CHERT.
	ODsp	BLACK WEATHERING, BLACK TO GREY VARIABLY CALCAREOUS. PHYLLITE - MAY CONTAIN LENSES OF METABASITE. (VANGORDA, GRUM, DY HORIZON.)
UPPER CAMBRIAN	€Ow	GREY WEATHERING, LIGHT TO DARK GREY MASSIVE CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE GRADING TO WAVY BANDED LIMESTONE, OR CALCAREOUS SHALE TO PHYLLITE.
MIDDLE TO UPPER CAMBRIAN	€Ov	DARK GREEN WEATHERING, MASSIVE TO FOLIATED GREEN META ANDESITE AND METABASITE
	€Oc	DARK GREEN, WHITE AND PURPLE BANDED CALCITE SILICATES.
	€a	ATAN GROUP: ORTHOQUARTZITE, SHALE, GREEN PHYLLITE, QUARTZ PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE, AND, GREY - BLACK PHYLLITE.
	€St	STAUROLITE GARNET BIOTITE MUSCOVITE SCHIST WITH METABASITE HORIZONS.
UNCONFORMITY		
HADRYNIAN	Hlq	QUARTZITE, LIMESTONE, GRANULITE, CHERT, SHALE, AND PHYLLITE.

- Geological Contact, defined, approximate, assumed
- Limit of Outcrop
- Thrust Fault
- Faults, defined assumed
- (F) Fossil Locality
- X Pb, Zn, Py Mineralization
- (XXX) Gossan
- Anticlinal Fold Axes
- Bedding
- Foliation

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MACMILLAN PROJECT

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

REVISED:	NTS: 105-F-16, G-13,14,15 J-2,3,4
GEOLOGY BY: W. ROBERTS & D. KILBY	DRAWN BY: C. L. CORY K-1
	DATE: FEBRUARY 1978

ADVANCE PRINT

CANADA

ÉPREUVE PRÉLIMINAIRE

105 J/3

SELWYN BASIN

PELLY PLATFORM

TIMBER CREEK

BIG

Grey Phyllite

PRODUCED BY SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, OTTAWA, 1971, FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1968.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

ÉTABLIE PAR LA DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, OTTAWA, EN 1971, D'APRÈS DES PHOTOGRAPHIES PRISES EN 1968.

EQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS

YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1:50,000 ÉCHELLE

1.25 inches to 1 mile approximately

3 Miles

4000 Metres

inches

centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will change if the image is resized as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MACMILLAN PROJECT

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

REVISED:	NTS: 105-F-16, G-13,14,15 J-2,3,4
GEOLOGY BY: W. ROBERTS & D. KILBY	DRAWN BY: C. L. CORY K-1
	DATE: FEBRUARY 1978

ADVANCE PRINT

CANADA

ÉPREUVE PRÉLIMINAIRE

105 J/4

MARJORIE LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1:50,000 ÉCHELLE

1.25 inches to 1 mile approximately

PRODUCED BY SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, OTTAWA, 1971, FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1968.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

ÉTABLIE PAR LA DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, OTTAWA, EN 1971, D'APRÈS DES PHOTOGRAPHIES PRISES EN 1968.

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS

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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MACMILLAN PROJECT

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

REVISED:

GEOLOGY BY: W. ROBERTS & D. KILBY

NTS: 105-F-16, G-13,14,15 J-2,3,4

DRAWN BY: C. L. CORY K-1

DATE: FEBRUARY 1978

CANADA

105 K/1 — 1:50,000 — EDITION 1 — 105 K/1

631000m. E. … 655000m. E. — 132°30' … 132°00' — 62°15' … 62°00'

6903000m. N. … 6878000m. N.

Joins 105 K/8 — Joins 105 K/16 — Joins 105 K/2 — Joins 105 K/1

PE
PD

PELLY PLATFORM
ANVIL FAILED RIFT

R O S S R I V E R

Tr

JCr

€Op

€Osc

€Csc

€Ocs

SDcp

ODcp

PPv

Mafic volc.

ODRR

SDL

Dight Lake

Lake

Creek

Bay

TENAS CREEK
YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 Miles
Metres 1000 — 0 — 1000 — 2000 — 3000 — 4000 Mètres
Yards 1000 — 0 — 1000 — 2000 — 3000 — 4000 Verges

inches 0 1 2
centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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Roads: ..... Routes:
cart track ..... de terre .....
trail or portage ..... sentier ou portage .....

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CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

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ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

Édité en 1970, par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, d'après des photographies aériennes prises en 1967-1968. Levés sur le terrain en 1967. Imprimée en 1973.

