SUMMARY OF 1974 AND 1975 EXPLORATION OF THE DANA, HALO FRACTIONAL AND IRMA CLAIMS

N.T.S. 105-K-11

for

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

by

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ILLUSTRATIONS

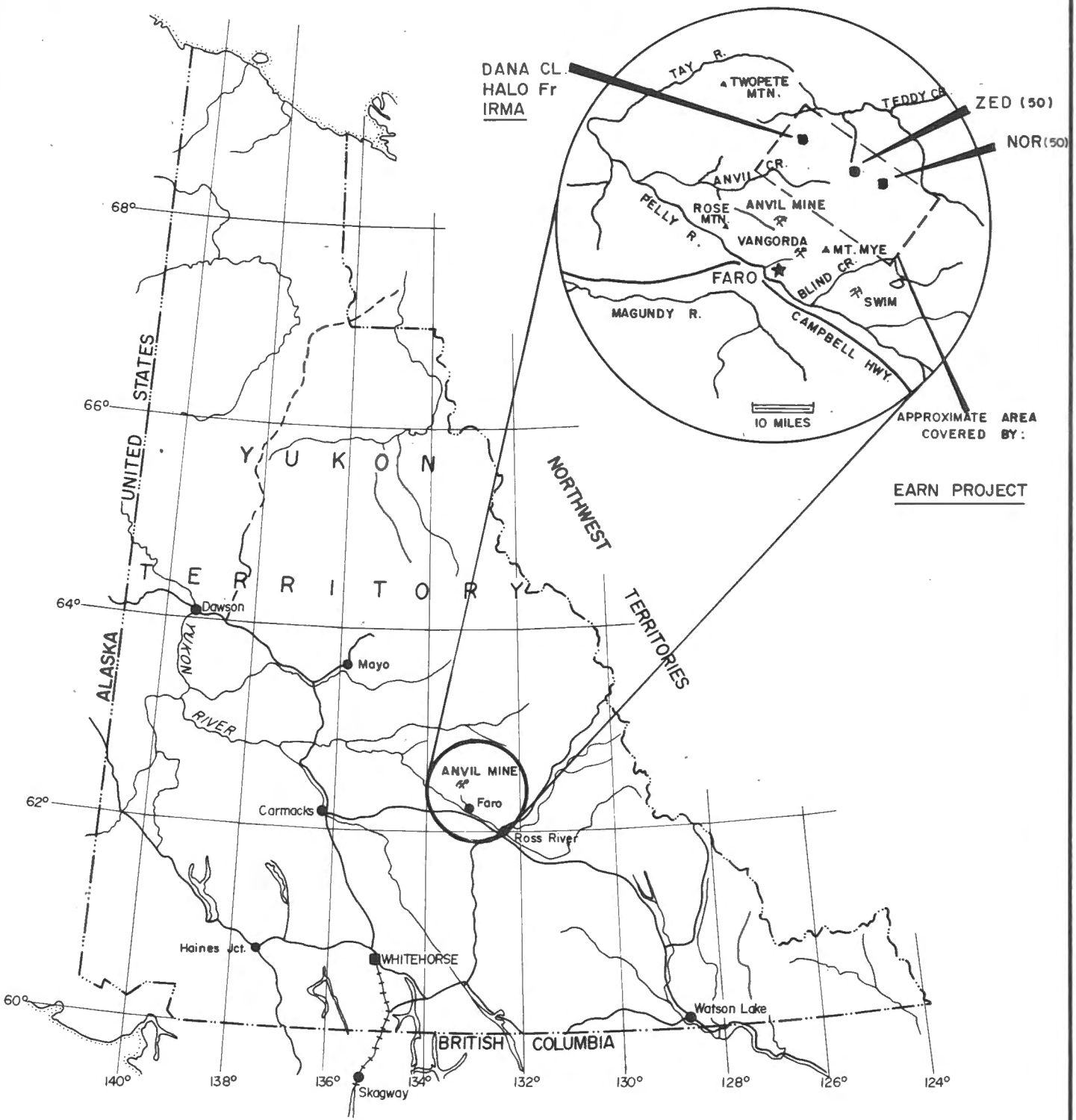
INTRODUCTION

During 1974 and 1975 field seasons, detailed exploration was conducted on the Dana, Halo and Irma claims. Geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys were carried out in 1974, followed by diamond drilling of three holes totalling 1,624 feet. In 1975, three more holes totalling 2,058 feet were drilled and minor geophysical work was done. The drill program was designed to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies, both with and without associated surface showings. Extensive low grade Zn-Cu-Pb-Ag mineralization was intersected in some of the holes in the area of best geophysical and geochemical anomalies. The drilling to date has adequately tested the initial area of interest and no further work is warranted there. Extensions of the mineralized zone into overburden-covered areas are possible and the best of these was staked as the Irma claims. Gravity and magnetic surveys conducted late in the 1975 field season revealed a feature of possible interest. Further geophysical work is recommended on the Irma claims to evaluate these anomalies and drilling in this area may be warranted in the 1976 season.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dana, Halo Fractions and Irma claims are located 15 miles north of the Anvil minesite, central Yukon Territory, on claim sheet 105-K-11. Latitude and longitude of the center of the claim group is $62^{o}35'N$, $133^{o}18'W$.

Access is by helicopter from Faro 25 miles to the south or by float plane from Ross River, 50 miles southeast, to Caribou Lake which is two miles southwest of the claim group.



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

YUKON

SCALE : 1" = 100 MILES

Figure: 1

CLAIMS

The property consists of 79 full-sized and 12 fractional claims. The claims are in the Whitehorse Mining District on claim sheet 105-K-11. The claims are listed in Table I.

TABLE I

Claim No.	Grant Nos.	Staking Date	Expiry Date
Dana Claims			
1 - 2	Y67987 - Y67988	March 8, 1973	March 8, 1983
3 - 10	Y67989 - Y75006		March 8, 1984
11 - 12	Y75007 - Y75008		March 8, 1983
17 - 21	Y75013 - Y75017		March 8, 1983
22	Y75018		March 8, 1984
23	Y75019		March 8, 1983
24	Y75020		March 8, 1984
25	Y75021		March 8, 1983
26	Y75022		March 8, 1984
27 - 28	Y75023 - Y75024		March 8, 1983
38	Y75034		March 8, 1983
40	Y75036		March 8, 1983
42	Y75038		March 8, 1983
44	Y75040		March 8, 1983
46	Y75042		March 8, 1983
48	Y75044		March 8, 1983

Claim No.	Grant Nos.	Staking Date	Expiry Date
Halo Fractions			
1 - 3	Y79648 - Y79650	July 22, 1974	Feb. 22, 1983
4 - 8	Y79651 - Y79655	July 22, 1974	Feb. 22, 1984
9	Y79656	July 22, 1974	Feb. 22, 1983
10	Y79657	July 22, 1974	Feb. 22, 1984
11 - 12	Y79658 - Y79659	July 22, 1974	Feb. 22, 1983
Irma Claims			
1 - 5	YA3250 - YA3254	Aug. 26, 1975	Aug. 26, 1977
6 - 11	YA3258 - YA3260	Aug. 26, 1975	Aug. 26, 1978
12 - 22	YA3261 - YA3265	Aug. 26, 1975	Aug. 26, 1977
23 - 24	YA3272 - YA3273	Aug. 26, 1975	Aug. 26, 1978
25	YA3274	Aug. 26, 1975	Aug. 26, 1977
26	YA3275	Aug. 26, 1975	Aug. 26, 1978
27 - 31	YA3276 - YA3280	Aug. 26, 1975	Aug. 26, 1977

HISTORY

The Dana claims were staked in February 1972 to cover geochemical anomalies and gossans in an area interpreted to be underlain by acid volcanic rocks hosting stratiform copper-zinc sulphide deposits to the west. The area was previously staked in 1965 as the Ivan claims by Anvil Mining Corporation. Anvil's interest in the area was aroused by a prominent gossan which, when checked by geochemical and airborne geophysical surveys, showed positive results. Anvil conducted geochemical, ground electromagnetic and ground magnetic surveys in 1966 and put down four short drill holes late that year without intersecting significant sulphides (Adamson, 1966).

Yukon Copper, also in 1965, staked the Hal (and numerous other) claims around the Ivan block. Their prospectors discovered two showings on the Hal claims which were tested by geochemical, airborne geophysical surveys and trenching between 1966 and 1971 (Cathro, 1967). Trenching there uncovered two small showings of apparently stratiform Cu-Zn mineralization. Follow-up geophysical work was recommended but not carried out, however, the Hal claims have been kept in good standing until the present time.

Routine geochemical coverage of the Dana claims in 1973 outlined a large and intense Cu-Pb-Zn geochemical anomaly just east of the Hal claim boundary in an area which was not covered by either the early Anvil or Yukon Copper surveys (Jilson and Simpson, 1974; Lewis, 1974). From 1974 on, all work on the claim block has been done by Cyprus Anvil under agreement with Ridgemont.

Work in 1974 and 1975 concentrated on the area of this geochemical anomaly and the original Hal claims showings. The Hal claims were optioned by Cyprus Anvil in early 1974.

The 1974 program showed that the extensions of the Hal showings are probably small and contain minor base metal mineralization and that no further work was warranted (Jilson and Simpson, 1975a). The option on the Hal claims was terminated early in 1975. Since then, Northern Homestake Mines (successor to Yukon Copper) drilled three holes on these showings which tend to confirm the low grade of the unexposed portion of the Hal claims sulphide zone.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The entire claim block is underlain by rocks correlative with the Earn group established by Campbell (1967) in the adjoining Glenlyon map area. The Earn group there consists of chert, quartzite, argillite and limestone, and distinctive chert pebble conglomerate. In its type area, the Earn group is considered upper Devonian to Mississippian. In Tay River map area, Roddick and Green (1961) established a unit (unit 5) of similar lithology and age and later G.S.C. maps (Tempelman-Kluit (1972), Okulitch et al (1974)) extended the name Earn group to Roddick and Green's unit 5. The relations of the Earn group to other rock sequences of the Anvil Range are poorly known but it is thought to overlie the schist-phyllite unit (i.e. units 2 and 3 of Tempelman-Kluit (1972)), to be overthrust by a thick, lower Paleozoic mafic-intermediate volcanic and sedimentary unit and to be unconformably overlain by Triassic clastics unit 10 of Roddick and Green (1961). Further to the northeast, the Earn group lies directly on late Proterozoic Grit unit with local intervening Road River equivalents and is locally unconformably overlain by lower Cretaceous South Fork Volcanics. The thickness of the Earn group is unknown but is probably several thousands of feet.

Lewis (1974) divided the Earn group into four map units: unit 5, mostly dark colored slate, siliceous slate, argillaceous chert, chert and minor chert pebble conglomerate; unit 6, tuffaceous chert, siliceous tuff and

rhyolite; unit 7, limestone chert, quartzite slate and calcareous slate; and unit 8, chert, slate and minor limestone. The author has recognized basically the same stratigraphic sequence in more localized areas and divides the studied portion of the Earn group into three major divisions: a stratigraphically lower unit of drab, dark colored chert and siliceous clastics, a middle carbonate rich unit and an upper unit characterized by varicolored, particularly purplish brown, chert with sandy limestone near the top of the investigated section. Recognition of this stratigraphic sequence has been critical to a re-evaluation of the sequence and structure at the Dana claims.

The author places less emphasis on the acid volcaniclastic content of the Earn group than Lewis (1974). Nevertheless, distal acid volcaniclastic rocks are probably present and may be significant. Noteworthy in this connection is Bostock's description of Earn group correlative cherts as tuffaceous in Mayo map area to the northwest and, across the Tintina trench, Tempelman Kluit's (1976) recent confirmation of the assignment of a major acid volcanic unit (White, Roddick and Green (1960) unit 6c) in the Pelly Mountains to the middle Mississippian, his earlier suggestion that the Klondike schist may be acid volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of Mississippian age and the existence of the Mississippian Totalanika schist, a meta-rhyolite sequence in central Alaska. It must be emphasized that major units of unquestionably acid volcanic origin (i.e. rhyolite domes, porphyritic flows, and ignimbrites) have not been identified in the Earn group despite low metamorphic grade.

Strata of the Earn group, where studied by the author, are thrown into northeasterly verging, close to tight overturned folds probably related to important northeasterly directed thrusts as suggested by local reversals of

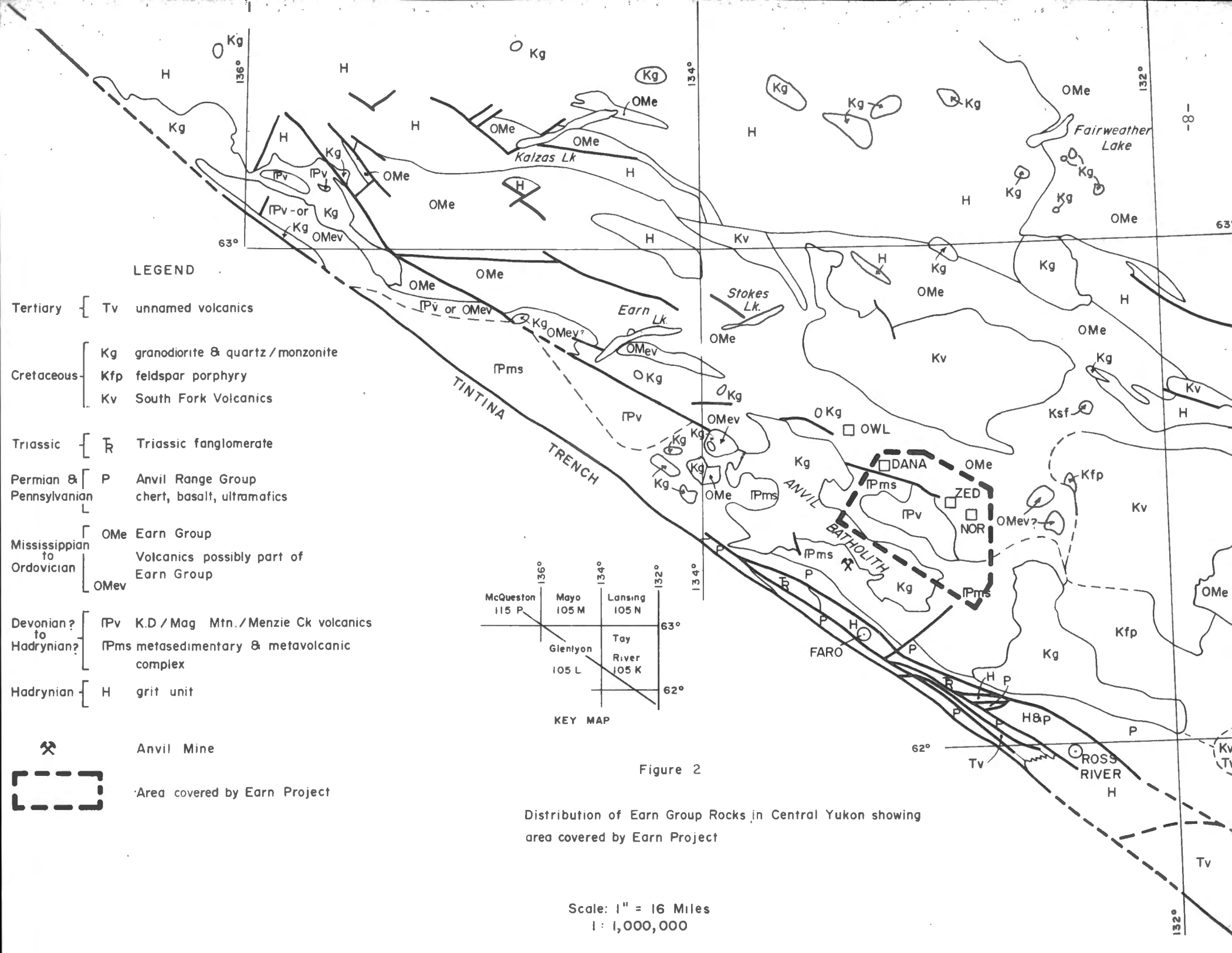


Figure 2

Distribution of Earn Group Rocks in Central Yukon showing area covered by Earn Project

Scale: 1" = 16 Miles
1 : 1,000,000

stratigraphic sequence. Late varibly oriented normal faults appear to be important locally.

