REVIEW OF 1975
HEK GRID EXPLORATION
Anvil District, Yukon Territory

for

Jacola Mines Ltd., Hecla Mining Co. of Canada, and Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation Joint Venture

By: Uldis Jansons
CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

February, 1976

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By:

Uldis Jansons

Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
330 - 355 Burrard Street
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February, 1976

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INTRODUCTION

In a joint venture program with Jacola Mines Ltd., Hecla Mining Co. of Canada Ltd., and Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation, ground electromagnetic, magnetic, geological mapping, and soil geochemical surveys were completed on claims in the Anvil District, Yukon Territory. The area of interest included the Fubar, Heck, Da, Dee and La claims of Jacola Mines Ltd., and the Hek claims of Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation. These claims are confined to N.T.S. map areas 105-K-5 and 105-K-6 and situate in the Rose Creek valley some 4.5 miles downstream from the Anvil mine. The targets on these claims were massive base metal sulfide deposits of the Grum and Vangorda type, which occur in the phyllite unit. On the basis of Cyprus Anvil's work, this rock unit was inferred to be present along, or near the bottom of, Rose Creek Valley. The previous work in the area by Hecla Mining Co. of Canada, in a joint venture with Jacola Mines Ltd., was confined mainly to the Hill and Rust claim groups, which are located on adjacent ground to the northeast of this joint venture. The area of the Hill and Rust claims, according to results of preliminary work by Cyprus Anvil and work of the original Hecla-Jacola joint venture, is shown to be underlain mainly by a calc-silicate unit which occupies a "stratigraphic" position between schists, in which the Faro ore bodies occur, and phyllites, in which the Grum-Vangorda and associated massive sulfide deposits occur.

The characteristics of the major lead-zinc pyritic massive sulfide bodies, which have been found in the Anvil district in phyllites and schists, and which were the target in this joint exploration venture, are:

1. they are stratiform and stratabound within phyllite and schist rock units,

... 2

2. "stratigraphic" association of massive sulfides with graphitic units within the phyllite and schist,

3. the sulfides are mostly massive pyritic zones containing 50%+ sulfides but smaller volumes of "banded" ore, containing 10-20% total sulfides, are also present.

4. pyrrhotite and magnetite are often associated with ore, but their distribution is random and erratic, except along contacts of significant intrusives where pyrite is converted to pyrrhotite; the distribution of the associated galena and sphalerite does not appear to be systematic within the massive sulfide zones.

The above features of the sulfide deposits have led to a standard procedure of exploration of "favorable" ground. Geological mapping is necessary to define the areas of the favorable rock units. Soil geochemical surveys are completed because all known outcropping and sub-outcropping base metal deposits in the district have associated lead and zinc soil geochemical anomalies. Electromagnetic surveys are conducted to locate graphitic horizons within phyllites and schists. Magnetic surveys not only yield information on potential sulfides, but they also help to delineate rock types and their distribution. Gravity surveys are conducted over conductor units and, where appropriate, on magnetic anomalies.

Expenditures during 1975 were $30,036.02, details of which are shown in Appendix I.

The results of this year's work show that phyllite units do extend along the Rose Creek Valley bottom. Within this phyllite unit are several zones

of conductors which warrant further work.

In 1976, the anomalous good conductor zones and an area of positive magnetic anomalies will be explored with a gravity survey to check these for possible associated massive sulfides. If these surveys are encouraging, diamond drilling should be carried out in 1976 to test any favorable areas.

The proposed follow-up for 1976 includes 4.0 line miles of gravity and a contingent 1,000' of diamond drilling. The overall cost for 1976 is $30,000, with $5,000 for gravity and $25,000 included for contingent diamond drilling.

GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Outcrop in the area was sparse and only a general geological map could be made of the Hek grid. This map accompanies this report as Figure 1. The rock units on the north half of the geophysics grid include older greenstones, a gabbro-pyroxenite complex, the calc-silicate unit, and younger cross cutting quartz diorite and feldspar porphyry dikes. The phyllite unit does not outcrop here, but it is assumed to underlie part of this area, based on its weathering characteristics. On the south half of the grid, the phyllite unit underlies most of the area and a narrow band of an amygdaloidal chloritic phyllite is present along the southernmost edge of the grid.