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T.N
2°26' or 43 Mils
30°15' or 538 Mils
Grid North
Magnetic North

Use diagram only to obtain numerical values.
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1972
FOR CENTRE OF MAP
Annual change decreasing 4.2'

ONE THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 8

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION	100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION
8 V	PE / PD — 69

EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES
THE FOLLOWING GRID REFERENCE IS A SAMPLE ONLY AND DOES NOT REFER TO A POINT ON THIS MAP

REFERENCE POINT — CHURCH (as above)	
EASTING. Read number on grid line immediately to left of point	97
Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point	5
	975
NORTHING. Read number on grid line immediately below point	98
Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point	4
	984

EXAMPLE MILITARY GRID REFERENCE 975984
Nearest similar grid reference (100,000 metres (about 63 miles))

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS — Metres / Feet

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MACMILLAN PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

REVISED:
GEOLOGY BY: W. ROBERTS & D. KILBY

NTS: 105-K-1
DRAWN BY: RWR
DATE: APR. 1978

CANADA

105 F/16 | 318000m E. 632000m E. | 1:50,000 | EDITION 1 | 342000m E. 656000m E. 105 F/16

Refer to this map as: 105 F/16 EDITION 1 MICE SERIES A 722

CLAIMS HELD BY DUPONT

Joins 105 K/1 | Joins 105 F/15 | Joins 105 F/9 | Joins 105 G/13

ROSS RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Milles
Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres
Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

inches 0 1 2 centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will therefore change in size as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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Roads: loose or stabilized surface, all weather ... graveur agglomeré, toute saison ... 2 lanes or more / 2 voies ou plus ... less than 2 lanes / moins de 2 voies
loose surface, dry weather and unclassified streets ... de graveur, temps sec et rues hors classe
cart track ... de terre
trail or portage ... sentier ou portage

Routes:

This Provisional Map is equivalent to a standard map in accuracy of content.

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CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

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EQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

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105 F/16 EDITION 1

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS
Metres
Feet

Grid North
Magnetic North

Use diagram only to obtain numerical values.
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1973
FOR CENTRE OF MAP
Annual change decreasing 4.7'

ONE THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 8

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION: 8V
100,000 M SQUARE IDENTIFICATION: PD

EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES
THE FOLLOWING GRID REFERENCE IS A SAMPLE ONLY AND DOES NOT REFER TO A POINT ON THIS MAP
REFERENCE POINT ... CHURCH ... (as above)
EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point. Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point. 97
NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point. Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point. 975
EXAMPLE MILITARY GRID REFERENCE 975984
Nearest similar grid reference is 100 000 metres (about 62 miles)

BROWN NUMBERED TICKS INDICATE THE 1000 METRE U.T.M. GRID ZONE 9

LEGEND:

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SITES
- • SOIL
- o SILT
- x ROCK

10 - 10,12,60 SAMPLE NUMBER - Cu, Pb, Zn (analysis in parts per million)

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MacMILLAN PROJECT

GEOCHEMICAL VALUES MAP
Cu, Pb, Zn

REVISED:

NTS: 105-F-16
DRAWN BY: WR/rwr
DATE: FEB., 1978

PROVISIONAL MAP
105 G/13
1:50,000

CANADA

EDITION 1

CARTE PROVISOIRE
105 G/13

OUTLINE OF AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL COVERAGE

BOJO CLAIMS

CLAIMS HELD BY DUPONT

CLAIMS HELD BY YUKON REVENUE

PELLY RIVER

PELLY MOUNTAINS

Joins 105 J/4

Joins 105 I/16

Joins 105 G/12

Refer to this map as 105 G/13 EDITION 1 MCE SERIES A 722

LINE 1

MY7BL 240 — 12,4,14 · 8,12,98 · 22,34,92 · 6,4,16 · 6,4,16 · 12,12,68 · 56,16,100 · 44,10,80 · 50,24,162 · 8,12,96 · 10,10,50 · 10,14,56 · 8,4,12 · 24,16,110 · 8,12,72 · 6,16,82 · 12,14,92 · 10,14,84 · 14,12,70 · 6,14,100 · 10,14,124 · 22,24,150 · 12,12,80 · 12,16,200 · 10,8,148 · 10,18,52 · 20,12,84 · 16,18,70 · 12,22,148 · 10,20,180 · 10,12,64 · 12,12,58 · 24,16,84 · 14,12,70 · 22,14,60 · 30,8,108 · 34,12,50 · 8,12,52 · 30,10,220 · 24,16,64 · 12,14,60 · 10,12,50 · 24,16,110 · 12,10,62 · 4,10,32 · 16,8,60 · 32,12,240 · 30,18,190 · 24,14,14 · 16,10,86 · 48,16,112 · 48,30,60 · 30,12,20 · 60,16,156 · 18,12,64 · 16,18,70 · 16,18,92 · 12,14,92 · 10,14,84 · 14,12,70 · 6,14,100 · 10,14,124 · 22,24,150 · 12,12,80 · 12,16,200 · 10,8,148 · 10,18,52 · 20,12,84 · 16,18,70 · 16,18,92

CANADA

105 G/14 — 1:50,000 — Joins 105 J/3 — EDITION 1 — 105 G/14

370000m. E. 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 394000m. E.