Lewis' study added no new data to the age of the Earn group but he noted the possibility of inclusion of rocks older than upper Devonian, particularly Road River Formation equivalents.

DANA CLAIMS WEST OF IVAN CREEK AND HALO FRACTIONAL CLAIMS

Geology

Lithology

Unit 1

Unit 1 is a distinctive unit of dark colored, fine-grained, highly siliceous rocks. Dominant lithologies are dark grey to black chert, argillaceous chert and mixed cherty and calc-silicate rocks. Much of the unit is massive but fine banding is found in many localities, especially on the weathered surface. The calc-silicate rocks appear to be at the top of the unit and consist of irregular lenses of sucrose quartz + diopside $\pm$ calcite in a dark colored cherty matrix. The calc-silicates appear to be derived from a rock transitional into the overlying unit 2. Some of the cherts in this unit may have a tuffaceous component. One to a few percent finely disseminated pyrite is common in rocks of this unit but apparently nowhere is sufficiently concentrated to create a significant I.P. effect.

Unit 1 is considered the stratigraphically lowest unit because of relationships best displayed elsewhere in the Anvil Range. The upper contact appears conformable and gradational here but, because of considerable regional variations of rock type underlying unit 2 throughout the Anvil Range, an unconformity is possible. The top of unit 1

appears to correlate with horizons rich in coarse clastic material and particularly the chert pebble conglomerate considered characteristic of the Earn group, but those facies are not developed on the claim block (with the possible exception of grits in unit 1a). Lower Mississippian fauna from the overlying unit suggest an upper Devonian or lower Mississippian age for unit 1 but older rocks may be included. The calc-silicate rocks of unit 1 are similar to a large area of higher grade metamorphic rocks exposed immediately south of the Dana claims (unit 2 of Lewis, 1974) which are, in turn, similar to the calc-silicate units of the core of the Anvil Range (part of unit 2 of Tempelman Kluit, 1972).

Unit 1a

Unit 1a is an important unit of black chert, siliceous argillite, argillite and siltstone with minor limestone, grit, and sheared graphitic rocks. The principal exposure is in Ivan Creek Canyon and a good section is encountered in DDH 466-75-6. In the canyon outcrop and DDH 466-75-6, thin pyrite $\pm$ pyrrhotite beds and disseminations were noted but only slight traces of sphalerite accompany the iron sulphide. The stratigraphic relations of this unit are uncertain but on basis of general lithology and structural position is equated with part of unit 1. The rocks of unit 1a appear to correspond with Lewis' (1974) unit 5 which he considered a facies equivalent of his unit 6 (unit 1 of this paper) which is in accord with the author's interpretation.

The importance of unit 1a derives from its distinctive geophysical response due to high conductivity and magnetic susceptibility, making it a useful marker horizon in overburden-covered areas.

Unit 1b

Unit 1b rocks are an alteration assemblage consisting of rocks of the top of unit 1 coarsely recrystallized and bleached. Assemblages appear to be quartz, calcite, colorless tremolite or possibly wollastonite and minor diopside and idocrase. The alteration appears to be unrelated to mineralization and may be related to the Anvil Batholith which crops out two miles to the southeast.

Unit 2

Unit 2 consists of grey argillaceous and silty limestone, argillaceous chert and siliceous argillite. Dark colored, randomly oriented tremolite needles are widespread in the limestones. These rocks are particularly well-exposed in a large trenched area at the top of the hill at 85N on L8E.

The limestones of unit 2 have yielded two fossil localities on the claim block. The specimens from both localities were poorly preserved; one was a crinoid ossicle, the other a fragment of a brachiopod(?) valve. Unit 2 is correlated with rocks bearing lower Mississippian fauna elsewhere in the district (Tempelman Kluit, 1972) and with the Kalsas formation of Campbell (1967). The top of the unit is not exposed and the thickness is unknown; only about 100 - 200 feet of strata are represented on the above-mentioned hill.

DDH 466-74-1 may have penetrated the top of unit 2 where silty limestone abruptly underlies altered cherty rocks but the contact there may be a low angle fault.

Unit 3

Unit 3 is the main host to mineralization on the claim block and is broadly divisible into three main sub-units which are not easily mappable and are not strictly stratigraphic units. Unit 3 is a combination of units that can be broken out elsewhere in the Anvil Range but the relationships are confusing here because of superimposed alteration and structural complexity.

Unit 3a is a distinctive assemblage of chert characterized by hard, dense, purplish brown chert and silty chert. Unit 3a was originally considered a thin, distinctive marker horizon (Jilson and Simpson, 1975a) but, due to re-examination of outcrops in the claim area and mapping elsewhere in the Earn Group rocks, it is now realized that these rocks are part of a thick unit of bedded, varicolored, locally radiolarian chert that overlies unit 2 equivalents and corresponds to part of Lewis' unit 8 and to unit D on the Nor claims (Jilson and Simpson, 1975b). On the claim group, this unit (and the overlying carbonate/quartzite/chert unit noted elsewhere) are highly altered and bleached and to the point where they are barely recognizable. The brownish cherts of unit 3a can be seen to grade laterally into bleached chert of rocks of unit 3c, especially in the vicinity of the northern trenches of the Hal claims. In DDH 466-75-4 on the western limit of the Dana mineralized zone, remnants of brownish chert are recognizable near the bottom of the hole.

Unit 3b is almost completely altered on the property and is not readily apparent without exposure to the more normal sequence developed elsewhere in the district. The unit must have originally consisted of

interbedded chert, quartzite, sandy limestone and limy or dolomitic quartzite. The protolith has not been completely investigated by this writer but its base is map unit E on the Nor claims (Jilson and Simpson, 1975b) which is a unit of limestone and sandy limestone; it has also been mapped at "Area A" halfway between Dana and Nor (Jilson, 1976) where exactly the same sequence as at Nor is seen but at Area A it is overturned. Outcrops considered by the writer to correlate with unit 3b protoliths are included in Lewis' (1974) unit 9 but not all of unit 9 is necessarily equivalent to unit 3b.

Rocks of unit 3b are best seen in the upper part of DDH 466-75-5 where they consist of white limy quartzite, sandy limestone and greenish calc-silicate altered limy (or dolomitic?) quartzite in beds a few inches to a few feet thick, interbedded with greater amounts off-white to light grey bleached cherty rocks. In holes 466-74-1 and 2, the same sequence is encountered but there the calcareous quartzite beds are completely altered to greenish calc-silicate bearing assemblages which host mineralization.

Unit 3c is a grab bag unit for altered rocks that probably should be assigned to either 3a or 3b but cannot yet be satisfactorily subdivided. This corresponds to the writer's previous unit B on the claims (Jilson and Simpson, 1975a).

The dominant siliceous rocks of 3c are light grey to off-white, fine to very fine grained, massive to weakly banded and hard. They generally weather rusty and do not crop out well, with the exception of a few cliff outcrops on the north facing slopes and in Ivan Creek. These rocks commonly contain minor amounts of very fine disseminated sulphide

which locally is pyrrhotite but may be pyrite or arsenopyrite elsewhere. Locally, particularly near the top of the section west of the Halo Fault, the cherty rocks contain thin beds of pyrrhotite with traces of chalcopyrite; rarely the pyrrhotite beds are graded.

As mapped, unit 3c does not contain much carbonate, mainly because substantial carbonate content qualifies an outcrop for inclusion in unit 3b. Nonetheless, there are carbonate bearing horizons in 3c, particularly in the northern-most Hal claims trenches. The stratigraphic affiliation of these beds is unknown; they are similar to rocks of 3b east of the Halo fault but appear to be lower in the section. It is tempting to suggest that they might be the top of unit 2 in an advanced stage of alteration.

The siliceous rocks of unit 3 contain a fine discontinuous, light-dark color lamination most clearly expressed by slight relief weathering on the unbroken surface. The lamination is parallel to compositional banding in most cases and only in rare and equivocal instances can it be seen to cut bedding on the claim block. This lamination is developed in cherty rocks throughout the Earn group in the Anvil Range and appears to be widespread in cherts throughout the Selwyn Basin (Roberts, personal communication, 1976).

The siliceous nature of the rocks and the lamination, vaguely reminiscent of the eutaxitic textures of welded tuffs, lead Lewis (1974) to suggest that these rocks were tuffaceous cherts and that they were accompanied by rhyolities and banded siliceous tuffs, which together comprised a substantial part of the Earn group. The writer has

investigated some of the localities described by Lewis (1974) and found the banded siliceous tuffs in some cases to be fine grained, thin bedded, relief weathering dolomitic and limy quartzites and possibly chert siltstones and the rhyolites to be quartzite and bleached chert. There are, however, on the Zed claims and in a few other areas, subordinate rocks that may be coarse volcaniclastics.* The fact that nowhere are phenocrysts developed in Earn group rocks suggests that rhyolites and welded tuffs are not present in the pile and that only very distal tuffaceous rocks could be present.

The origin of the lamination is unclear but the available evidence suggests that it is a pervasive metamorphic foliation and not a strictly primary feature as is discussed in more detail below.

In summary, unit 3 appears to be originally a dominantly sedimentary unit now greatly affected by alteration. Original rock types were varicolored chert, silty and argillaceous chert, siltstone, quartzite, limy and dolomitic quartzite, sandy limestone and minor pure limestone with the possibility of very distal tuffaceous chert grading into the silty cherts.

Structure

Folding

The grid area is cut by several prominent faults which divide the area into five convenient domains for discussion of fold structures. Within the fault blocks, relatively simple fold structures can be defined but the relationships from block to block are obscure.

* Since preparation of this report, petrographic examination of the most likely coarse volcaniclastic rock on the Zed claims shows it to be without doubt a slightly altered intrusive porphyry.

1. East of the Halo Fault South of Dana Fault

Strata in this fault block are thrown into northerly overturned folds with axes plunging easterly and axial planes dipping southerly. The folds are illustrated on section A-B. The effect of the northern syncline is clearly shown on the geophysical and geochemical maps (see Map 7) where the mineralized zone wraps around its hinge. The southern anticline is less clear but bedding attitudes and occurrence of Pb-Zn mineralization in Ivan Creek suggests its presence. The upper contact of unit 2 here may be a low angle fault with possible thrust displacement. Bedding facing directions are unknown but Cu stringer zone below bedded Zn-Cu mineralization suggests the shallow southerly dipping limb of the synform is upright.

2. North of Dana Fault

Strata of unit 1a here appears to be part of the steep northerly dipping limb and hinge zone of a northerly overturned fold cut off by the Dana fault.

3. West of Halo Fault, North of Hal Fault

Structure here is uncertain but appears to be mainly the shallow southerly dipping limb of a fold similar to those east of the Halo fault. Bedding dips in the southwest part of the area are steeper, suggesting proximity to a faulted off synclinal hinge zone.

4. West of Halo Fault, South of Hal Fault

Strata of units 1 and 2 here appear to be folded into an open synform trending easterly which may be the trough of a much larger

northerly inclined fold. Rocks of unit 2 here have a generally southerly dipping, slaty cleavage.

5. West of Camp Lake Fault

Outcrops west of the grid show that this area is probably part of a shallow easterly dipping homocline, possibly the upper limb of a northerly inclined, relatively open fold.

Faulting

The north-northwesterly trending Halo and Camp Lake faults are prominent topographic linears and show some effect on the geophysical maps. The central segment of the Halo fault is definite as very different rocks are juxtaposed across it. The conflicting sense of down dropping indicated on the Halo fault may indicate rotational movement or may be caused by displacement on the Hal fault. The Halo fault probably extends a considerable distance to the north, based on geophysical evidence.

The west-northwesterly trending Hal and Dana faults appear to predate the Halo fault and have opposite senses of down dropping defining a central graben.

The Hal fault is required to explain the conflicting structural and stratigraphic data. Previously units 1 and 2 were thought to overlie unit 3, but regional work shows this not to be the case, thus a fault down dropped to the north. Another interpretation of the Hal fault would be as a southerly dipping reverse fault but a zone of fracturing in the trench at L12W suggests it is a vertical feature. The Hal fault probably extends east of the Halo fault but its trace is unknown there.

The Dana fault must be down dropped to the south if unit 1a is part of unit 1 but this interpretation is uncertain. The trace of the fault shows clearly on the geophysical maps where the fault bounds a highly magnetic and conductive graphitic and pyrrhotitic horizon within unit 1a. The Dana fault appears to be offset by the Halo fault. The apparent strike of the Dana fault is closely approximated by trend of fold axes and vertical shear zones in Ivan Creek Canyon. A graphitic shear zone in DDH 466-75-6 appears to dip southerly about 60°, suggesting a reverse fault related to folding and possibly that the Dana fault also has reverse movement. The obvious problem here is the correlation of unit 1a since reverse movement suggests it should be younger than unit 3. The stratigraphy of the upper units of the Earn group is unknown to the writer but it is likely that lithologies similar to 1a could be present, based on brief aerial reconnaissance north of the Nor claims.