This sequence of the southwesterly dipping rock units from southwest to northeast, which is the inferred "stratigraphic" sequence from top to bottom, is: amygdaloidal chlorite phyllite; grey sericite-graphite-chlorite phyllite; greenstones (sills, flows, or tuffs); gabbro-pyroxenite complex of limited aerial extent at the northwest end of the grid; undifferentiated phyllite, calc-silicate phyllite and greenstone (part of

calc-silicate unit); calc-silicate; calc-silicate schist; and younger cross cutting quartz diorite and feldspar porphyry dikes.

In summary, the geology of the Hek grid is largely inferred from sparse outcrop data which is sufficient to form a generalized geologic map. The area underlain by phyllites, which are equivalent to those with which the Grum-Vangorda sulfides are found, was defined. The zones of calc-silicate and amygdaloidal chlorite phyllite, neither of which is known to contain massive sulfide deposits, was also delineated. The geological data are invaluable in examining the geological interpretation of geophysical and geochemical data.

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A soil geochemical survey was conducted over the 1975 Hek geophysical grid with "C" horizon material collected for chemical analysis at 200 foot sample stations on the lines spaced 800 feet apart. The resulting soil geochemical map accompanies this report as Figure 2. The total copper, lead, and zinc contents in the samples were determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometric techniques at the Acme Geochemical Laboratories, Ross River, Y.T. A hot aqua regia digestion of the samples was used to release the base metals into solution.

Any interpreter of the soil geochemical results should remember that in the spring of 1975 the tailings dam broke and a spill occurred at the Cyprus Anvil operation located about 4.5 miles upstream. Mill tailings flowed down Rose Creek past the joint venture area. Pyrite and other sulfides can still be seen in places along the creek banks at the sampled grid and any high geochemical values in samples from near Rose Creek should be attributed to contamination from the tailings.

... 5

The arithmetic average and standard deviation of the metal content in the soil samples was determined using all values except those obviously highly anomalous. The average copper content is 36 ppm with a standard deviation of 24 ppm for 787 samples; the average lead content is 21 ppm, with a standard deviation of 37 ppm for 777 samples; and the average zinc content is 59 ppm, with a standard deviation of 33 ppm for 778 samples.

Samples with a metal content higher than average plus three standard deviations were defined as anomalous. When samples with these anomalous values are grouped, the highest values locate along Rose Creek and probably represent the above-mentioned contamination from the tailings spill.

On the north side of the base line are only one high zinc and one lead value, not in the same sample. These are located on the east end of the sample grid. On the south side of the base line are several zones of anomalous high base metal content. Four samples with anomalously high zinc content found on lines 72 West and 80 West from 64 South to 72 South. In this same area are three samples containing average plus two to three standard deviations (125 ppm to 158 ppm) zinc. This is the only area of the grid with a multi-station zinc in soil anomaly. All other samples with moderately high zinc content are randomly distributed one station anomalies.

The soil samples with anomalous lead content show a similar distribution to those of zinc, with four of the highly anomalous values (those greater than 108 ppm) coming from sediments along Rose Creek valley. Only two samples with anomalously high values were found elsewhere on the grid and these came from widely separated sites. One of these (at Line 200N, 8+00E) has an associated moderately high zinc content and it represents the only

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true multi-element anomalous soil geochemical sample.

Soil samples with anomalous copper content also show a distribution similar to that of lead and zinc, with the largest number of anomalous samples found along the Rose Creek valley. Five other samples with high copper content come from wide, randomly scattered sites along Rose Creek valley.

The largest number of samples with anomalous metal content and also those with the highest metal contact were found along Rose Creek Valley and probably reflect the contamination from the 1975 tailings spill. Only one other cluster of six samples with high zinc content was found on the grid and are on two adjacent lines at the western-most corner of the soil grid. This area, on the basis of outcrop and geophysical data, is inferred to be underlain by an amygdaloidal chloritic phyllite unit which elsewhere in the district is known to contain high, but uneconomic, grades of zinc mineralization with no associated lead and only minor copper. The only sample with anomalous lead and zinc content is found in an area underlain by the calc-silicate unit. There are no zones of soils with high metal content that suggest the presence of near-surface sub-outcropping massive sulfide deposits over the phyllites.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

A ground magnetometer survey and a Turam electromagnetic survey were conducted on the Hek grid. These surveys are useful not only for defining zones of anomalous responses but also for tracing rock units.