6875000m. N — 6850000m. N

Joins 105 G/13 — Joins 105 G/11 — Joins 105 G/15

MY7ML 101 — MY7ML 160 — LINE 1

D.WONK CLAIMS (SEE 1000' DETAIL MAP)

CLAIMS HELD BY YUKON REVENUE

RIVER — PELLY

UU

Refer to this map as: 105 G/14 EDITION 1 MAP SERIES A 722

LINE 1

MY7ML 101 — 34, 14, 22
16, 15, 83
43, 26, 125
15, 4, 63
17, 7, 60
20, 11, 83
28, 16, 64
21, 17, 149
34, 13, 170
13, 9, 69
19, 8, 61
22, 8, 56
12, 16, 170
29, 12, 84
23, 18, 180
33, 14, 118
66, 22, 120
23, 10, 79
14, 15, 165
11, 6, 60
34, 10, 71
16, 5, 39
22, 23, 67
21, 12, 135
41, 25, 175
26, 22, 180
18, 21, 86
14, 13, 90
21, 11, 85
10, 14, 67
37, 39, 35
22, 18, 78
16, 30, 260
33, 55, 185
31, 18, 84
36, 48, 190
34, 69, 285
13, 6, 68
39, 38, 150
18, 23, 315
47, 48, 240
31, 34, 195
115, 47, 245
32, 28, 160
38, 51, 195
16, 18, 140
12, 20, 64
13, 16, 53
31, 41, 155
26, 38, 180
23, 38, 845
24, 38, 615
57, 39, 540
45, 61, 1500
20, 55, 825
51, 22, 405
30, 29, 140
8, 3, 38
65, 19, 125
MY7ML 160 — 37, 6, 98

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS — Metres — Feet

Use diagram only to obtain numerical values
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION FOR CENTRE OF MAP
Annual change decreasing 4'

Grid North — Magnetic North

ONE THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 9

LONG. LINE DESIGNATION: 9X — 100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION: UU

EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO FEATURES WITHIN A 100,000 METRE SQUARE ON A MAP

REFERENCE POINT

EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately left of point; Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point; Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point

EXAMPLE (MILITARY GRID REFERENCE SYSTEM)

Nearest unique grid reference is DE 3004 (within 1000 metres)

LEGEND:

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SITES
- • SOIL
- ○ SILT
- x ROCK

114 - 30, 15, 110 — SAMPLE NUMBER – Cu, Pb, Zn (analysis in parts per million)

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Roads
- loose or stabilized surface all weather
- loose surface dry weather and unclassified streets
- cart track
- trail or portage

Routes
- gravier aggloméré toute saison — 2 lanes or more / 2 voies ou plus
- rues hors classe — less than 2 lanes / moins de 2 voies
- de terre
- sentier ou portage

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 — Metres 1000 — Yards 1000

This Provisional Map is equivalent to a standard map in accuracy of content

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CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

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EQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS

Élévations en pieds au dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

Publié en 1978 par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES. Travaux de photographies aériennes prises en 1967. Levés sur le terrain en 1967. Imprimé en 1978.

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105 G/14 EDITION 1

inches 0 1 2 — centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MacMILLAN PROJECT

GEOCHEMICAL VALUES MAP
Cu, Pb, Zn

REVISED:

NTS: 105-G-14
DRAWN BY: WR/rwr
DATE: FEB., 1978

CANADA

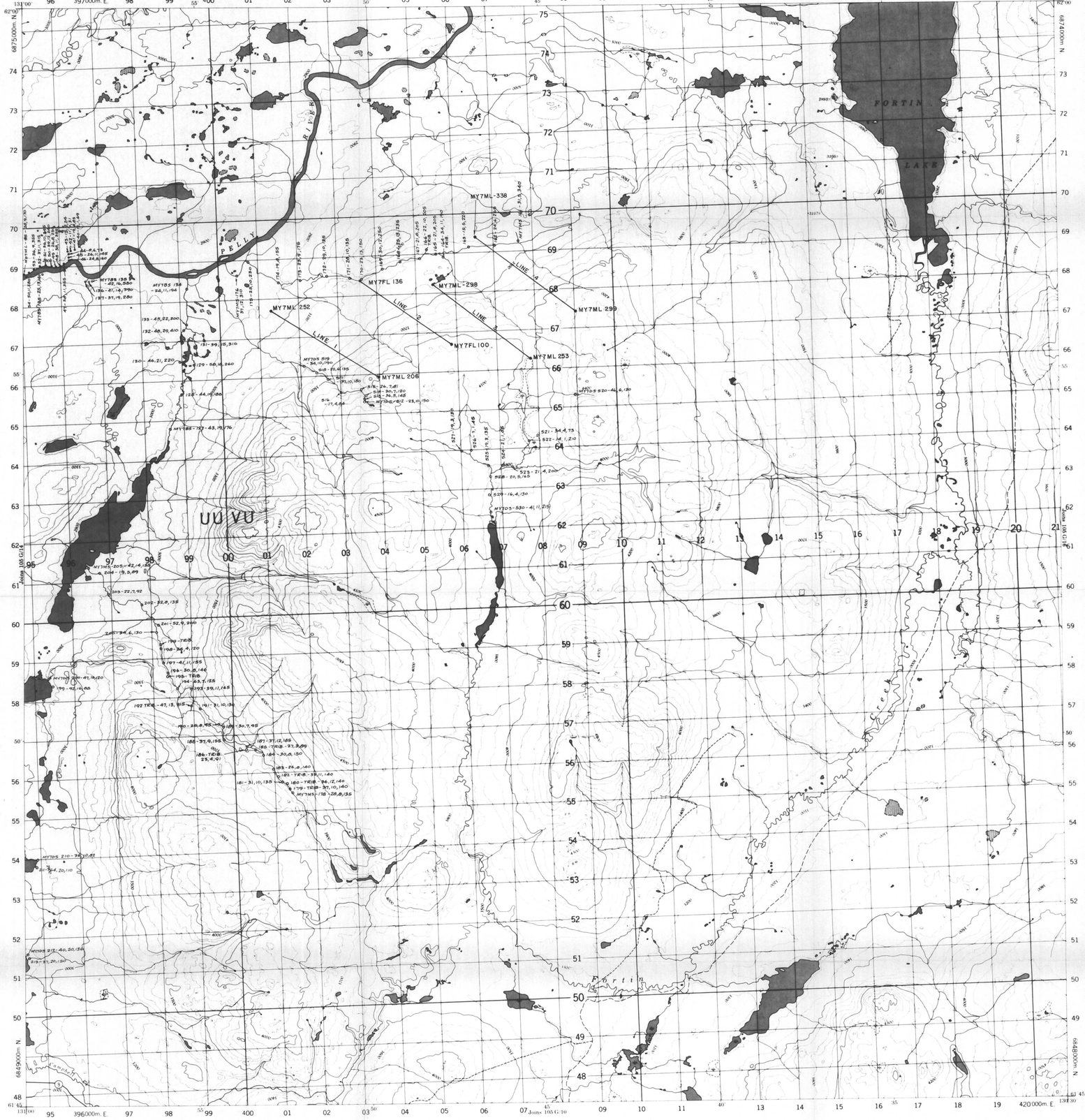
EDITION 1

105 G/15

1:50,000

Joins 105 J/2

Refer to this map as: 105 G/15 EDITION 1 MCE SERIES A 722



LINE 1

MY7ML 252
55, 14, 350
11, 9, 165
35, 8, 245
27, 11, 210
23, 8, 145
46, 14, 280
61, 16, 200
44, 10, 185
37, 13, 200
22, 11, 155
27, 9, 145
26, 8, 155
13, 4, 74
26, 5, 135
27, 8, 160
56, 9, 155
27, 7, 140
50, 12, 175
44, 13, 165
22, 5, 82
19, 4, 77
21, 6, 145
23, 8, 120
25, 7, 140
22, 7, 91
37, 20, 175
72, 10, 205
23, 6, 62
37, 11, 255
24, 6, 68
24, 9, 220
18, 1, 42
16, 2, 60
19, 8, 90
19, 8, 120
24, 4, 60
47, 5, 46
20, 6, 78
11, 6, 63
18, 8, 140
26, 13, 73
12, 9, 72
11, 7, 64
9, 5, 40
19, 11, 95
9, 4, 46
MY7ML 206
10, 6, 58

LINE 2

MY7FL 136
53, 12, 185
10, 7, 120
9, 4, 73
27, 5, 395
26, 6, 380
29, 10, 680
41, 10, 610
13, 7, 265
23, 11, 426
29, 9, 410
22, 13, 436
21, 13, 250
38, 7, 1260
30, 9, 306
13, 8, 800
23, 6, 140
25, 6, 336
31, 7, 340
30, 16, 315
18, 17, 440
26, 8, 415
26, 10, 250
11, 8, 146
14, 4, 150
19, 5, 190
29, 9, 595
32, 11, 170
17, 8, 160
35, 6, 150
25, 8, 175
31, 10, 120
27, 11, 150
26, 10, 140
27, 12, 125
16, 9, 74
21, 8, 69
MY7FL 100
17, 11, 82

LINE 3

MY7ML 298
27, 4, 165
15, 4, 64
33, 4, 120
22, 10, 265
27, 10, 200
13, 2, 64
11, 5, 75
17, 6, 34
21, 9, 89
79, 18, 86
5, 2, 21
9, 9, 57
7, 6, 50
18, 9, 90
11, 10, 84
19, 6, 146
7, 5, 75
32, 9, 79
46, 12, 195
28, 8, 83
28, 10, 165
17, 10, 95
16, 10, 83
17, 9, 95
19, 12, 125
23, 9, 125
29, 10, 145
29, 10, 160
17, 8, 75
19, 10, 62
44, 2, 43
52, 10, 125
12, 6, 77
17, 4, 130
16, 2, 48
17, 3, 59
28, 4, 57
31, 7, 48
11, 2, 36
11, 1, 23
18, 5, 54
28, 8, 46
34, 15, 145
19, 9, 66
18, 7, 76
MY7ML 253
31, 11, 125