The northeast trending faults are based mainly on topographic lineaments. The Ivan Creek fault zone appears to be reflected on the 1966 Anvil EM map of the Ivan claims as a major truncation of conductor trends. The fault zone is probably a wide complex belt rather than a single fracture and appears to have left lateral strike slip displacement but there is little clear cut evidence bearing on the sense and amount of displacement. The small fault near the baseline in Ivan Creek is rather uncertain but is put in to accommodate abrupt changes in bedding attitude that might be explained equally well by folding, as this area is near the hinge of a northerly overturned anticline.

Development of Cleavage

Axial plane slaty cleavage is developed only in rocks of unit 2 west of the Halo fault where it strikes just south of east and dips steeply

to shallowly south. Similarly oriented cleavage is also developed in rocks of unit 1 west of the Camp Lake fault off the grid and on the main block of the Dana claims across Ivan Creek where it has been described in detail by Lewis (1974).

In most cases, an axial plane foliation is not developed in rocks of unit 3; there is, however, an allignment of micas parallel to the fine discontinuous lamination noted previously. In thin section, this foliation appears to be a typical pervasive metamorphic foliation defined by aligned, fine muscovite flakes which "wrap around" larger silt grains in the usual manner. On the claim block, there are no known folds related to this foliation. In all but one case where mesoscopic folds are found, they clearly deform the foliation. In the sole exception, there are several folds in one hand specimen and all but one clearly fold the foliation; the exception is a highly attenuated fold where the foliation appears to be sheared out parallel to the axial plane of the fold.

On the Nor claims (Jilson and Simpson, 1975b), a similar lamination forms in impure cherts at a high angle to bedding defined by the usual inch scale parting common in bedded cherts. These outcrops are in the hinge region of a large, overturned fold in contrast to the situation on the Dana claims where the observed folds are on the limbs of smaller overturned folds.

In rare cases on the Dana claims, a second weak axial plane foliation can be noted in hand specimens and more commonly a subtle second foliation can be seen in thin sections. This second foliation appears to be approximately axial planar to the only known fold episode in the

grid area.

The geometric relations indicate an early foliation parallel to compositional banding, in turn cut by a later non-pervasive axial plane foliation. In argillaceous rocks of unit 2, the only foliation known (a slaty cleavage) is axial planar to the large folds and cogenetic with the second foliation in siliceous rocks. It seems most unlikely that siliceous rocks overlying argillaceous rocks could develop a pervasive metamorphic foliation while the argillaceous rocks develop none, thus the early foliation in siliceous rocks must have developed parallel to bedding during the metamorphic episode that formed slaty cleavage in unit 2 and was later folded during the same metamorphic-deformational episode.

It is suggested, with some reservations, that the foliation in question developed mimetic to clay minerals and sericite, possibly in part detrital, alligned along the bedding. This happened only in the competent siliceous rocks possibly because this was the "easiest" path during the early stages of deformation. Later in the deformation episode, the mimetic foliation became folded and an incipient axial plane foliation developed possibly because increased temperature or directed stress overcame imposed constraints to crystallization of micas along the bedding plane. In argillaceous rocks, the greater ease of recrystallization at an angle to bedding rules out development of mimetic foliation and only an axial plane foliation can develop in response to directed stress. Relationships on the Nor claims could be explained by either non-development of mimetic foliation due to more intense recrystallization under different P-T conditions or more complete development of the "second" axial plane foliation obliterating the mimetic foliation.

Jointing

Well-developed, vertical joint sets trending 030 - 045° and 125° approximately parallel the Ivan Creek and Hal faults respectively. A subordinate, shallow dipping to flat joint set is weakly developed. The three sets are approximately orthogonal and their orientation with respect to fold axial directions defined by Lewis (1974) over a larger area than the grid suggests they may be related to stress relaxation after folding. Parallelism of faults and joints suggests likewise that faulting may have developed during relaxation.

Joints are commonly marked by bleached selvages and silica or carbonate veining and in the vicinity of the remobilized sulphide zone are mineralized with pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite or arsenopyrite.

Mineralization

The main mass of mineralization on the claim block lies between the Halo fault and Ivan Creek. Two main types of mineralization are known there:

1. stratiform zinc-copper sulphides underlain by a copper stringer zone, and
2. remobilized zinc-copper-lead sulphides.

West of the Halo fault, minor, apparently stratiform copper-zinc sulphides and remobilized sulphides are exposed in trenches on the Hal claims.

All outcrops in the main zone east of the Halo fault are of the remobilized zone outlined by hachures on the geologic map. The sulphides are coarse grained, black sphalerite, galena, coarse blebs of

chalcopyrite and massive to coarse euhedral arsenopyrite with variable amounts of pyrrhotite and pyrite. The sulphides occur thinly coated on fractures, in veins a few inches thick and as small irregular massive bodies at fracture intersections and replacing (?) host rocks. Minor occurrences of possible bedded sphalerite + pyrrhotite are found in outcrop near 117N on line 36E. Drill holes 466-74-1 and 2 encountered the same zone and display the characteristics of this mineralization more clearly. As can be seen on the graphic logs for those holes, the assay values are erratic but long overall low grade intersections are obtained (see Table II). The erratic assay results are caused by highgrade replacement mineralization in granular calc-silicates (altered limy quartzites) from a few inches to a few feet thick, alternating with greater amounts of bleached cherty rocks which contain disseminated pyrrhotite and sparse fracture bound base metal sulphides.

The stratiform sulphide zone was encountered in holes 466-74-3 and 466-75-4 and 5 but good outcrops of it are rare. The sulphides are concentrated in layers generally with a cherty quartzite host and consist of even to layered disseminations of fine grained brown sphalerite and fine pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and practically no galena. The lighter color and fine, even grain size of the sphalerite contrast sharply with the coarse irregular blebs of blackjack in holes 466-74-1 and 2 and clearly have a different origin. The sulphide zone in holes 3 and 4 is a compact zone with higher average grade and more clearly defined boundaries than that of the remobilized zone and with upgrading on the order of two or three times would be an interesting target if not exactly a viable ore deposit. Where the bedded sulphides are cut by fractures, the sulphides appear to be leached out along the fracture

TABLE II

Selected Averages of Assay Results

		% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Oz./Ton Ag
D.D.H. 466-74-1					
32 - 110	78'	0.18	0.16	1.03	0.36
32 - 140	108'	0.16	0.21	0.92	0.26
210 - 400	190'	0.10	0.21	0.79	0.59
450 - 590	140'	0.11	0.16	0.43	0.53
210 - 290	80'	0.13	0.38	0.84	1.07
210 - 590	380'	0.09	0.18	0.56	0.49
32 - 590	558'	0.10	0.16	0.57	0.40
D.D.H. 466-74-2					
8 - 609	601'	0.12	0.20	0.81	0.50
8 - 294	286'	0.11	0.34	1.12	0.67
368 - 609	241'	0.16	0.08	0.65	0.42
432 - 609	177'	0.21	0.08	0.74	0.50
463 - 609	146'	0.24	0.09	0.74	0.54
94 - 294	200'	0.11	0.28	1.16	0.38
8 - 66	58'	0.14	0.64	1.48	1.93
8 - 18	10'	0.52	2.07	4.40	7.20
94 - 103.5	9.5'	0.31	2.60	2.24	2.10
133 - 140	7'	0.73	0.26	4.56	1.10
283 - 288	5'	0.15	2.60	2.72	2.00
592 - 597	5'	1.72	0.16	4.68	3.10
592 - 609	17'	0.98	0.15	1.98	1.83
D.D.H. 466-74-3					
150 - 196	46'	0.08	0.01	1.76	Tr.
183.5 - 196	12.5'	0.12	0.01	3.65	Tr.
D.D.H. 466-75-4					
140.5 - 201	60.5'	0.07	0.02	1.97	-
182.25- 201	18.75'	0.14	0.02	3.78	-
174.75- 201	26.25'	0.13	0.02	3.52	-
140.5 - 178.5	38'	0.04	0.01	1.24	-
D.D.H. 466-75-5					
627 - 634	17'	0.05	0.05	1.31	0.20
681 - 706	25'	0.05	0.02	1.02	0.20
627 - 706	79'	0.04	0.03	0.82	0.20

with at least part precipitated as a veinlet along the fracture itself - such a process was probably instrumental in formation of the remobilized zone.

One of the most interesting aspects of DDH 466-75-4 was the stringer zone underlying the bedded sulphide zone. The stringers consist of thin pyrrhotite $\pm$ chalcopyrite veinlets locally with chloritic selvages. The veinlets generally dip steeply and cut layering approximately perpendicularly but their orientation is highly variable. Rocks overlying the bedded zone show a very distinct decrease in overall fracturing and definite strong decrease in the number of sulphide veinlets.

The "remobilized zone" and "bedded zone" can be clearly distinguished on the geochemical maps due to the lesser Pb and Cu response over the bedded zone. The bedded zone shows up clearly on the magnetic and IP surveys and response appears to decrease counter-clockwise around the nose of the syncline east of Halo fault. The geochemical response also decreases counter-clockwise. This is thought to be caused by rapid facies change of bedded mineralization from Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Fe in "remobilized zone" to Zn-Cu-Fe to Cu-Fe as the bedded zone wraps around the fold hinge. Total amount of sulphide also decreases in that direction and, as indicated by DDH 466-75-5, also down dip.

The showings west of the Halo fault on the Hal claims are described elsewhere (Jilson and Simpson, 1975a; Cathro, 1967). They are small massive to disseminated sulphide masses composed mainly of pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The main mass of the sulphides appears to be bedded but fracture bound and replacement features are widespread. In addition, small skarn showings with chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and traces of scheelite are found.

The mineralization is thought to be roughly coeval with the host rocks. It would appear that the "bedded zone" formed by submarine exhalation over a fumarole in a large sedimentary basin where alternating silty and/or tuffaceous chert, quartzite and limy quartzite were being deposited. The generally high imput of clastic material and lack of strong reducing conditions (?) apparently precluded deposition of concentrated sulphides and caused rapid facies variations in the bedded zone. The remobilized zone may represent a combination of originally bedded sulphides reworked by the feeder system (assumed to be strictly represented by the stringer sulphides) and epigenetic fracture bound and replacement mineralization deposited by the feeder system in rocks laid down before initiation of hydrothermal activity. The sulphide deposits on the Hal claims west of the Halo fault may be somewhat distal accumulations of sulphide in very small paleotopographic sub-basins while the minor bedded pyrrhotite occurrences in unit 3 are distal deposits formed without the benefit of topographic conditions conducive to pooling of "sulphide exhalations". The amount of base metal sulphide contained in this deposit is impressive when one ignores its dispersed nature. The "remobilized zone" above contains on the order of 30 million tons of rock which averages just under 1% combined Pb+Zn, 0.1% Cu and 0.5 oz./ton Ag. The total system is probably at least twice as large. If the model proposed is correct and had the exhalative system been superimposed on more attractive depositional conditions, then an important sulphide deposit could develop.

The tectonic setting of the deposit is thought to be an ensialic marginal ocean basin (the Selwyn Basin) behind an active plutonic arc now

represented in the Yukon - Tanana upland of Alaska and Yukon. The stratigraphic position of the Tom deposit described by Brock (1976) above a horizon of chert pebble conglomerate is interesting as in Glenlyon map area the main mass of chert pebble conglomerate is overlain by the Kalsas Formation (Campbell, 1967) which is equivalent to map unit 2, thus the Dana mineralization and the Tom mineralization are at approximately equivalent stratigraphic levels. On the Nor claims, a similar, though less impressive, system appears to have operated below unit 2 equivalents.

Geochemistry

Methods and Procedures

At the onset of the survey, it was planned to collect the B horizon but in practice this proved to be difficult because of thick organic material and/or volcanic ash, and shallow permafrost. On the steep north slope, it commonly proved impossible to get an adequate sample.

Due to this problem, every line was walked and at least twice and generally three times in order to remove the moss and start the underlying material to thaw, thus getting the hole as deep as possible and hopefully reaching the B horizon. In many cases, a B horizon sample was obtained, but often the lowest level reached was still in the A horizon. The samples were dug with a mattock and placed in a wet strength Kraft paper bag. The samples were partly air dried in camp, then shipped to the Whitehorse laboratory of Barringer Research where analyses were done by Doug Read.

The sample was oven dried at 75^{o}C and sieved to minus 80 mesh. Two hundred and fifty milligrams of the minus 80 mesh fraction was digested

in perchloric acid ($HClO_4$) and the resultant solution submitted to atomic absorption spectrophotometry. The perchloric acid extraction is essentially a total extraction. Duplicate samples were submitted to Barrinager as a check on precision of their analyses; the results of these checks showed good reproducibility.

Description of Soils

The soils developed on the claim group fall into two main categories, depending mainly on topography and drainage; all the soils are immature. On the rolling upland surface, two sequences of soil horizons are found. In well drained areas, a few inches of virtually undecomposed organic material (A_o) is underlain by slightly decomposed black organic material with a slight to moderate content of mineral matter (A_1) up to two or more feet thick but usually less than one foot thick. The A_1 is locally underlain by a lighter coloured leached horizon (A_2) but it is usually very thin and often absent.

A prominent layer of white volcanic ash is commonly found in the soil profile, usually at the base of the A_1 but also can occur within the A_1 horizon. The B horizon is light-medium brown to orange-brown or dark brown and free of organic material, except where buried horizons are found.

The second type of upland soil is found in less well drained areas, and consists of grey to greenish-grey clay rich material overlain by the A horizons described above, including the ash layer. This material is thought to be a weakly developed gley horizon and will be referred to as the G horizon.

On the south facing slopes where drainage is better and permafrost is deeper or absent, the A-B soils predominate although A-G soils are found locally.

On the north and east facing slopes, soils are very poorly developed and frozen poorly decomposed organic material often directly overlies large talus boulders. Where mineral rich soils are developed, they commonly consist of fine rock fragments, mixed fine rock and ash or ash alone.

Permafrost, or at least frozen ground, is widespread on the property with the exception of the south slopes and more exposed portions of the upland surface. Frost is usually encountered at depths of a few inches just below the moss cover and in many cases prevents obtaining a sample below the A horizon or the ash where this is thick. In some cases, heavily frozen A horizon material proved to be underlain at a depth of 2 - 3 feet by completely thawed B or C horizons. These relations suggest that a substantial blanket of impermeable frozen humas overlying a permeable B horizon might effectively blank out a geochemical response over mineralization by channeling the metal rich waters beneath the frozen humus. This would deny metal contribution to the overlying A horizon soils which, in routine sampling, are difficult to avoid. In such a case however, a substantial anomaly should be found downhill from mineralization, thus it seems unlikely that permafrost will completely eliminate signs of mineralization, but it could easily confuse the detailed picture.