Ground Magnetometer Survey

The variation in the total vertical magnetic field was measured on the Hek grid with a Scrintrex Model MF-1 Fluxgate magnetometer. The resulting

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magnetic map accompanies this report as Figure 3. Readings were taken at 100 foot station spacings on lines spaced 800' apart. Four base stations were established along the base line at 8+00W, 32+00W, 56+00W, 80+00W. An arbitrary value of 1410 γ was selected for base station 8+00W as reference value. During the course of the survey, traverse loops were laid out, metered, and tied to the nearest base station. All appropriate corrections were made to tie back to the reference value at base station 8+00W. The results of this survey were plotted and contoured.

The contoured data show that 1400 γ is about the average value for this survey. Two broad, converging, generally northwest-southeast trending, zones of higher values, separated by a zone of magnetic lows, are defined. One of these zones is on the north half of the grid and one on the south half of the grid.

The broad anomalous zone on the north half of the grid has background values generally higher than 1400 γ, within which are randomly distributed one station highs. The highest magnetic values, located on Lines 72W and 80W, are associated with the gabbro-pyroxenite complex, and the overall trend appears to be related to an underlying greenstone unit. The electromagnetic survey, in part, supports the interpretation because the main trend of the northwest-southeast zone of magnetic anomaly is underlain by poor to moderate conductors, and large areas within the trend have responses similar to those over amphibolites and greenstones elsewhere in the district.

The broad anomalous zone on the south half of the grid contains two distinct zones of anomalous magnetic highs within the overall trend. The western zone extends from L 16 W to L 56 W south of station 44+00W. The eastern

zone extends from L 24 W to L 16 E between 36 S and 44S. In the western zone are several individual values exceeding 2000γ, while in the eastern zone the values do not exceed 1700γ. It is possible that these two trends were originally one long anomaly but are now offset by a left lateral fault producing the observed discontinuity. However, the Turam electromagnetic data show that the two anomalies are underlain by rocks of different conductivity. The eastern-most magnetic anomaly is underlain by non-conductive rocks with phase differences and field strength ratios similar to those areas which are known to be underlain by amphibolities. The western anomaly has conductor responses similar to areas underlain by phyllites. Both the western and eastern anomalies are at the stratigraphic top of the phyllites and, from E-M data, they appear to be below the amygdaloidal chloritic phyllite. The cause of the western-most magnetic anomaly is not readily apparent from the field data.

Electromagnetic Survey

A 400 Hz Turam electromagnetic survey was conducted over the Hek grid by Peter E. Walcott and Associates, of Coquitlam, B.C. The results from this survey are shown on Figure 4 and a copy of the report is included as Appendix II. This survey measured the field strength ratios and phase differences of a primary signal generated through a loop. Changes in values are the function of the conductivity differences of the underlying rock type.

Five anomalous good conductor zones, A through E, were delineated by this survey. None of these has associated magnetic anomalies. The five anomalies have the following characteristics:

Conductor A - a complex conductor of moderate conductivity located along the south edge of the grid. The electromagnetic responses are similar to the amygdaloidal phyllite rock unit.

Conductor B - a complex conductor of moderate conductivity.

Conductor C - moderate conductivity, 3,200 foot strike length - in an area probably underlain by phyllite.

Conductor D - complex conductor of generally moderate conductivity, appears to die out to the east and the west - may be a faulted off extension of Conductor A.

Conductor E - poor to moderate conductor with at least 6,400 strike length - the conductor extends to the east off the survey grid.

On the north side of the survey grid, several zones of poor conductivity are present. Zones of potential follow-up interest were not found in this area.

EVALUATION OF EXPLORATION DATA

The 1975 field work on the Hek claims did not define anomalies that could be interpreted to be related to massive sulfide deposits of the Anvil and Vangorda type. The field work did, however, delineate zones related to the phyllite unit on which additional exploration follow-up work could be carried out in 1976. The follow-up would be limited to the areas where graphitic members are indicated by the Turam electromagnetic survey and in the area of the magnetic anomalies at the stratigraphic top of the phyllite unit.