LINE 4

MY7ML 339
14, 1, 24
19, 13, 120
25, 7, 78
49, 3, 62
30, 8, 125
22, 10, 120
36, 5, 175
34, 11, 245
21, 3, 79
17, 4, 74
27, 8, 185
29, 8, 165
36, 10, 225
30, 7, 200
22, 7, 150
31, 7, 170
17, 6, 120
9, 6, 77
38, 7, 170
43, 5, 555
17, 6, 250
16, 6, 135
17, 6, 140
11, 7, 130
14, 14, 205
22, 8, 185
53, 10, 175
57, 9, 225
6, 8, 62
15, 9, 170
7, 7, 70
17, 15, 235
13, 10, 87
6, 2, 20
9, 3, 41
27, 6, 145
45, 14, 270
MY7ML 299
27, 14, 270

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS
Feet
Metres

T N
1.33° W. 28 Mils
34.20 E. 610 Mils
Grid North
Magnetic North
Use diagram only to obtain numerical values
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1972
FOR CENTRE OF MAP
Annual change decreasing 4.3'

ONE THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 9

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION: 9 V
100,000 M SQUARE IDENTIFICATION: UU VU

EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES
(IN FOLLOWING GRID REFERENCE IS A SAMPLE ONLY AND DOES NOT REFER TO A POINT ON THIS MAP)

REFERENCE POINT	CHURCH ... as above
EASTING Read number on grid line immediately to left of point	97
Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point	975
NORTHING Read number on grid line immediately below point	98
Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point	984

EXAMPLE MILITARY GRID REFERENCE 975984

Nearest similar grid reference (30,000 metres about 63 miles)

LEGEND:

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SITES
- o SOIL
- o SILT
- x ROCK

529 - 16, 4, 130 SAMPLE NUMBER - Cu, Pb, Zn (analysis in parts per million)

Produced, 1970, by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, from aerial photographs taken in 1967. Field Surveys 1967. Printed 1973

Digitizing of the compilation and line scribing were carried out on the Automated Cartographic System

Copies may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa or your nearest map dealer

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Roads
- loose or stabilized surface, all weather
- loose surface, dry weather and unscrushed stream
- cart track
- trail or portage

Routes
- gravier aggloméré, toute saison
- de gravier, temps sec et rues non écrasées
- de terre
- sentier ou portage

2 lanes or more / 2 voies ou plus
less than 2 lanes / moins de 2 voies

FORTIN CREEK

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles
Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres
Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

inches 0 1 2
centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image and may be used as a reference for the original size.

This Provisional Map is equivalent to a standard map in accuracy of content

Some names on this map are not yet official. Corrections or additions are invited by the Surveys and Mapping Branch

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

Cette carte provisoire équivaut une carte régulière au point de vue précision de l'information

Certains noms inscrits sur cette carte ne sont pas encore officiels. La Direction des levés et de la cartographie saurait gré au public de lui signaler corrections et additions

EQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de référence géodésique nord américain 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

Établie en 1970, par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, d'après des photographies aériennes prises en 1967. Levés sur le terrain en 1967. Imprimée en 1973

La traduction en numérique de la compilation et du tracage a été réalisée par le système de cartographie automatique

Ces cartes sont en vente au Bureau des Cartes du Canada, ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Ottawa ou chez le vendeur le plus près

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105 G/15
EDITION 1

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MacMILLAN PROJECT

GEOCHEMICAL VALUES MAP
Cu, Pb, Zn

REVISED:

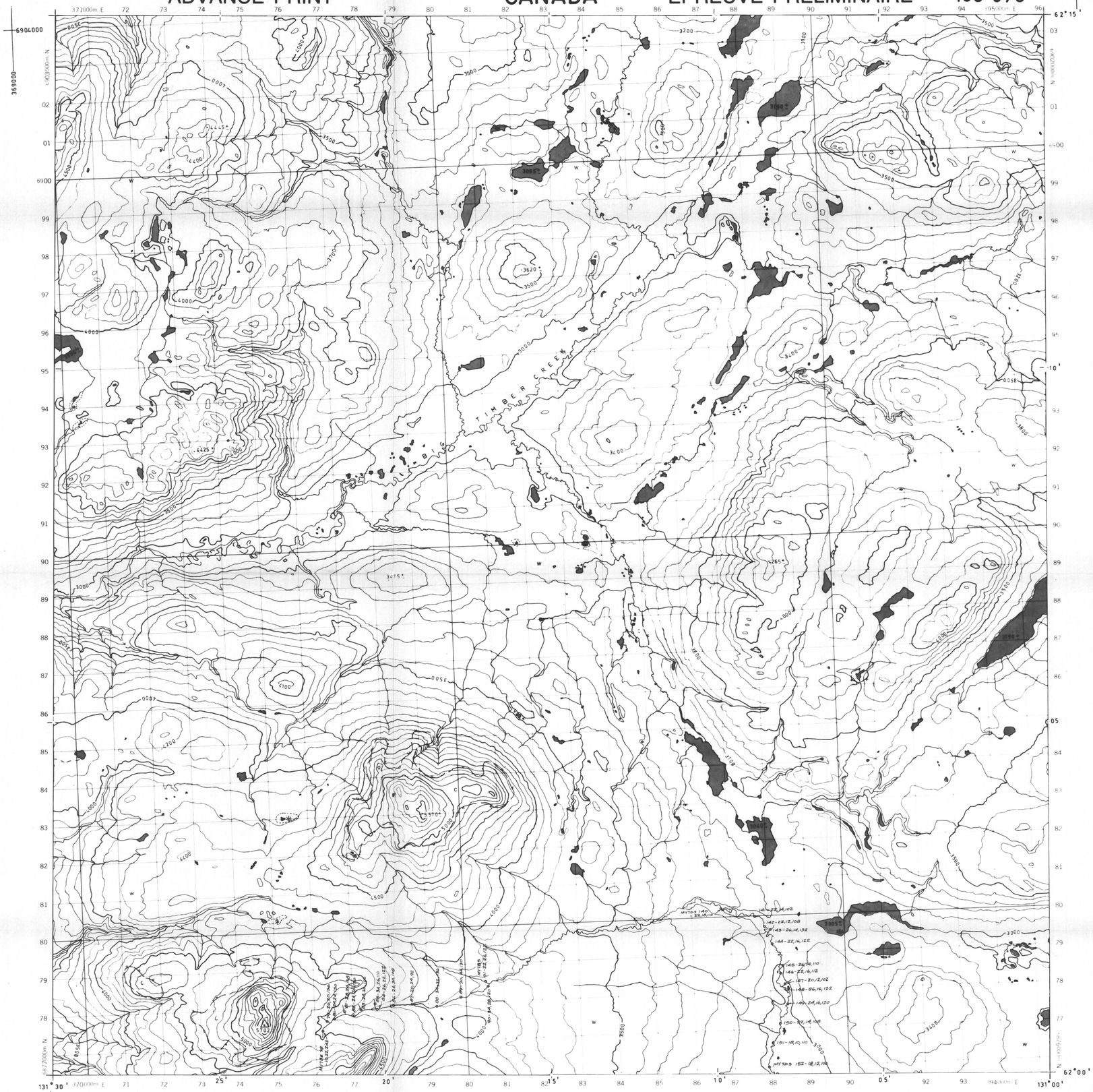
NTS: 105-G-15
DRAWN BY: WR/rwr
DATE: FEB., 1978