The ash layer noted above is ubiquitous in central Yukon and was generally avoided as a sample media. Where samples of ash were taken, they yield unusually low metal values.

The B horizon was the desired sample media but in areas of poor drainage, a G horizon sample was taken. Where the A horizon was unusually thick or well frozen, it was sampled. On the north slopes, A_o horizon samples were taken where nothing else was available, but these usually proved to have insufficient minus 80 mesh material for an analysis.

Results

The distribution of metal content in the soils sampled is shown in Figures 3 through 8, along with the metal content of the various soil horizons west of line 12E taken from Jilson and Simpson (1975a). Although there are differences in metal content of the various soil horizons, they are not significant compared to the difference between anomalies and background. The A horizon soils do not contain as many highly anomalous samples, suggesting that these samples (indicated with parenthesis on maps) should be viewed with caution.

All things considered, it appears the geochemical surveys on the whole gave a faithful picture of the metal content of the underlying rock, taking into account lateral transport.

There are five main areas of interest, labeled "A" through "F", that stand out on the geochemical maps (Maps 3, 4 and 5).

Areas "A" and "B" together comprise the anomalous response due to the main sulphide zone. Area "A" shows very strong anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn values with good coincidence. The highest metal content is offset a few hundred feet downhill due to mechanical transport, but the anomaly is surprisingly compact and "in place", considering the steep slope