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PROPERTY EVALUATION AND LAND STATUS

On basis of the 1975 and previous exploration work, an estimate is made of the mineralization potential of the claim groups in this joint venture. The claims on the north side of Rose Creek, such as the Fubar, Heck, Dee and La, are underlain by rocks not known to contain large massive sulfide deposits in the district. Virtually all the magnetic anomalies which are located here probably are caused by underlying mafic igneous rocks. Significant conductors or conductor units are not present, and none are associated with magnetic anomalies. Zones of anomalous soil geochemical values are not present in this area. Because specific data which might be related massive sulfide deposits are not found in this area, and the presence mainly of unfavorable rocks, the claims in this area do not warrant additional work at this time, and they should be dropped. Follow-up work should be confined to the Da and Hek claims.

The costs of line cutting and geophysical surveys have been applied towards assessment work requirements for selected claims in this joint venture. The status for this is:

Claim Name	Owner	Claim Number	Years Filed For	New Expiry Dates
Fubar	Jacola	23, 24	2	28 January 1978
Fubar	"	1-5, 7, 8, 25-36	Nil; to lapse	28 January 1976
LA	"	31	Nil; to lapse	"
LA	"	30, 32	2	28 January 1978
DEE	"	45, 46	2	"
DA	"	1-13	2	"
HEK	Cyprus Anvil	1-14	4	11 April 1980

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PROPOSED 1976 EXPLORATION

In 1976, a limited gravity survey should be carried out on parts of the Hek grid to determine if any excess mass concentrations are associated with the conductor anomalies in the phyllites and with the magnetic anomalies near the contact between the amygdaloidal chloritic phyllite and the phyllite. An estimated 4.0 line miles of gravity survey would be $3,500, plus mobilization from and to Vancouver for an estimated total cost of $5,000. Part of the costs may be split with Cyprus Anvil because geophysics crews are expected to be in the Anvil district to conduct surveys on other claim groups.

While no drill targets are delineated on the claims at this time, some targets may develop following the 1976 field work. For budgeting purposes, 1,000 feet for contingent diamond drilling is included for 1976. The budgeted drill costs for 1,000 feet of drilling are $25,000.

The specific lines to be metered for gravity are:

L 80 W between 16S and 48S
L 72 W between 16S and 60S
L 64 W between 34S and 60S
L 40 W between 16S and 62S
L 16 W between 8S and 44S
L 8 E between 0 and 28N

TOTAL FOOTAGE - 21,200 or 4.02 miles.

Specific drill targets, if any, remain to be defined.

Respectfully submitted,

Uldis Jansons

U. JANSONS

February 1976

Appendix I

HECLA PROJECT

Summary of Costs

to December 31, 1975

Salaries and Wages	$ 1,963.44
Linecutting	6,894.00
Geophysics	7,660.00
Assays	1,726.00
Equipment and Supplies	108.00
Camp Maintenance	668.59
Fuel	169.14
Rotary Wing	3,653.10
Miscellaneous Transportation	53.20
Property Acquisition Cost	4,410.00
	$27,305.47
Administration - 10%	2,730.55
	$30,036.02

APPENDIX II

A REPORT

ON

A TURAM ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Hek Grid, Anvil Area, Yukon Territory

FOR

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

Vancouver, British Columbia

BY

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Vancouver, British Columbia

DECEMBER 1975

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INTRODUCTION

Between July 23rd and August 3rd, 1975, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited carried out a Turam electromagnetic survey over the Hek grid for Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation.

The survey was carried out over N 30° E handcut lines that were turned off from a N 60° W baseline, and chained and picketed at 100 foot intervals.

Measurements of field strength and phase difference were made every 100 feet along the lines using an S.E. 71 electromagnetic unit operating at a frequency of 400 Hz. and using a coil separation of 100 feet.

The data are presented in profile form on Maps W-199-1 and 2 that accompany this report.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property known as the Hek claims is situated in the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory.

The claims are situated straddling Rose Creek some 6 miles west of the Anvil minesite.