ADVANCE PRINT

CANADA

ÉPREUVE PRÉLIMINAIRE

105 J/3



ADVANCE PRINT

CANADA

ÉPREUVE PRÉLIMINAIRE

105 J/4

OUTLINE OF AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL COVERAGE

MY CLAIMS

BOJO CLAIMS

ROSS RIVER

CANOL

TIMBER CREEK

MARJORIE LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

PRODUCED BY SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, OTTAWA, 1971, FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1968.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

ÉTABLIE PAR LA DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, OTTAWA, EN 1971, D'APRÈS DES PHOTOGRAPHIES PRISES EN 1968.

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS

SCALE 1:50,000 ÉCHELLE

1.25 inches to 1 mile approximately

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same ratio as the original and can be used as a reference for the original size.

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LINE 7

MY7VL 318 — 46, 24, 180
34, 20, 150
43, 18, 180
26, 18, 150
32, 16, 112
54, 10, 32
20, 24, 122
28, 20, 112
40, 20, 126
32, 14, 142
14, 16, 184
26, 27, 130
36, 24, 190
16, 14, 82
19, 10, 92
12, 12, 130
20, 16, 172
16, 10, 94
58, 16, 250
8, 4, 10
16, 14, 90
30, 20, 150
20, 20, 122
42, 24, 156
34, 18, 180
12, 24, 210
16, 20, 152
16, 4, 84
40, 24, 162
38, 20, 122
50, 22, 126
76, 18, 350
20, 10, 40
24, 14, 140
14, 12, 132
MY7YL 352 — 24, 18, 149

LINE 8

MY7BL 313 — 6, 4, 22
100, 12, 144
26, 10, 24
32, 6, 14
22, 11, 182
30, 18, 142
46, 40, 310
84, 14, 114
14, 12, 150
84, 18, 140
14, 4, 32
28, 6, 70
24, 8, 80
12, 4, 40
12, 4, 30
18, 8, 92
30, 8, 220
14, 4, 140
6, 4, 36
14, 10, 80
14, 8, 104
10, 4, 82
12, 6, 340
32, 8, 530
20, 12, 82
12, 4, 22
10, 2, 10
46, 16, 72
24, 16, 310
16, 20, 130
6, 4, 24
10, 6, 42
14, 10, 126
28, 14, 150
20, 20, 260
20, 18, 132
MY7BL 349 — 22, 28, 140

LINE 9

MY7EL 419 — 36, 18, 112
52, 26, 110
42, 30, 102
44, 28, 152
50, 22, 184
40, 30, 120
26, 31, 136
26, 36, 146
32, 18, 122
16, 28, 104
26, 24, 120
18, 36, 120
10, 16, 320
24, 16, 142
16, 16, 80
24, 10, 220
28, 24, 174
26, 18, 210
14, 16, 142
26, 20, 160
30, 20, 164
42, 32, 180
34, 28, 136
28, 24, 158
42, 22, 320
46, 24, 290
24, 20, 186
30, 26, 148
18, 14, 112
32, 24, 220
22, 14, 100
MY7KL 80 — 22, 18, 162