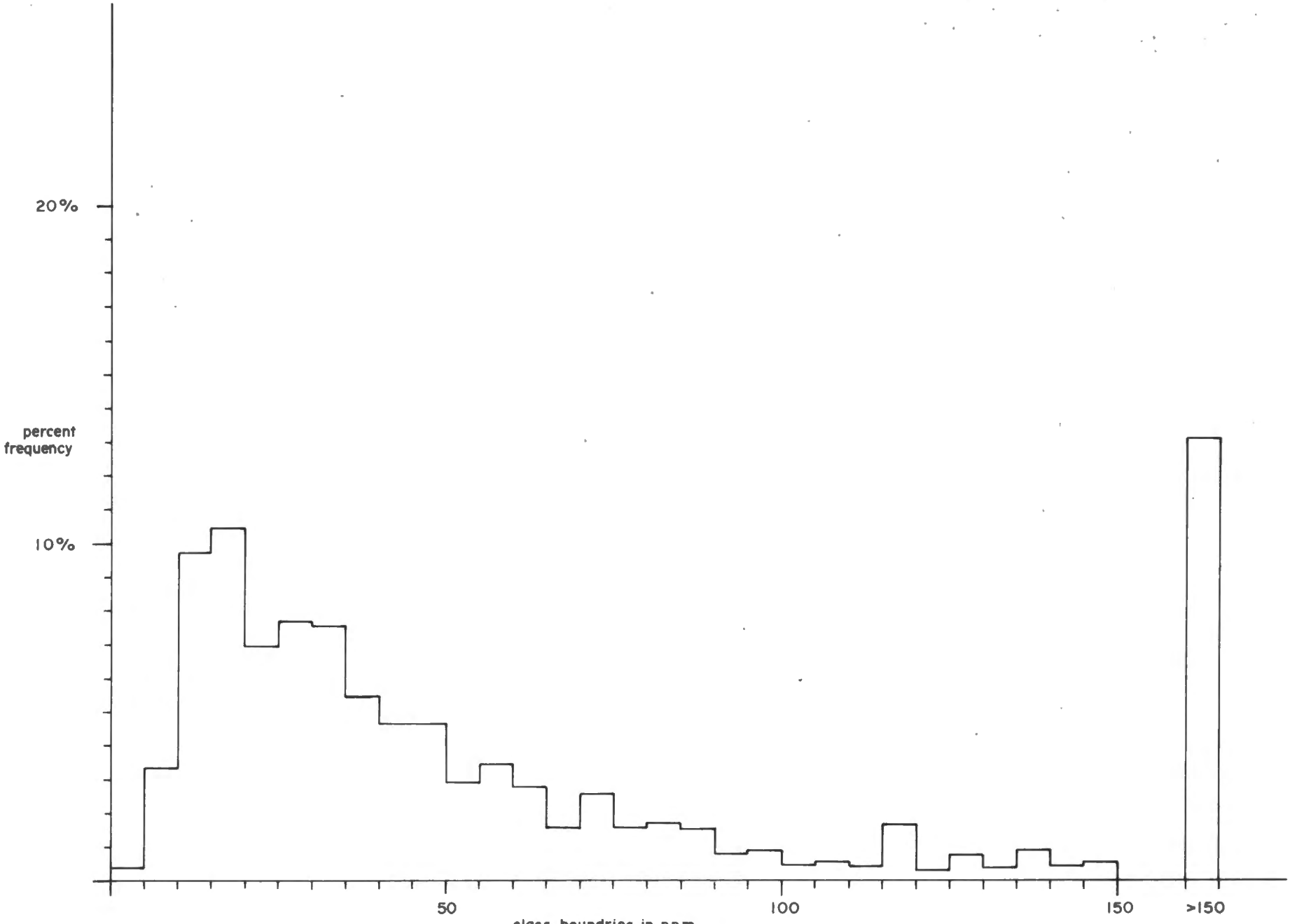


Figure: 3 HISTOGRAM OF COPPER RESULTS

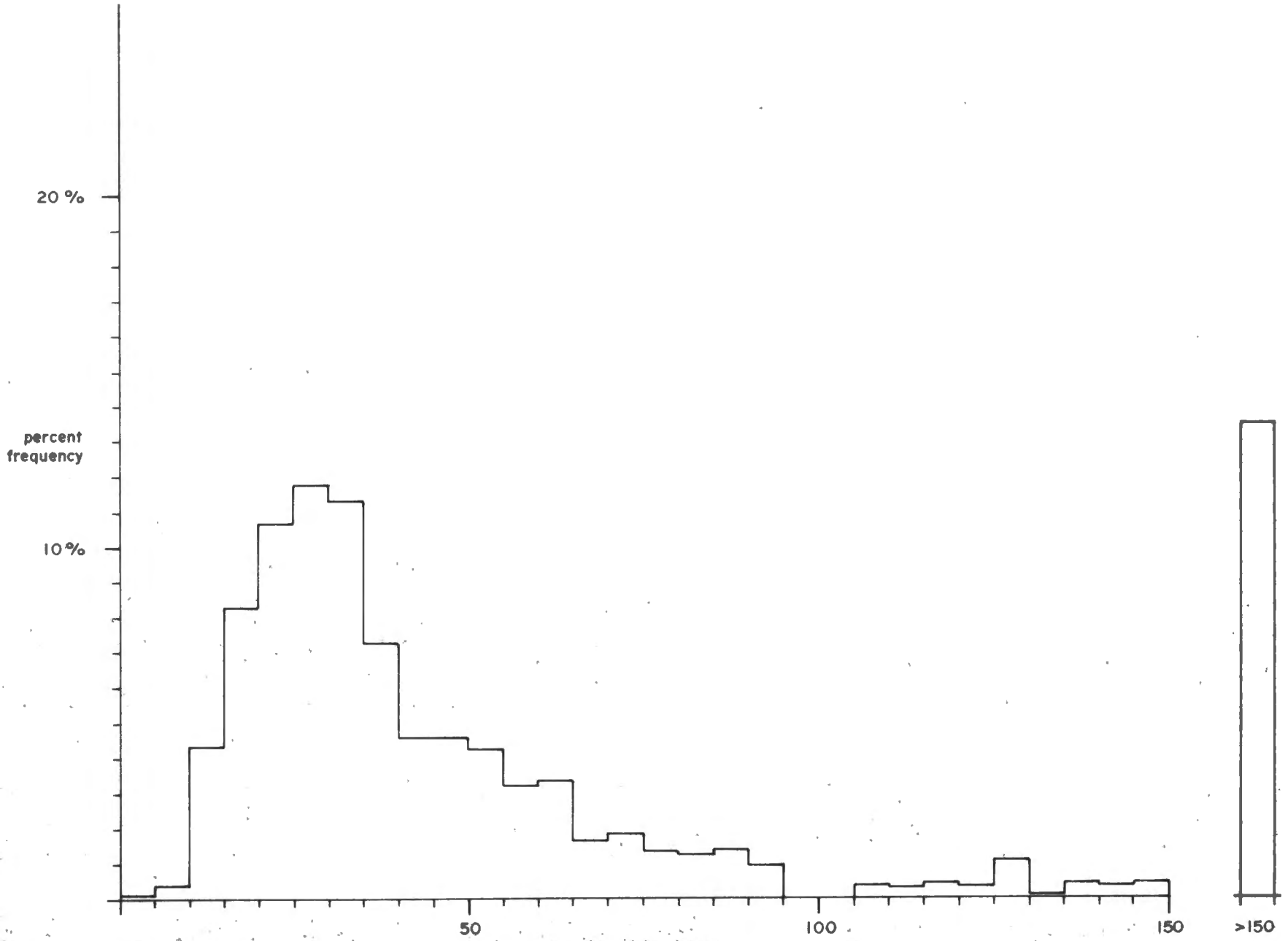


Figure: 4 HISTOGRAM OF LEAD RESULTS

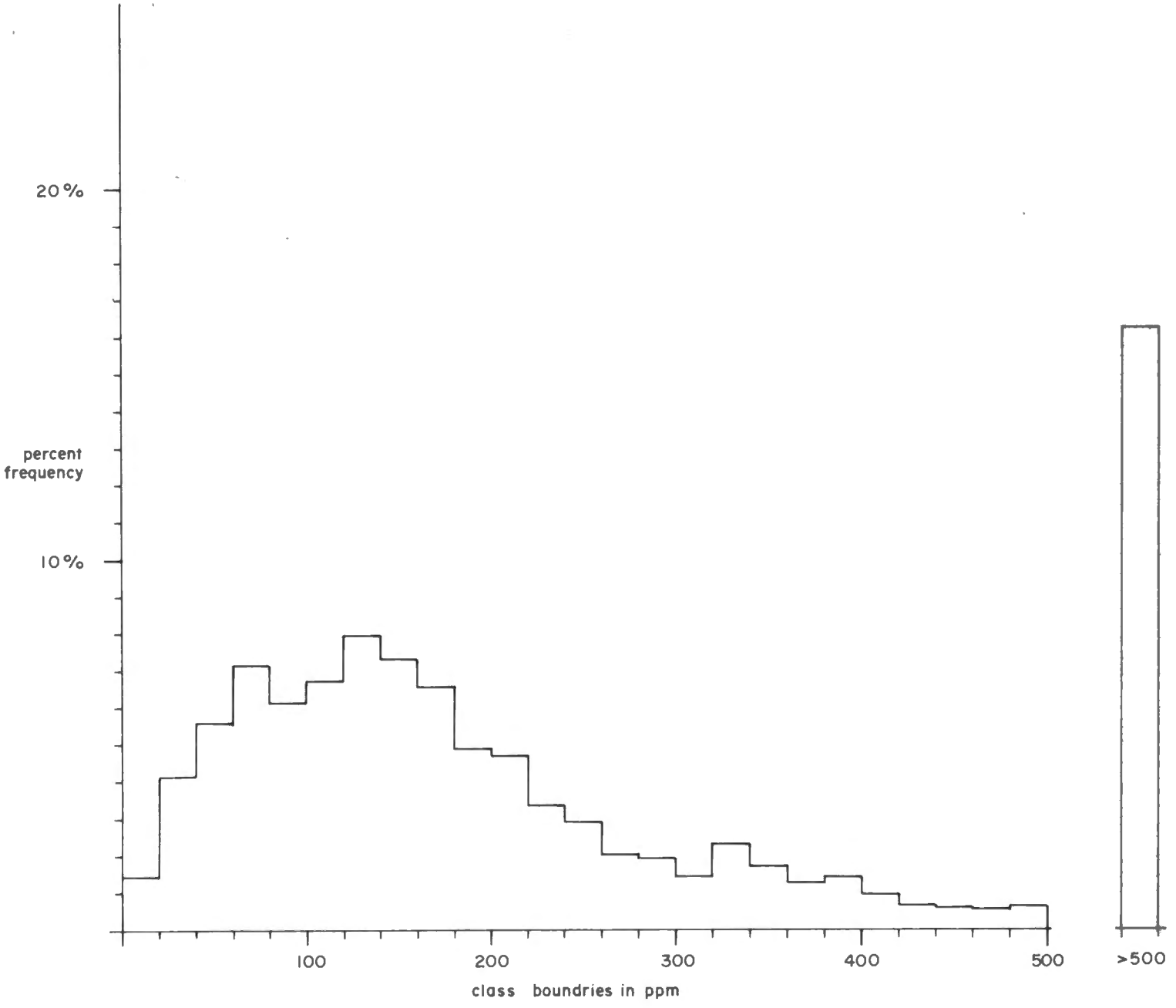


Figure: 5 HISTOGRAMS OF ZINC RESULTS

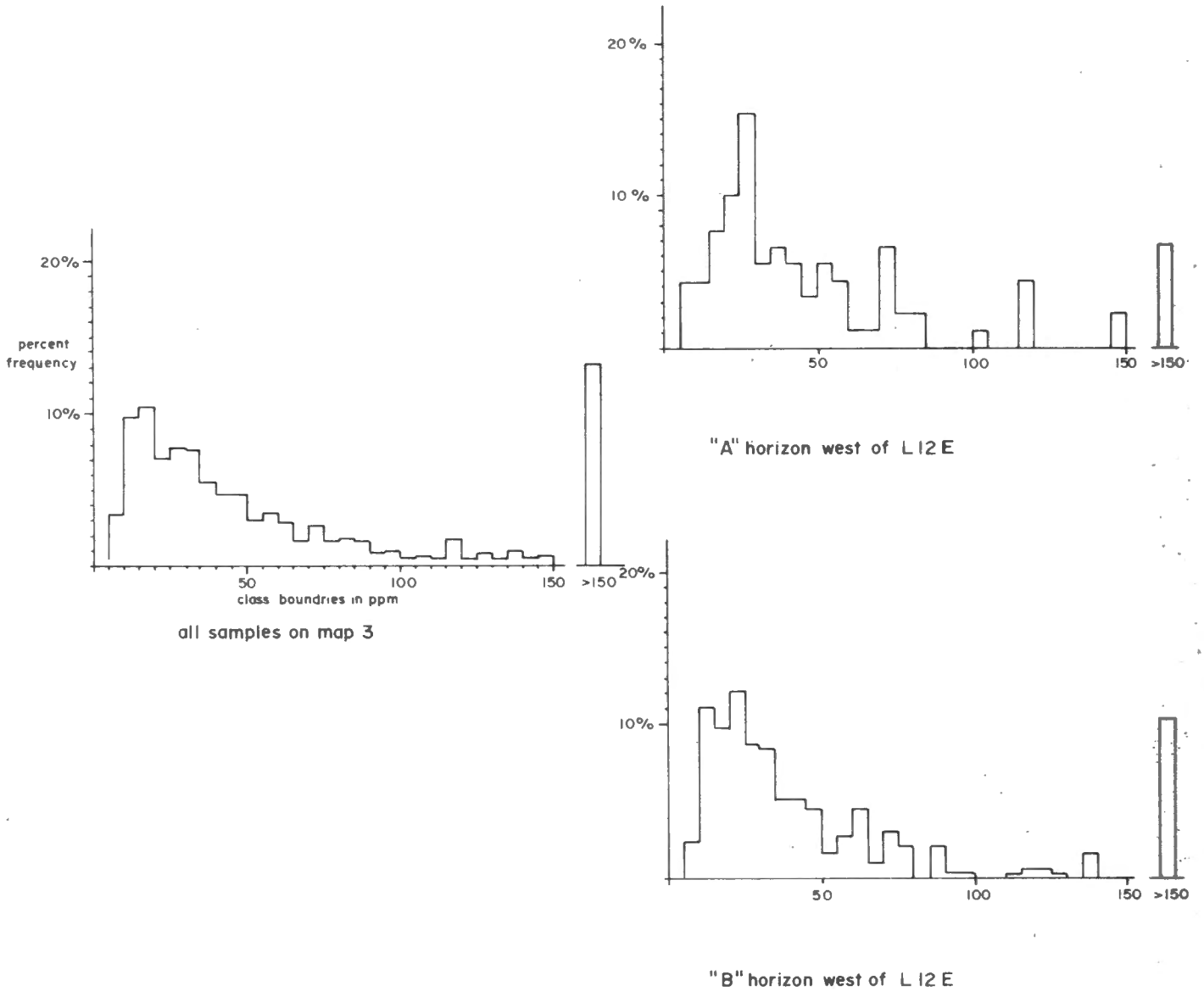
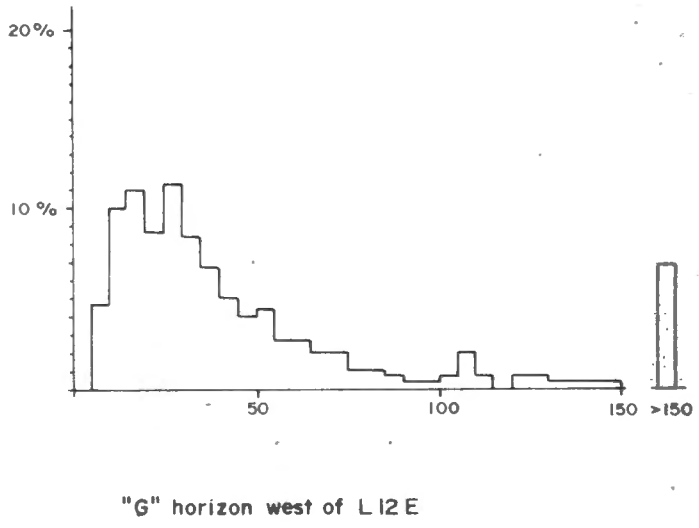
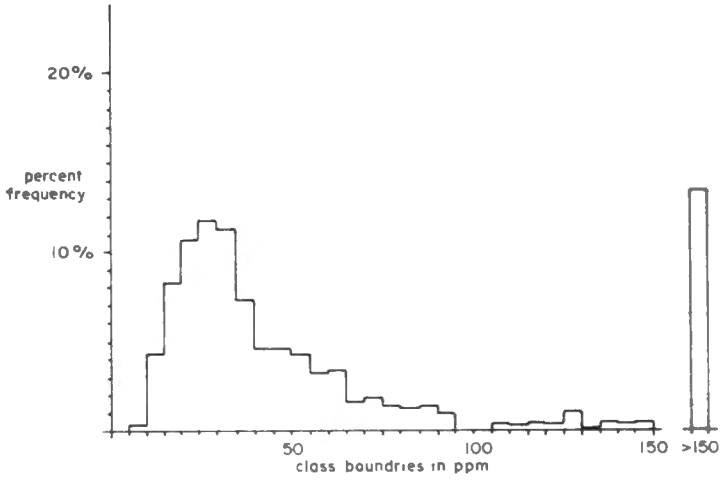


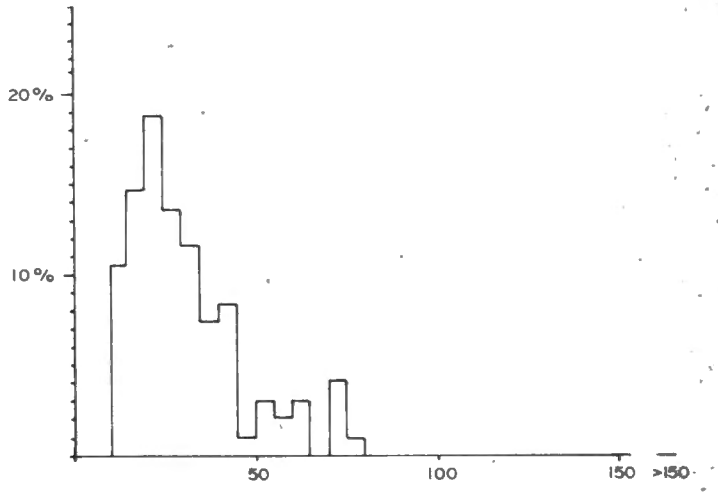
Figure: 6

Histogram of Copper values of all samples plotted on map 3 with histograms of "A", "B" & "G" horizons west of L 12E for comparison of metal contents of various soil horizons sampled.

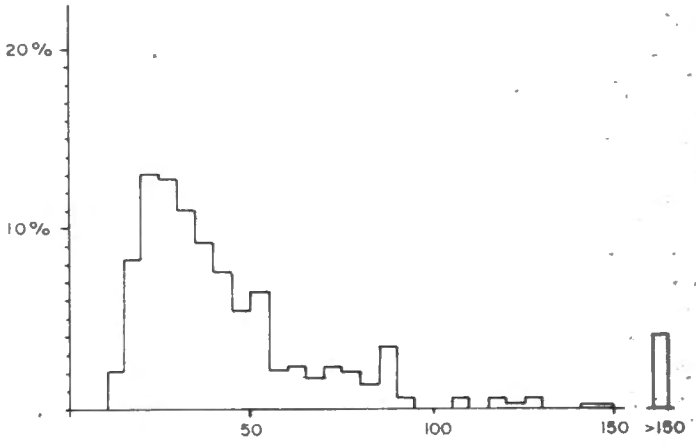




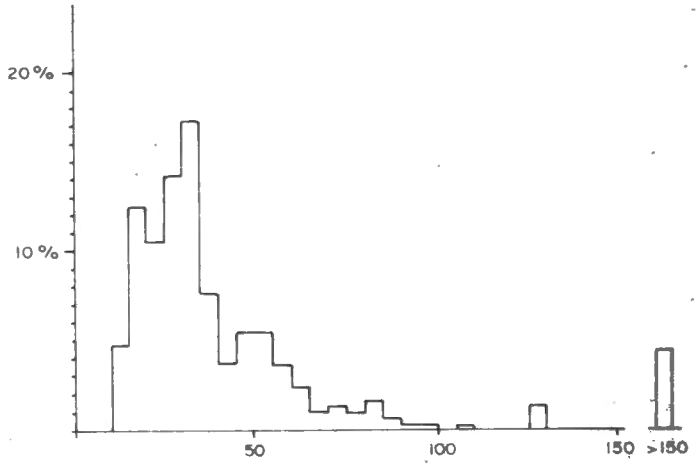
all samples on map 4



"A" horizon west of L12E



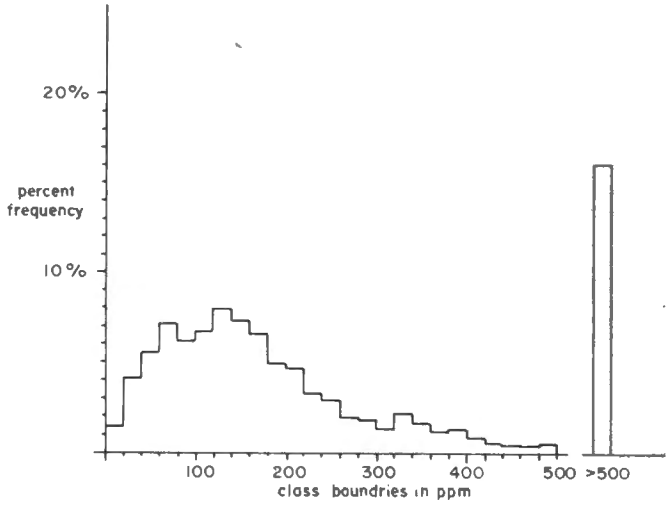
"B" horizon west of L12E



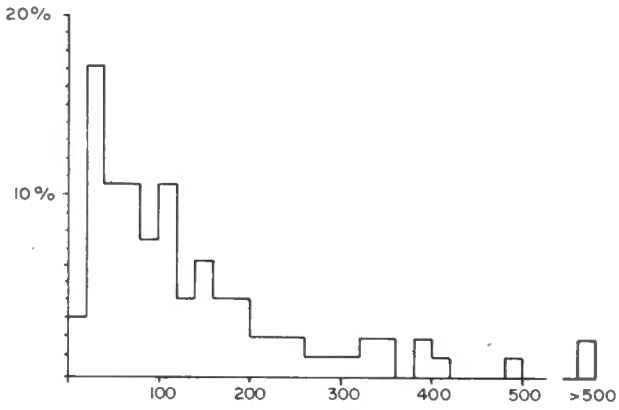
"G" horizon west of L12E

Figure: 7

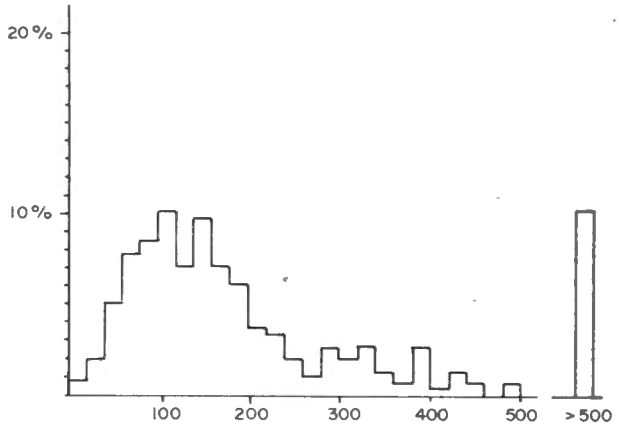
Histogram of Lead values of all samples plotted on map 4 with histograms of "A", "B" & "G" horizons west of L12E for comparison of metal contents of various soil horizons sampled.



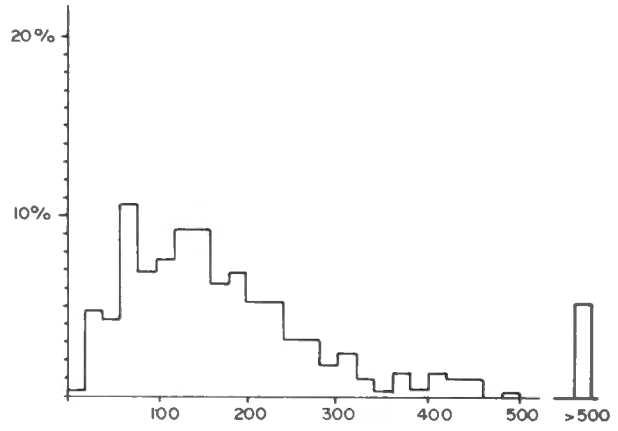
all samples on map 5



"A" horizon west of L 12 E



"B" horizon west of L12E



"G" horizon west of L12E

Figure: 8

Histogram of Zinc values of all samples plotted on maps with histograms of "A", "B" & "G" horizons west of L12E for comparison of metal contents of various soil horizons sampled.

(see Map 1). Area "B" also shows quite strong zinc response but the copper and lead values are less than in area "A". The "A" anomaly is developed over "remobilized zone" sulphides while the "B" is developed over "bedded zone" sulphides, thus the metal content of the soils reflects this difference. The north-south trending "B" zone seems to show somewhat more clear-cut downhill transport than the "A". The patchy anomalies south of the "A" and "B" zones are due to small sulphide occurrences in the hanging wall rocks of the sulphide zone as encountered in DDH 466-75-5 and in nearby outcrops. The southernmost portion of this area is due to the repeated sulphide zone which here has changed facies to pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite $\pm$ sphalerite, thus the different soil reponse. The soil conditions and outcrop in this area south of baseline 100N are optimum for development of anomalies representative of bedrock metal content, thus it seems most unlikely that significant Zn + Cu could be intersected by drilling the repeated portion of the sulphide zone except at considerable depth.

Area "C" is a much less spectacular anomaly, also developed over sulphides. The main Hal claims showing in the trenches at 20W shows up well on the copper map and, to a lesser extent, the zinc, but the lead response is negligible. Soil conditions are less than ideal but it seems unlikely that an anomaly could not be subdued to this extent, thus it was suggested (Jilson and Simpson, 1975a) that, although more extensive sulphide would be found here by drilling, the grade would be very low and base metal content would be mainly copper. Two drill holes put down by Northern Homestake in this area in 1975, after Cyprus Anvil dropped its option on the claims, tended to confirm this. The

intense Cu-Zn (Pb) response on Line 4W east of Area "C" is due to contamination as the line crosses a trench which exposes very small showings; the one high copper value on Line 8W is due to a small amount of bedded pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite.

Area D was an interesting area because of the coincident EM, mag and IP response. The anomaly is at the base of the steep north slope and, in most cases, the first anomalous sample site is the first sample site that is in wet ground north of the slope. The anomaly shows good Cu-Pb-Zn coincidence but Cu and Zn tend to extend further downhill, as might be expected. The anomalous response was considered most likely due to downhill hydromorphic transport from the main sulphide zone but, because of the intense coincident geophysical response, a drill was put down. The hole intersected graphitic and pyrrhotitic sediments with only traces of Zn and Cu beneath the geophysical anomalies, thus the geochemical anomaly is a fine example of downhill transport.