Access was obtained by means of helicopter from the minesite.

PREVIOUS WORK

The writer does not know the nature and extent of all previous work done on the property but believes that it has been covered in part by helicopter borne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, gravity surveying on its north part, and geological prospecting.

The grid however was subjected to geochemical and magnetic surveying, and geological mapping in the 1975 field season by the staff of Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation.

PURPOSE

As the Vangorda, Champ, Firth etc. sulphide deposits are associated with graphitic horizons within underlying biotite muscovite phyllites, and as on the basis of present geological knowledge the same and/or similar suites of rocks was thought to underlie the property the purpose of the survey was to locate the presence of electromagnetic conductors, the causative sources of most of which could be attributable to the above mentioned graphitic horizons, and which could be screened on the basis of gravity, magnetic and geological investigations as to their association with economic sulphide mineralization.

GEOLOGY

The reader is referred to a report by G. Jilson of Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation.

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The basic principle of any electromagnetic survey is that when conductors are subjected to primary alternating fields secondary magnetic fields are induced in them. Measurements of these secondary fields give indications as to the size, shape and conductivity of conductors. In the absence of conductors no secondary fields are obtained.

The electromagnetic survey was carried out using an S.E. 71 electromagnetic unit. The primary field was set up by closed inductive loops laid on the ground. Two receiver coils connected by a light-weight shielded cable to a compensator amplifier are used to measure the distortions in the electromagnetic field. The quantities measured are:

1. the ratio of the field strengths at each coil and

2. the phase difference in the fields at the two coils.

Large rectangular loops of varying size (3200 to 4800' 2500 to 3000' deep) were used on the survey with the loops always on the assumed footwall side of the formations.

Readings were taken every 100 feet along the picket lines perpendicular to the long side of the loops with a 100 foot coil separation and using a frequency of 400 Hz.

In all some 31 miles of surveying were carried out on the property.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The reader should study the data in conjunction with the geology, soil sampling and magnetic maps of Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation.

The responses of the two most prominent rock types in the general area, namely biotite muscovite phyllite and amphibolites, seem to appear characteristically different on Turam surveys over areas of known geology within the Anvil Area.

The amphibolites and related rocks seem to be characterized by constant low field strength ratios and very small if any phase differences, whereas the phyllites seem to be characterized by irregular field strength ratios and phase differences with stronger readings indicating more graphitic horizons.

A comparison of the Turam results with the geological map, where rock unit classifications and contacts are somewhat vague, bear out these general observations and show all the E.M. conductors to occur within underlying phyllites and associated rock units.

No magnetic response is associated with any of the E.M. conductors as can be seen from a comparison with the magnetic map.

A fault, striking northerly along the creek in the south-western map corner, is suggested by the apparent offset of conductors A and D. A further check should be made with the geologic and topographic maps to substantiate its possible occurrence.

Conductor A, a complex conductor of generally moderate conductivity, strikes across the southern extremity of the grid apparently offset by the forementioned fault.

It occurs in the younger amygdaloidal chloritic phyllites and is believed to be attributable to graphitic horizons within the same. It constitutes part of the same horizons that appear to stretch from the mine reservoir to the Hek grid.

Conductor B, a complex conductor of generally moderate conductivity, is open to the west and appears to be cut off by the fault on its eastern extremity.

Conductor C has a strike length of some 3200 feet and exhibits generally moderate conductivity.

Conductor D, a complex conductor of generally moderate conductivity, appears to die out both to the east and west, and is apparently offset by the fault in its centre.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd

Conductor E of poor to moderate conductivity is a long conductor of some 6400 feet strike length and open to the east.

Several conductors exhibiting poor conductivity also occur particularly in the northern portion of the grid.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Between July 23rd and August 3rd, 1975, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd. carried out a Turam E.M. survey over the Hek grid for Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation.

This grid is located in the Anvil area of the Yukon Territory.

The survey, as expected, indicated a number of conductors most of which could be grouped into various conductive bands.

These generally complex conductors were thought to be attributable to graphitic horizons in the underlying phyllitic rocks.