LINE 10

MY7ES 80 — 18, 20, 130
14, 12, 42
30, 22, 280
14, 24, 72
72, 12, 200
38, 20, 340
12, 10, 200
24, 24, 90
44, 14, 162
10, 12, 184
46, 26, 250
10, 10, 210
16, 18, 118
14, 34, 144
14, 16, 84
14, 12, 100
20, 16, 230
14, 18, 210
32, 20, 150
32, 22, 240
16, 14, 300
26, 16, 158
18, 16, 136
24, 20, 132
30, 22, 140
40, 30, 290
46, 24, 280
48, 36, 270
48, 36, 180
44, 26, 182
48, 28, 168
14, 18, 40
28, 16, 330
46, 22, 210
30, 12, 80
18, 18, 122
38, 20, 180
40, 18, 174
30, 20, 180
24, 16, 142
34, 10, 62
64, 24, 270
MY7EL 39 — 34, 30, 142

LEGEND:

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SITES
- • SOIL
- ○ SILT
- x ROCK

143 - 18, 14, 92 SAMPLE NUMBER - Cu, Pb, Zn (analysis in parts per million)

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MacMILLAN PROJECT

GEOCHEMICAL VALUES MAP
Cu, Pb, Zn

REVISED:

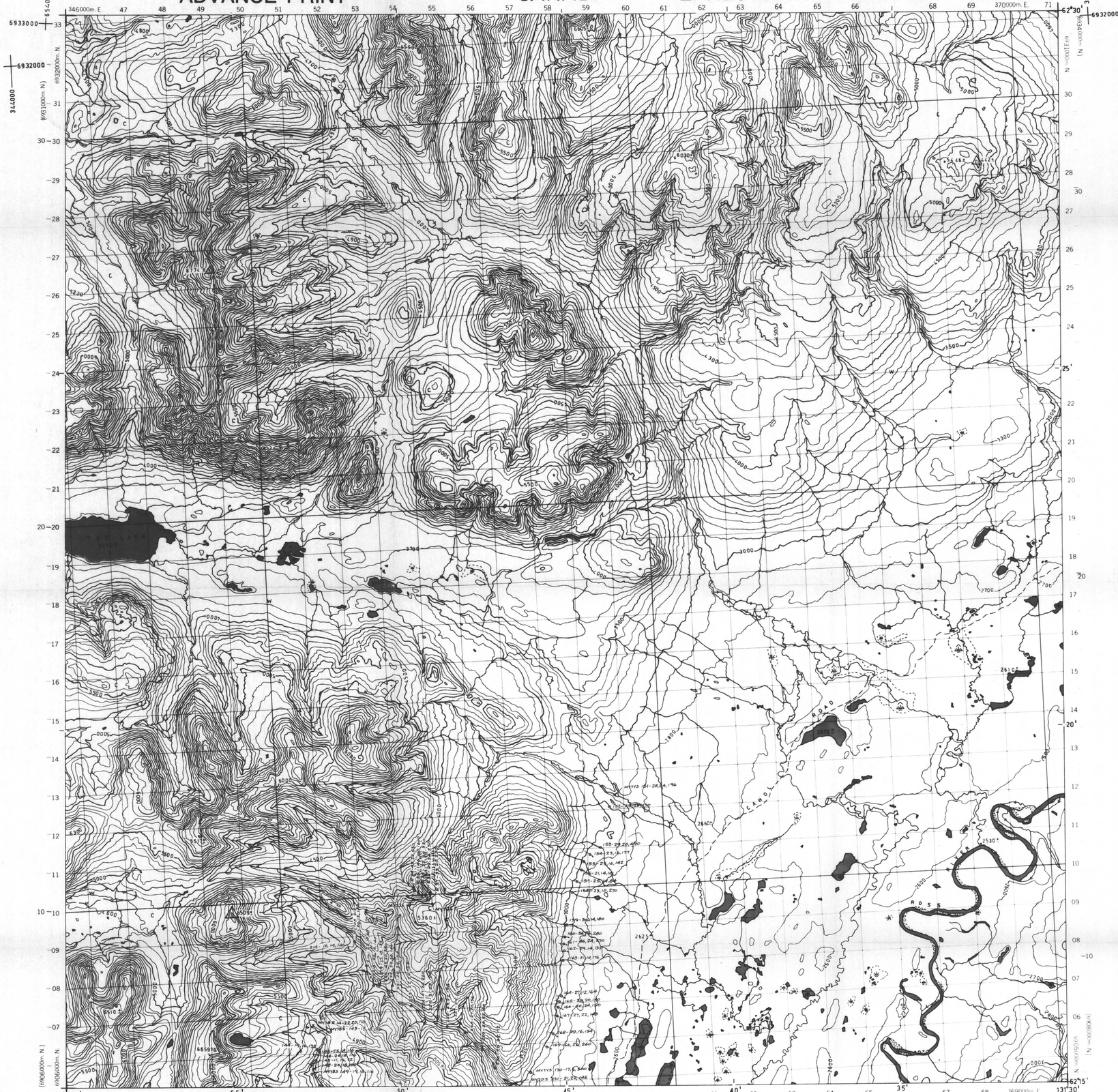
NTS: 105-J-4
DRAWN BY: WR/rwr
DATE: FEB., 1978