Area "E" stands out only on the zinc map but is coincident with geophysical response. The source is probably sphalerite bearing calcite veins reported by Lewis (1974), but not seen by the author.

The broad area of zinc response could also be due to high background zinc content of the argillaceous rocks of unit 2 but a few rock samples analysed from this unit gave low background values.

Geophysics

During the 1974 field season, the grid was covered by magnetometer and Induced Polarization surveys and a small amount of Turam electromagnetic

surveying. In 1975, a small amount of Crone JEM surveying was attempted without success. The magnetometer and JEM surveys were carried out by Cyprus Anvil personnel and are described in the following sections. The IP and Turam surveys were done by P. E. Walcott and Associates and are described in a separate report (Walcott, 1976); only brief mention of the results of these surveys is made in this report and, for a more complete version, see Walcott's report.

Magnetometer Survey

Methods and Procedure

The magnetic survey was conducted with a McPhar M-600 fluxgate magnetometer. This instrument measures the relative intensity of the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field.

All readings were taken with the instrument about three feet from the ground and with the instrument facing north. All ferro magnetic material was removed from the operator's person during the survey.

Drift during the survey was compensated by reading base stations at intervals no greater than two hours, generally within one hour. Base stations were set up as marked on the map along the base line and tie lines using carefully controlled short loops on a magnetically quiet day. A permanently marked main base station at 16+20W, 88+80N, with assumed value of 1,550 gammas, was used as the starting point of the base station loops and to define the background level of the survey. Any drift noted during the survey was linearly distributed back through the loop in which it occurred. Numerous stations, especially those on the baseline, were re-read during the survey with good

reproducibility. When more than one hundred gammas per hour drift was encountered, the loop was discarded and re-read.

Results

The survey outlined two types of anomalies, one in the northeast corner of the grid is a broad 500 gamma anomaly with coincident IP and Turam anomalies, the other types are sharp, very intense dipole anomalies.

The former type indicates a large, near-surface source which DDH 466-75-6 showed to be pyrrhotite-bearing sediments.

The latter type is doubtless caused by small, very near-surface pods of pyrrhotite such as are exposed in the trenches at 20W and which contribute massive pyrrhotite float to the overburden over the remobilized sulphide zone. The distribution of these anomalies corresponds very well with the results of the IP survey, as can be seen on Map 7 where contours of metal factor are superimposed over the magnetic contours. The fact that the response over the bedded sulphide zone is also that of intense dipoles suggests that nowhere in that zone will substantial amounts of massive pyrrhotite bearing copper-zinc sulphides be found. The small, sharp anomalies away from zones of better IP response are probably due to remobilization of the usual disseminated or bedded pyrrhotite of unit 3 into fractures as can commonly be seen on small scale in outcrop. Local copper response supports this notion as pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite show a strong affinity.

The anomalies on 8E and 12E at 85N and their coincident IP response

would suggest, at first glance, an undrilled sulphide zone; however, this area is extensively trenched and these exposures reveal a setting vastly different from the known sulphide showings. The IP response there is caused by dark argillaceous lithologies but the source of the magnetic anomalies is unknown. They probably indicate sparse pyrrhotite bearing veins which probably also carry some sphalerite because of the slight zinc geochemical response.

JEM Survey

Methods and Procedure

The Crone JEM unit was used in a horizontal loop configuration with a coil separation of 200 feet. Frequency generally used was 1,800 hz with local use of 480 hz. Readings were taken every 100 feet and plotted midway between the chief and helper locations. The shoot-back method was used; the plotted value is the sum of the chief and helper's readings, thus averaging out the topographic effect that would be expected on the steep north slope.

Results

The JEM survey was carried out over the remobilized zone on 400 foot lines to check for a medium sized pod of massive sulphide plunging down the dip of the strata that might have been missed by the 800 foot IP lines. As can be seen on Map 8, no such mass is indicated.

Some surveying was carried out south of the baseline to check areas not covered by the IP survey due to instrument malfunction, mainly for structural information but no useful data was generated.

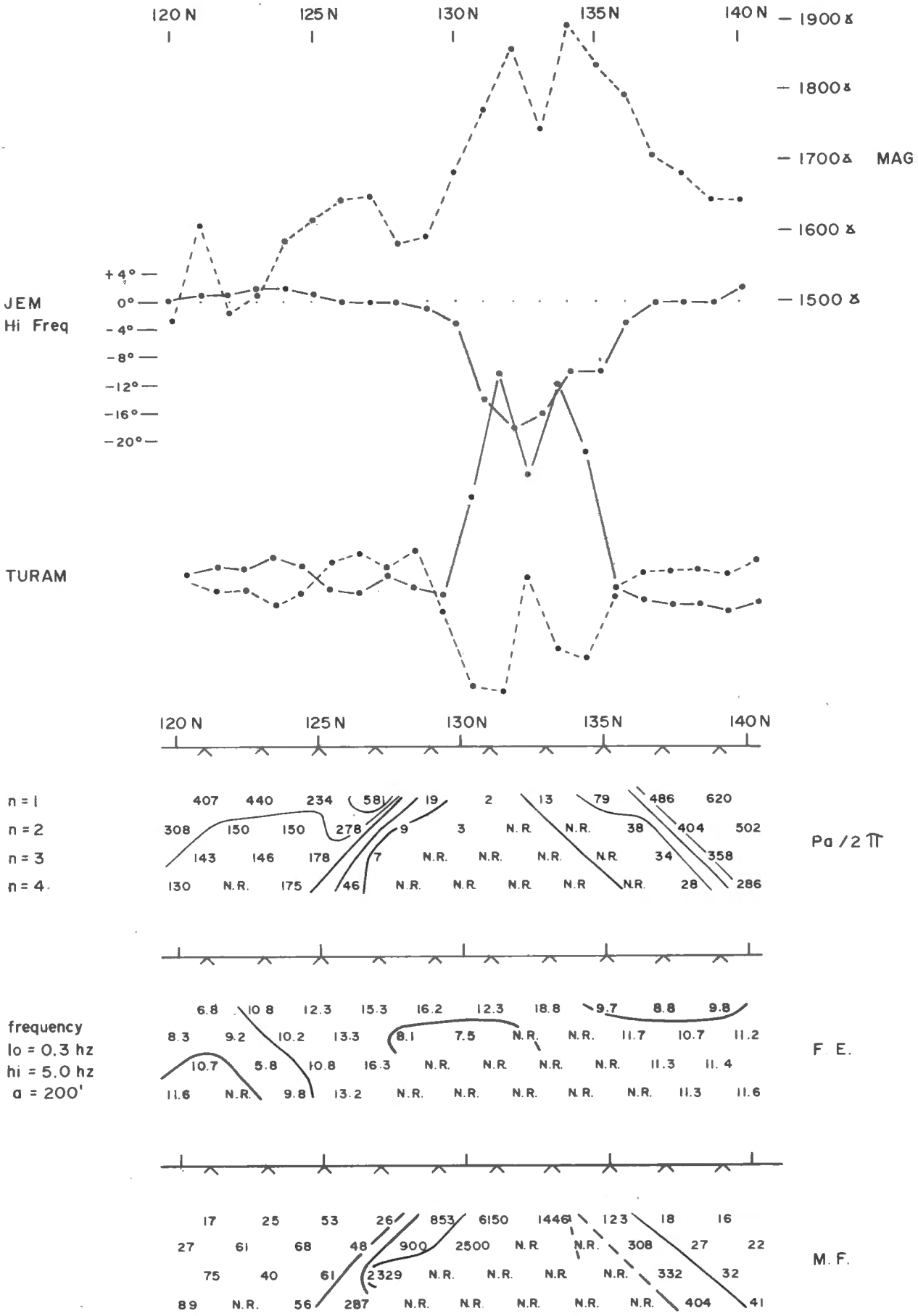


Figure: 9 Comparison of geophysical anomalies
line 24 E north of Dana Fault
horizontal scale: 1" = 500'

Mainly to check whether the instrument was functioning properly, two lines were run over the known, highly conductive zone north of Dana fault and, as can be seen on the map, the zone is indicated but not nearly as strongly as expected. The northward dip of the zone is clearly indicated, however (see Figure 9).

The most interesting result of the JEM survey was a peculiar pulsating interference noted during the first day of the survey which the usual remedies (i.e. cleaning the earphone ground and wetting it to improve contact) failed to correct. The interference turned out to be caused by one of the operator's electric watch.

Diamond Drilling

Three holes, totalling 1,624 feet, were drilled late in the 1974 field season and three more holes, totalling 2,058 feet, early in the 1975 season, for a grand total of 3,682 feet.

Methods and Equipment

Drilling was done by Arctic Diamond Drilling of Whitehorse, Yukon. A gas powered BBS-1 screw feed wireline diamond drill was used with AQ rods. Bit life was short in the highly siliceous rocks but use of cutting oil lengthened the life to about 50 feet per bit. The drill and camp was mobilized from Ross River via a Husky aircraft to Caribou Lake and by helicopter to the first drill site. All moves from hole to hole were by helicopter, either using Bell 206B, 47G3B1 or Allouette II aircraft. Setups on the steep north slope were dug by hand and had to be dug well in advance of drilling because of permafrost. Two potential setups had to be abandoned because of frozen ground and these conditions caused the holes to be placed on ridges, thus the nature of

mineralization in the intervening draws has not been investigated. Water from holes 1 - 5 was obtained from Camp Lake via a 7,000 foot waterline with a net drop in elevation. Four coil heaters were needed to keep this line open in September. Water for hole 6 was obtained easily from Ivan Creek. Core from all holes is stored in sturdy covered racks at the site of DDH 466-74-1.

Results

Summaries of the results of each hole are given below. Complete drill logs can be found in Appendix I.

DDH 456-74-1

Location:	114+20N, 36+60E	Elevation:	3,910'
Azimuth:	N13°W	Dip:	-70°
Total Depth:	763'	Overburden:	32'

This hole was drilled to test showings on either side of L36E, the geochemical anomaly and IP and magnetic anomalies. The hole intersected interlayed, very fine grained siliceous rocks and coarser calc-silicates (altered quartzites, etc.). The calc-silicate layers are typically 1 - 3 feet or more thick and are interlayed with greater thicknesses of fine siliceous rock. The calc-silicate sections locally contain considerable pyrrhotite and coarse black sphalerite, as well as lesser chalcopyrite and galena. The mineralization appears to be a replacement of the calc-silicates but locally is layered, suggesting that the mineralization is bedded. Considerable fracture bound mineralization also occurs in the calc-silicate. The siliceous rocks are generally barren and when mineralized, almost invariably the

mineralization is fracture-bound. As a result, a long section of very erratic mineralization was encountered as can be seen on the graphic logs. Selected average assays for various intervals of core are given in Table II. The hole adequately answered all questions to be tested.

DDH 456-74-2

Location:	114+80N, 27+80	Elevation:	4,060'
Azimuth:	N16°W	Dip:	-70°
Total Depth:	658'	Overburden:	8'

This hole, like Hole No. 1, was drilled to test geophysical and geochemical anomalies and showings. The results are as in Hole No. 1. The hole did not completely penetrate the zone but the casing was left in the hole and capped if cause is found to deepen it.

DDH 466-74-3 and 466-75-4

466-74-3

Location:	110N, 17+70E	Elevation:	4,340'
Azimuth:	N35°W	Dip:	-70°
Total Depth:	203'	Overburden:	4'

466-75-4

Location:	110N, 17+70E	Elevation:	4,340'
Azimuth:	-	Dip:	-90°
Total Depth:	729'	Overburden:	7'

These holes were meant to test the western extent of the mineralized zone and geochemical anomalies. Hole No. 3 was abandoned at 203' due to serious problems with cave. It entered the mineralized zone but

did not completely penetrate it. Hole No. 4 was drilled vertically from the same setup and encountered less problem with cave. These holes were important as they intersected the bedded sulphide zone with only minor remobilized mineralization and, as explained previously, the bedded zone was underlain by stringer sulphides. Pre-alteration lithologies are more clearly visible in these holes especially above the sulphide zone.

DDH 466-75-5

Location:	109+00N, 35+50E	Elevation:	4,110'
Azimuth:	-	Dip:	-90°
Total Depth:	919'	Overburden:	7'

This hole was drilled to test both the down dip extent of sulphides and a small lead soil anomaly south of the main anomaly.

The hole intersected a good section of quartzite and limy quartzite locally cross bedded and possibly oolitic. The quartzites are clearly the protolith for the calc-silicate rocks in Hole No. 1, but in this hole are virtually barren. Minor replacement(?) and fracture-bound mineralization are found throughout but the bulk of the mineralization occurs between 607' and 740', where it occurs in sparse beds an inch to a few inches thick. As in DDH 466-75-4, the sphalerite is the evenly disseminated brown variety, rather than the coarse black sphalerite characteristic of DDH's 466-74-1 and 2. The host lithology for mineralization is apparently a fine grained quartzite but there is little relation to coarser granular calc-silicates as in DDH 466-74-1. There was no stringer zone beneath the bedded zone in this hole, assuming the bedded zone (or zones?) was completely penetrated.

The hole was terminated at 919' after the drillers dropped about 700' of rods. The last couple hundred feet of the stem remains in the hole. This hole was a bit beyond the capacity of the BBS-1, showing that further drilling, if required, will dictate use of a larger drill.

DDH 466-75-6

Location:	129+00N, 40+00E	Elevation:	3,250'
Azimuth:	-	Dip:	-90°
Total Depth:	410'	Overburden:	44'

This hole was to test the magnetic and electromagnetic/IP anomalies and the Cu-Pb-Zn geochemical anomalies downhill from the main mineralized zone. The hole intersected pyrrhotite bearing siliceous argillite, chert and chert grit with a substantial section of sheared graphitic rock, thus explaining the geophysical anomalies. Only minor sphalerite was seen, suggesting that the geochemical anomalies originate from the mineralized zone uphill.

DANA CLAIMS EAST OF IVAN CREEK

Only minor work was carried out east of Ivan Creek in 1975, mainly to check the lithologies mapped by Lewis (1974) and to look at and sample the gossan before allowing that portion of the block to lapse. The samples of gossan material analysed all yielded very low results as was expected from the geochemical survey completed in 1973 (Jilson and Simpson, 1974). The only known mineralization on the claim block consists of minor fracture-bound sulphides best developed in drill core from DDH V-2, which tested a small extension of unit 3 west of Ivan Creek (Adamson, 1966, see also Map No. 1 for hole location).