As previously mentioned on numerous ocoasions the writer sees no reason to believe that one can differentiate between graphitic horizons and sulphide mineralization on the basis of Turam results with the amplitudes and relative ratios of the field strength and phase difference being dependent on the amount and complexity of the graphitic horizons as well as depth of burial, etc., and hence recommends that gravity profiling be carried out across and around some of the conductors in an effort to find out if any excess mass is associated with them.

Gravity profiling should be carried out on

(a) Line 80 W between 16 S and 48 S.

(b) Line 72 W between 16 S and 60 S.

(c) Line 64 W between 34 S and 60 S.

(d) Line 40 W between 16 S and 56 S.

(e) Line 16 W between 8 S and 40 S.

No gravity profiling is recommended across conductor A as it does not appear to have any economic considerations at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Peter E. Walcott, P.Eng.
Geophysicist

Vancouver, B.C.

December 1975

APPENDIX

COST OF SURVEY

Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook the survey on a line mileage basis. Mobilization charges were extra so that the total cost of services provided was $7,044.01.

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON SURVEY

Name	Occupation	Address	Dates
Peter E. Walcott	Geophysicist	Peter E. Walcott & Assoc. 605 Rutland Court, Coquitlam, B.C.	Jul. 31, Dec. 26 - Dec. 29th, 1975
G. MacMillan	Geophysical Operator	" "	Jul. 23 - Aug.3, Dec. 20 - 29th,75
D. Bingham	"	" "	Jul. 23 - Aug. 3, 1975
V. Gale	"	" "	" "
S. Scurvey	"	" "	" "
P. Charlie	"	" "	Jul. 23 - 31st,75
J. Walcott	Typing	" "	Dec. 30th, 1975

CERTIFICATION.

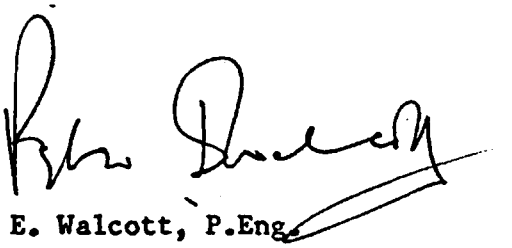
I, Peter E. Walcott of the Municipality of Coquitlam, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Graduate of the University of Toronto in 1962 with a B.A.Sc. in Engineering Physics, Geophysics Option.

2. I have been practising my profession for the last fourteen years.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, Ontario and the Yukon Territory.