ADVANCE PRINT

CANADA

ÉPREUVE PRÉLIMINAIRE

105 J/5



CHECHERA MOUNTAIN

YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1:50,000 ÉCHELLE

1.25 inches to 1 mile approximately

inches
centimetres

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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

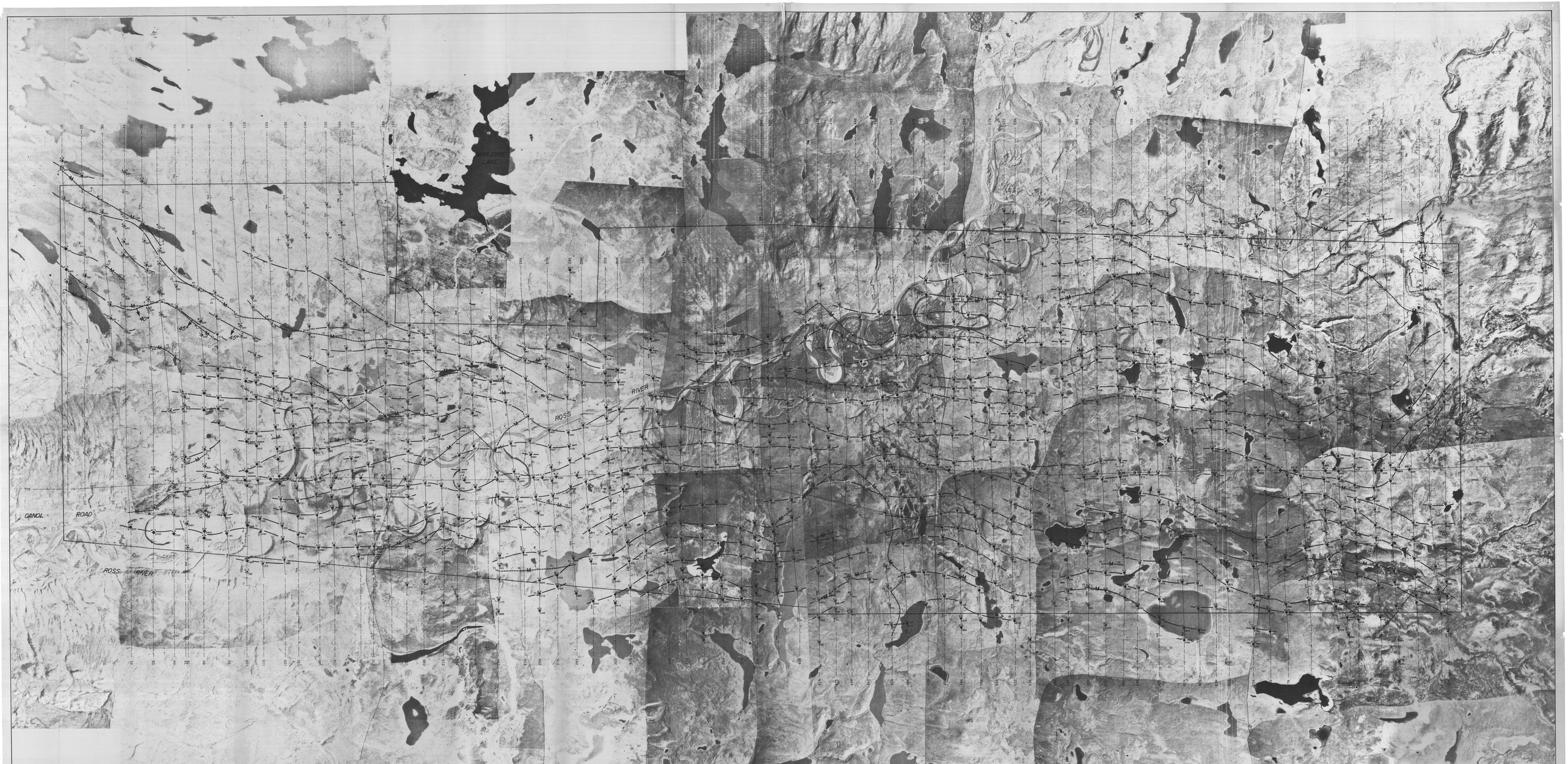
CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MacMILLAN PROJECT

GEOCHEMICAL VALUES MAP
Cu, Pb, Zn

REVISED:

NTS: 105-J-5
DRAWN BY: WR/rwr
DATE: FEB., 1978



Legend

6 Channel Anomaly
5 Channel Anomaly
4 Channel Anomaly
3 Channel Anomaly
2 Channel Anomaly
Magnetic Correlation
Magnetic Peak

QUESTOR SURVEYS LIMITED
Airborne Mk VI Input Survey

ROSS RIVER AREA

Scale - 1 : 20,000

Drawn By
Cartographic
Date Plotted
June, 1977
Flight Path Recovery
M.L.P.S.
Data Reduction
Cartographic
Completed
December, 1977
Checked
R.D.
File No. 15048
Map 2 of 2

105 J