Anvil's 1966 geophysical surveys appear to trace the extension of unit 1a with some ambiguity in a broad arc concave to the south across the old grid north of Lewis' mapped trace of his unit 8, with a trend not too different from his bedding measurements. Without straining Lewis' data too badly, the stratigraphic picture presented in this report can be accommodated; in fact, his section E-F suggests a repetition of his unit 5 and 6 (unit 1 of this report) should occur not too far north of the apparent geophysical response. Two (V-3 and V-4) and possibly a third (V-1) drill holes have been put down in this conductive zone without hitting sulphides. Correlation of Lewis' rock units with those of this writer suggest that the gossan originates from the lower part of unit 3 and may result from the minor bedded to disseminated pyrrhotite common in that unit. This horizon is extensively exposed southeast of the gossan with only slight geochemical response.

Some evidence for the existence of the Ivan Creek fault zone can be seen in the 1966 magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. The fault zone appears to consist of several faults trending NE-SW in a zone several thousand feet wide with apparent right lateral separation but probably normal movement with NW block down-dropped.

There appears to be little reason to retain claims on the well-exposed portion of the claim block east of Ivan Creek and the potential of the remainder of that area appears slight.

IRMA CLAIMS

The 31 Irma claims were located in September 1975 to cover an isolated airborne magnetic anomaly interpreted on the basis of airborne Mag and EM surveys (Cathro, 1967) to be at approximately the stratigraphic level of

the mineralization at Dana. The interpretation is based on identification of the conductive and magnetic unit 1a in the overburden covered area north of the Dana and Hal claims and definition of a syncline in the valley to explain the trace of that unit. Unit 3 should be preserved within the trough of that syncline. Due to the uncertainty of correlation of unit 1a, the interpretation is also somewhat uncertain but the possibility seemed good enough for further work.

A small grid was cut over the airborne anomaly (see Map 1 for grid location) and the grid was covered by magnetic and gravity surveys. An account of these surveys can be found in a report by P. Walcott (1976b) who carried out the work. Basically the surveys outlined the magnetic anomaly and partly indicated a large gravity anomaly deserving further work.

The area is one of low relief and probable thick overburden cover, thus soil geochemical coverage has not yet been attempted; however, a string of Cu-Pb-Zn anomalies trending towards the area from the 1973 Dana claims reconnaissance soil grid (Jilson and Simpson, 1974) suggests such coverage may be worthwhile. These anomalies were thought to be transported from the Dana showings; however, they may originate from the Irma claims as they build in that direction. Soil conditions will be poor in the valley and augers will probably be needed due to thick moss cover.

The proposed program for the 1976 season consists of enlarging the grid and covering it with magnetic, Turam and gravity surveys with a provision for drilling, if warranted. Geophysical work must be carried out in spring as much swampy ground is to be covered and the thick moss cover provides a poor support for the gravity meter. The proposed soil coverage will, of

course, necessitate a small summer program. Drilling will probably best be carried out in winter conditions due to ground condition but, if the anomalies are suitably located, a summer program may be feasible.

SUMMARY

The extensive work program on the Dana, Halo Fractions and Irma claims has shown the presence of an interesting and important type of mineralization in the Earn group rocks.

The rocks of the Earn group exposed on the property consist of chert, silty and possibly tuffaceous chert, argillaceous chert, quartzite, limy quartzitic limestone, chert grit and black slate and argillite. The rocks are extensively altered and bleached in many areas and widespread Zn-Cu-Pb-Ag mineralization is present. The mineralization consists of sparse bedded Zn-Cu-Fe sulphides underlain by Fe-Cu stringer sulphides and a large area of remobilized fracture-bound and replacement Zn-Cu-Pb-Ag sulphides apparently related to the stringer zone. The Earn group rocks, including the mineralized zone, are thrown into large, northerly overturned folds with northerly vergence and cut by several sets of normal faults. A possible extension of the mineralized zone is indicated to the northwest on the Irma claims but there appears to be insignificant extension to the southeast onto the main block of the Dana claims. All geochemical and geophysical anomalies on the 1974 and 1975 grid appear to have been adequately tested by outcrop inspection, pre-existing trenches, and by six diamond drill holes totalling 3,682 feet.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the following claims be allowed to lapse in the spring of 1976:

Dana 13 - 16

Dana 29 - 36

Dana 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47

Dana 49 - 56

Dana 57 - 76

All available assessment work should be applied to the remainder of the Dana and the Halo Fraction claims to hold them for as long a period as possible, pending new thinking on the sulphide zone. At the present, no furture drilling is warranted on the Dana claims; however, more work may be desirable pending outcome of work on the Irma claims and the adjoining Hal claims held by Northern Homestake.

The geophysical and geochemical program should be carried out on the Irma claims and drilling there may be warranted.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. JILSON

GAJ/cb

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APPENDIX I

Drill Logs

DDH 466-74-1 to DDH 466-75-6

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
		FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH	114+20N	0	N13°W	-70°
EAST	36+60E	500	-	-70°
ELEVATION	3800'			
LOGGED BY	G. Jilson	T.D.	763'	
DATE LOGGED	Sept. 1974	METHOD:	Acid test	
MAP REFERENCE NO.	105-K-11			

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR Arctic Diamond Drilling
ASSAYER Bondar Clegg, Whitehorse Lab
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test geochemical and geophysical anomalies and depth extent of showings

HOLE NO. D-74-1
CLAIM NAME Dana # 6 -Y75002
COMMENCED 2 Sept. 1974
FINISHED 14 Sept. 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
0	32	Nil	Overburden.								
32	129	75%	Very fine grained, hard, very light greenish grey to light								
		Most	grey siliceous rocks, thinly (on a scale of a few feet) interlayered	32	40	8	9326	0.45	0.08	2.76	0.18
		core loss	with softer, fine grained, darker greenish to greenish grey rocks,								
		32-83'	probably containing fine diopside and with variable content of	40	50	10	9327	0.15	0.17	0.26	0.25
			calcite. Rocks range from very soft impure, light green, fine								
			marble to calcite free, moderately hard to very hard diopside-	50	60	10	9328	0.06	0.11	0.99	0.04
			quartz hornfels. Lesser amounts of earthy light green rocks								
			probably a variety of calc-silicate and friable, medium to dark	60	70	10	9329	0.09	0.46	0.82	1.60
			green rock which is carbonate rich (most of carbonate is in								
			veinlets locally with calcite + idocrase? breccia veins) and may	70	80	10	9330	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.10
			be a serpentine-bearing, sheared and realtered calc-silicate rock.								
			80-129' almost all green calc-silicates with locally good	80	90	10	9331	0.11	0.31	0.14	0.61
			mineralization especially in interval 94-114'. Much euhedral								
			arsenopyrite locally where rocks are well mineralized.	90	100	10	9332	0.36	0.05	1.20	0.33
129	142	~100%	Light grey to off-white, very fine grained, siliceous rocks	100	110	10	9333	0.25	0.02	2.32	0.17
			with short (up to 2') sections of medium to light grey, fine to								
			medium grained pure calcite marble. This interval is less well	110	120	10	9334	0.11	0.05	0.79	0.18
			mineralized than calc-silicate rich units.								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-1
CLAIM NAME Dana #6 -Y75002
COMMENCED 2 Sept. 1974
FINISHED 14 Sept. 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
142	159	~100%	Grey-green to light green to light grey, mixed siliceous and	120	130	10	9335	0.06	0.13	0.40	0.27
			and calc-silicate rocks with carbonate rich greenish diopside(?)								
			rocks. Local medium to dark green serpentine(?) bearing calc-	130	140	10	9336	0.10	0.11	0.79	0.29
			silicates. These rocks are highly fractured and are fissile with								
			serpentine(?) on fractures. May represent a late stage alteration	140	150	10	9337	<0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04
			of the already altered diopside calc-silicates. This section is more								
			mineralized than those above and below lacking calc-silicate units.	150	160	10	9338	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)	
			Most mineralization occurs in the interval 144-149' and consists								
			mostly of coarse, irregular, black sphalerite blebs, smaller								
			finer, irregular blebs of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and small								
			masses of galena. Some sphalerite and pyrrhotite mineralization								
			is weakly banded with banding at about 20° to core.								
159	193	~100%	Generally light to medium grey, fine grained siliceous rocks	160	170	10	9339	(0.09)	(0.29)	(0.12)	
			with minor small disseminated masses of pyrrhotite and calcite								
			with local and minor chalcopyrite and more general pyrrhotite +	170	180	10	9340	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.05)	
			calcite + sphalerite + galena veinlets. Also short sections of								
			medium grey to light grey, fine grained calcite marble and short,	180	190	10	9341	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.04)	
			light greenish calc-silicate sections. Generally poorly								
			mineralized throughout.								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-1
CLAIM NAME Dana #6 -Y75002
COMMENCED 2 Sept. 1974
FINISHED 14 Sept. 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
193	216.5	~100%	Same rocks as above but richer in light green, earthy,	190	200	10	9342	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.05)	
			fine grained, poorly mineralized, calc-silicate rock and associated								
			darker green highly fractured rocks.	200	210	10	9343	<0.01	0.03	0.03	0.12
			210-213 gougy and rusty fault zone.								
216.5	272	~100%	Mostly bleached, off-white to light grey, siliceous rocks	210	220	10	9344	0.09	0.54	1.44	0.85
			locally with a few percent disseminated pyrrhotite + calcite blebs								
			and minor chalcopyrite. Remnants of unbleached, medium grey,	220	230	10	9345	0.07	0.15	0.68	0.42
			fine grained, siliceous rock occur locally. Banding at 20°-30°								
			to core.	230	240	10	9346	0.02	0.07	0.42	0.06
			Short calc-silicate sections at:								
			239-243' dark green, medium grained and well mineralized.	240	250	10	9347	0.37	1.38	1.08	4.90
			256-257' light green, fine grained.								
			262-262'8" light green, fine grained.	250	260	10	9348	0.04	0.03	0.05	Tr
			Medium grey, unbleached siliceous rocks are becoming more								
			obvious with depth.	260	270	10	9349	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.35
272	284.5	~ 90%	Mixed section as above but with more calc-silicate rock	270	280	10	9350	0.23	0.68	0.80	1.60
			ranging from light green poorly mineralized to dark green, coarse								
			well mineralized rocks. Most fine grained siliceous rocks are								
			bleached and have "speckled" pyrrhotite (i.e. disseminated, small								

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

Diamond Drill Record

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-1
CLAIM NAME Dana #6 -Y75002
COMMENCED 2 Sept. 1974
FINISHED 14 Sept. 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
			equant masses as above). Only minor unbleached, medium grey								
			siliceous rocks.	280	290	10	9351	0.18	0.07	2.20	0.37
284.5	341	~95%	Mostly bleached, light grey to off-white, siliceous rocks	290	300	10	9352	0.08	0.05	0.50	0.18
			with local remnants of medium grey, very fine grained to cherty								
			siliceous rocks. Rocks have minor speckled pyrrhotite dis-	300	310	10	9353	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.32
			seminations where bleaching is most intense.								
			287.5-288.5' medium to dark green calc-silicate with good	310	320	10	9354	0.03	0.12	0.01	0.38
			sphalerite and chalcopyrite.								
			292-294' as above but not so well mineralized.	320	330	10	9355	0.03	0.05	0.40	0.25
			319.5-320' rusty fault gouge.								
			326' banding dipping at 20° relative to core.	330	340	10	9356	0.07	0.04	1.05	0.24
			328.5-334' calc-silicate locally well mineralized but mostly								
			poorly mineralized. Light to medium green.								
			332-334' 3-4" poor recovery (mostly looks like cave).								
341	352	~100%	Mixed section of calc-silicates and grey to greenish grey	340	350	10	9357	0.05	0.08	0.29	0.35
			siliceous rock with numerous thin veinlets at various angles.								
			Minor pyrrhotite and pyrite throughout as disseminated blebs and								
			on fractures where it is associated with minor sphalerite and								
			galena. Section contains a few short intersections of high grade								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-1
CLAIM NAME Dana #6 -Y75002
COMMENCED 2 Sept. 1974
FINISHED 14 Sept. 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
			sphalerite + pyrite + chalcopyrite mineralization.								
352	379	~100%	Mostly bleached and unbleached grey siliceous rocks as above.	350	360	10	9358	0.06	0.16	0.30	0.02
			374-376' minor calc-silicate and highly veined, light grey siliceous								
			rocks with dark green serpentine(?) on fractures. Section poorly	360	370	10	9359	0.10	0.06	0.25	0.02
			mineralized throughout.								
				370	380	10	9360	0.22	0.05	4.20	0.02
379	392.5		Mostly limy and calc-silicate rocks with short sections of								
			flashy high grade sphalerite and some chalcopyrite. Some of the	380	390	10	9361	0.03	0.05	0.13	0.02
			best mineralization fills a crackle breccia near a small fault								
			with pyrrhotite smeared on the fault plane (at 380') - crackle								
			breccia zone is only 8" thick. Best mineralization in this section								
			found at: 379-381', 384-385.5', 389-392.5'.								
392.5	397.75		Mostly half altered light grey to off-white, very fine grained	390	400	10	9362	0.11	0.30	1.10	0.67
			siliceous rocks with some "speckled" pyrrhotite and minor pyrite								
			galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite on steep fractures.								
397.75	401		Light green weakly mineralized calc-silicate.								
401	404		Incompletely altered siliceous rocks as above and as usual	400	410	10	9363	(0.01)	(0.17)	(0.15)	