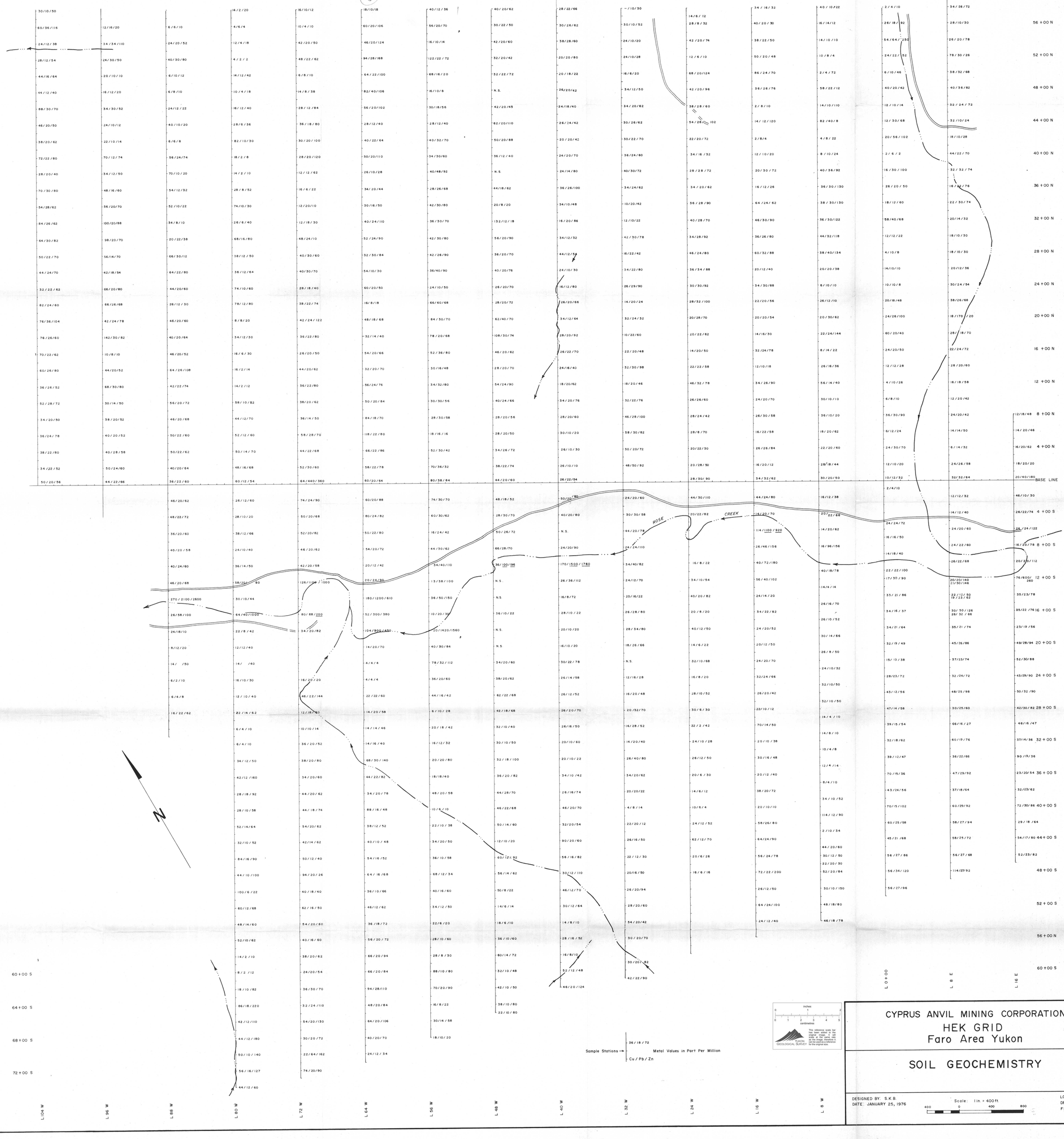
4. I hold no interest in the property described in this report nor do I expect to receive any.



Peter E. Walcott, P.Eng.

Vancouver,
British Columbia

December 1975



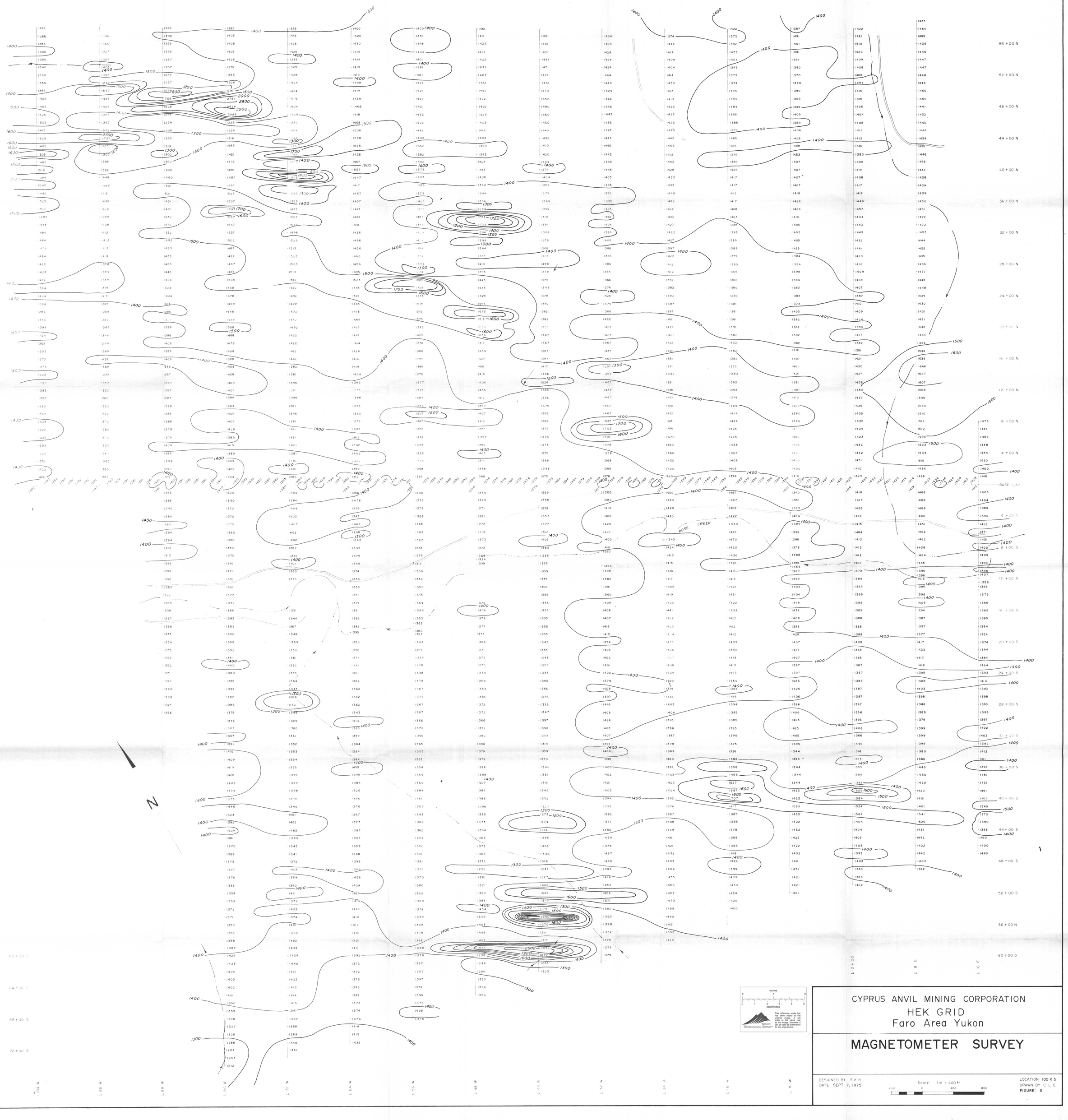
CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
HEK GRID
Faro Area Yukon

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

DESIGNED BY: S.K.B.
DATE: JANUARY 25, 1976

Scale: 1 in. = 400 ft.

LOCATION
DRAWN BY: C. L. C.
FIGURE: 2



inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

This reference scale bar is valid only when the original image is still scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

HEK GRID

Faro Area Yukon

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

DESIGNED BY S K B
DATE SEPT. 7, 1975

Scale 1 in = 400 ft
400 0 400 800

LOCATION 105 K 5
DRAWN BY C L C
FIGURE: 3

L.104-W L.96-W L.88-W L.80-W L.72-W L.64-W L.56-W L.48-W L.40-W L.32-W L.24-W L.16-W L.8-W L.0 L.8-E L.16-E

56-N 52-N 48-N 44-N 40-N 36-N 32-N 28-N 24-N 20-N 16-N 12-N 8-N 4-N

BASE LINE

4-S 8-S 12-S 16-S 20-S 24-S 28-S 32-S 36-S 40-S 44-S 48-S 52-S 56-S 60-S 64-S 68-S 72-S 76-S

L.104-W L.88-W L.80-W L.72-W L.64-W L.56-W L.48-W L.40-W L.32-W L.24-W L.16-W L.8-W L.0 L.8-E L.16-E

ROSE CREEK

SWAMP

A B C D E

N R

FIELD STRENGTH

PHASE DIFFERENCE

0.60 1.00 1.40

-20° 0° +20°

LEGEND

CONDUCTOR AXIS —

GOOD CONDUCTOR —

MODERATE CONDUCTOR —

POOR CONDUCTOR —

CREEK —

TRAIL —

inches 0 1 2

centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

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

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FIGURE : 4

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORP.

HEK GRID ; ANVIL AREA ; WHITEHORSE M.D., YUKON

TURAM ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

PROFILES OF FIELD STRENGTH & PHASE DIFFERENCE

f = 400 Hz

SCALE : 1" = 400 FEET

400 200 0 400 800 1200

MAP No. W-199-2

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY PETER E. WALCOTT, P. Eng., DATED - DEC. 1975

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOC. LTD.

JULY - AUGUST - 1975