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-1
CLAIM NAME Dana #6 -Y75002
COMMENCED 2 Sept. 1974
FINISHED 14 Sept. 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
			with clear fracture control of bleaching. Most controlling features								
			are steep but dips from 45-90° occur - minor sulphide mineral-								
			ization on these fractures.								
404	410		Calc-silicates with sections of very coarse calcite. A little								
			galena on fractures but not much mineralization. 408-409' is								
			mostly variably bleached siliceous rocks.								
410	416		Altered and remnant very siliceous rocks with local larger	410	420	10	9364	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.04)	
			than usual pyrrhotite speckles. Some steep fractures with pyrite								
			+ galena and some with pyrrhotite + galena and chalcopyrite but								
			low grade throughout.								
416	435	~100%	Probable fault zone healed over by coarse flesh colored to	420	430	10	9365	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.05)	
			white calcite which locally includes small angular buff colored,								
			highly altered fragments of country rock. No mineralization but								
			for a little malachite. Much of this interval could be described								
			as a calcite cemented crackle breccia. There are locally large								
			remnants of country rock laced with calcite veinlets.								
				430	440	10	9366	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	
435	447	~100%	Weakly altered, very fine grained, grey siliceous rocks,								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
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PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-1
CLAIM NAME Dana #6 -Y75002
COMMENCED 2 Sept. 1974
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FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
			locally cherty. Banding at 10°-30° to core. A few short greenish								
			(quartz + diopside?) sections with minor sphalerite. A few								
			pyrrhotite veinlets in the siliceous rocks but siliceous rocks are	440	450	10	9367	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.03)	
			mostly barren.								
447	467.5	~100%	Mostly calc-silicate rocks and limy rocks. From 450-460'	450	460	10	9368	0.54	0.35	2.10	3.3
			rocks are relatively dark green and have serpentine covered shear								
			surfaces and locally good sphalerite and chalcopyrite with calcite								
			breccias near faults. Several siliceous sections mostly barren	460	470	10	9369	0.12	0.15	0.70	0.82
			but some with disseminated pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite and a little								
			sphalerite in veinlets.								
467.5	471	~100%	Coarse white to flesh colored calcite with euhedral quartz								
			and carbonate cemented breccia. Minor euhedral arsenopyrite in								
			the zone. Contains a few highly altered angular buff rock								
			fragments. Minor malachite but no other mineralization.								
471	472.5	~100%	Very light grey siliceous rock with minor blebby pyrrhotite	470	480	10	9370	0.09	0.10	0.15	0.06
			+ chalcopyrite + sphalerite.								
472.5	481.5	~80%	Carbonate zone as above. 2' core loss near 478'.	480	490	10	9371	(0.02)	<0.01	(0.03)	

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-1
CLAIM NAME Dana #6 -Y75002
COMMENCED 2 Sept. 1974
FINISHED 14 Sept. 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
481.5	533	~100%	Mostly medium to dark grey, very fine grained siliceous rocks, locally cherty, and light grey altered versions of same rock.	490	500	10	9372	<0.01	<0.01	(0.01)	
			484' banding dips 30° relative to hole.	500	510	10	9373	(0.01)	<0.01	<0.01	
			498' banding dips 0-30° relative to hole.								
			519' banding dips 30° relative to hole.	510	520	10	9374	(0.03)	<0.01	(0.03)	
			527' banding dips 25° relative to hole.								
			529' banding dips 40° relative to hole.	520	530	10	9375	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.37
			Rocks are mostly barren. A little fracturebound pyrrhotite with local chalcopyrite in trace amounts in darker grey rocks and same plus minor disseminated pyrrhotite + chalcopyrite in more altered varieties.								
			Rusty calcite breccia zones at 483' (6" thick), 485.5-487' and 490' (6" thick).								
			Dark grey unaltered rocks predominate 510-533'.								
533	543	~100%	A few short light green calc-silicate sections some with flashy sphalerite + chalcopyrite replacement mineralization and	530	540	10	9376	0.30	0.20	0.99	0.77
			some fracturebound pyrrhotite + chalcopyrite + sphalerite in the bounding light grey siliceous altered rocks.	540	550	10	9377	0.06	0.10	0.21	0.28
543	554	~100%	Mostly light grey altered and medium grey unaltered, very	550	560	10	9378	0.05	0.30	0.40	1.60

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-1
CLAIM NAME Dana #6 -Y75002
COMMENCED 2 Sept. 1974
FINISHED 14 Sept. 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
			fine grained siliceous rocks. Several steep rusty fractures, some pyrrhotite with calcite on fractures. Fractures in darker grey rocks have bleached selvedges.								
554	598	~100%	Mixed section of light to medium green calc-silicates and lesser altered and unaltered grey siliceous rocks. Calc-silicates particularly well mineralized with sphalerite + chalcopyrite replacements at 554-556' and 582-587' (good galena as well) and with lesser blebby replacement to veinlet mineralization elsewhere in section. Where mineralization is very high grade over short sections the calc-silicates are crackle brecciated and mineralization fills spaces in addition to forming replacement blebs.	560	570	10	9379	0.01	0.20	0.13	0.30
				570	580	10	9380	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.03)	
				580	590	10	9381	0.01	0.60	1.15	3.80
			Below 587' the core is barren and seems to be changing to very light green quartz + calcite + diopside calc-silicate, medium grey, fine marble and medium grey, siliceous rocks.								
598	763	~100%	Long barren section of medium to dark grey limestone, argillaceous and well bedded, limy argillite and very minor non limy graphitic argillite. Gradational with above rocks from 596-599' where color becomes gradually darker with depth. Many calcite veinlets and some veins throughout section. Some have pyrite but								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-1
CLAIM NAME Dana #6 -Y75002
COMMENCED 2 Sept. 1974
FINISHED 14 Sept. 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
			generally no sulphides. Very minor fracturebound films of								
			chalcopyrite near top of section.								
			Bedding dips mostly 20-40° relative to core and there are								
			numerous open minor folds. Near 740' bedding runs down core								
			for a few feet.								
			Total depth = 763'								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH 14+80		FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST 27+80		0	N 16° W	-70°
ELEVATION		500		-70°
LOGGED BY G. Jilson				
DATE LOGGED Sept. 1974		T.D.	658'	
MAP REFERENCE NO. 105-K-11		METHOD:	Acid test	

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR Arctic Diamond Drilling
ASSAYER Bondar Clegg, Whitehorse Lab
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test showings geochemical and geophysical anomalies

HOLE NO. D-74-2
CLAIM NAME Dana 6 - Y75002
COMMENCED 16 Sept. 1974
FINISHED 19 Sept. 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
0	8	Nil	Overburden.								
8	21	~100%	Mostly medium grained sucrose greenish grey calc-silicate	8	13	5	9405	0.72	1.55	4.00	7.00
			and light green carbonate rich rocks. Above 18' heavily								
			mineralized with pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena.								
			Locally over a few inches replacement by pyrrhotite is nearly	13	18	5	9406	0.32	2.60	4.80	7.40
			complete. Flashy sphalerite and chalcopyrite where core is								
			light colored and carbonate rich. Mineralization from 18-21'								
			is on fractures in the calc-silicates.	18	28	10	9407	0.08	0.63	0.81	1.50
21	43		Mostly very fine grained, medium grey, hard siliceous rocks.								
			Some with a slight purplish tinge and short sections of light green								
			calc-silicate rocks. Locally good mineralization (i.e. near 27'	28	38	10	9408	0.10	0.75	0.81	0.96
			and 35') where it is mostly fracturebound although irregular blebs								
			occur that are probably transitional to replacement. Overall the								
			section is low grade. Locally greenish coloration suggestive of								
			calc-silicate mineralogy seems to be controlled by fractures and	38	46	8	9409	0.03	0.03	0.49	0.21
			mineralization in some of the calc-silicates is strongly fracture								
			controlled.								
43	74	~100%	Mostly calc-silicates with minor light grey altered fine	46	56	10	9410	0.08	0.19	1.30	1.10

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-2
CLAIM NAME Dana 6 - Y75002
COMMENCED 16 Sept. 1974
FINISHED 19 Sept. 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
			grained siliceous rocks. Locally good mineralization, mostly	56	66	10	9411	0.10	0.06	0.86	0.25
			in calc-silicates but no strong continuous sections. Interesting								
			banded light green and pinkish grey calc-silicate near 71'.	66	74	8	9412	0.03	0.12	0.19	0.40
74	90	~100%	Mostly medium grey, fine grained, siliceous rocks with								
			some alteration (bleaching) along fractures. Minor calc-	74	84	10	9413	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.02)	
			silicates. Upper and lower contacts are gradational as if through								
			an increase in alteration (i.e. metasomatism). A little								
			pyrrhotite ± sphalerite ± chalcopyrite in veins but not much.								
				84	94	10	9414	0.05	0.20	0.12	0.20
90	145	~100%	Light green sucrose fine to medium grained calc-silicate								
			rocks and bleached light grey, very fine grained, siliceous rocks.								
			These two rock types seem to grade into each other through								
			varying intensity of fracturecontrolled alteration.								
			From 96' to 102' this alteration can be clearly seen "advancing								
			on" the banded siliceous rocks along the banding away from	94	103.5	9.5	9415	0.31	2.60	2.24	2.10
			fractures. This unit is about 70% green calc-silicates and 30%								
			grey bleached and unbleached siliceous rocks.								
			From 93-94' is bull quartz with minor calcite and chlorite and	103.5	111.5	8	9416	0.12	0.27	0.33	0.36
			8" very good arsenopyrite + galena below it. Scattered blebs								
			pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena in calc-silicates	111.5	125.5	14	9417	0.07	0.11	1.30	0.16

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
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ELEVATION			
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Diamond Drill Record

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-2
CLAIM NAME Dana 6 - Y75002
COMMENCED Sept. 16, 1974
FINISHED Sept. 19, 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
			but not much substantial above about 125'. Some bleached,								
			fine grained, grey, siliceous rocks have disseminated pyrrhotite								
			speckles.	125.5	133	7.5	9418	0.06	0.06	0.79	0.04
			Below 125' the better developed (i.e. greener and coarser)								
			calc-silicate units have flashy blebs of sphalerite and chalco-								
			pyrite ± galena in short weakly banded high grade replacements.	133	140	7	9419	0.73	0.26	4.56	1.10
			112' banding at ~40° dip relative to core.								
			102' banding at ~20° dip relative to core.	140	154	14	9393	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.32
145	185	~100%	Same rocks as above but in proportions of about 50-50.								
			(Contact with above unit is arbitrary.) Consists of 2' to 5' of								
			calc-silicate, then similar amount of bleached, light grey, fine								
			grained, siliceous rocks with banding brought out by alteration	154	163	9	9394	0.06	0.11	1.40	0.04
			and remnants of very fine grained, medium grey, siliceous								
			rocks. Some speckled pyrrhotite in more bleached siliceous								
			rocks but not much. Calc-silicate - siliceous rock contacts								
			are sharper here - there is some gradation but only on a scale	163	169	6	9395	0.29	0.27	3.16	1.00
			of a few inches. Light green sucrose calc-silicates have								
			pyrrhotite veinlets in them with darker green selvedges.								
			Better mineralized sections are at:								
				169	174.5	5.5	9396	(0.02)	(<0.01)	(0.06)	

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
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DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
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PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-2
CLAIM NAME Dana 6 - Y75002
COMMENCED Sept. 16, 1974
FINISHED Sept. 19, 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
			155.5-158.5' - Fracturebound and banded replacements.								
			(Some light brown idocrase in these rocks.)								
			161' - Few inches.								
			163-164.5' - As above but heavier replacement locally.	174.5	179	4.5	9397	0.20	0.24	1.92	0.95
			174.5-179' - As 155.5-158.5'.								
			At 153' banding dips 30° relative to core.								
			At 163' banding dips 20° relative to core.								
			At 166.5' banding dips 60° relative to core.	179	185	6	9398	0.05	0.07	0.17	0.31
			At 174' banding dips 25° relative to core.								
			At 182' banding dips 20° relative to core.								
185	227	~100%	Mostly light grey to off-white, banded, bleached, fine grained								
			siliceous rocks - a few calc-silicate units near 189', 200-203'	185	200	15	9399	0.02	0.06	0.24	0.22
			(with good banded replacement mineralization), 219.5-220.5',								
			207-208.5'. Very low grade throughout although calc-silicate								
			layers have fracturebound and replacement blebs of sphalerite,	200	207	7	9400	0.08	0.04	2.60	0.10
			pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Some remnants of unbleached, very								
			fine grained to cherty, medium grey, siliceous rocks. Siliceous								
			rocks are very barren with the exception of a few steep								
			pyrrhotite and sphalerite bearing veinlets some with idocrase.	207	217	10	9401	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.04
			Most veinlets, however, have only pyrrhotite as the sulphide phase.								

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
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EAST			
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Diamond Drill Record

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
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ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-2
CLAIM NAME Dana 6 - Y75002
COMMENCED 16 Sept. 1974
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PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
			At 196' banding dips 45° relative to core.								
			At 202' banding dips 45° relative to core.								
			At 209' banding dips 45° relative to core.	217	227	10	9402	(0.02)	<0.01	(0.08)	
			At 214' banding dips 60° relative to core.								
			At 225' banding dips 30° relative to core.								
227	294		Mixed light to medium green, sucrose calc-silicate and some								
			carbonate rich rocks and very fine grained off-white to light grey	227	236	9	9403	0.04	0.01	0.88	Tr
			siliceous rocks. (Arbitrary upper contact.) Calc-silicates have								
			short sections of high grade sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena	236	241	5	9404	0.06	0.08	1.56	0.31
			with pyrrhotite and/or pyrite in banded to blebby replacements								
			and lesser amounts on fractures. Mineralization best developed								
			at: 227.5-229', 226-227', 238.5-240.5', 247-251, 254.5-258',	241	247	6	9382	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.32)	
			and a few inches near 260', 261' and 260.5'. Siliceous rocks								
			are generally barren but locally have sparse fracturebound	247	254	7	9383	0.16	0.02	2.48	0.02
			pyrrhotite and other sulphides and minor disseminated pyrrhotite.								
			Minor arsenopyrite locally.	254	261	7	9384	0.18	0.08	2.68	0.44
			Below 268' there is less sucrose calc-silicate rock and in								
			particular more unbleached, medium grey remnants. The place	261	269	8	9385	0.06	0.02	0.72	0.06
			of the sucrose calc-silicates seems to be taken by very fine								
			grained, hard, light greenish-grey, siliceous rocks (with fine								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
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COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
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PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-2
CLAIM NAME Dana 6 - Y75002
COMMENCED Sept. 16, 1974
FINISHED Sept. 19, 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
			diopside?). These rocks are host to fracturebound sphalerite,								
			pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and galena and enclose very short sucrose	269	283	14	9386	0.04	0.06	0.19	0.08
			calc-silicate units with better development of mineralization of								
			the blebby replacement and heavily fracturebound types.								
			From 285-290' is very intense fracturebound mineralization								
			which grades into almost complete replacement by fine grained	283	288	5	9387	0.15	2.60	2.72	2.00
			sulphides of the very fine grained siliceous host. There is								
			sucrose calc-silicate nearby but it is not these rocks that are								
			being replaced. Could be quite a high grade section as								
			mineralization is very fine grained and it looks to contain quite								
			a bit of galena but most looks like pyrrhotite. This zone is	288	294	6	9388	0.13	0.54	1.76	0.68
			surrounded by less intense fracturebound mineralization that is								
			more typical of the mineralization in this hole.								
294	462	~100%	Mostly very fine grained, light to medium grey siliceous								
			rocks with many fractures carrying pyrrhotite and having	294	304	10	9389	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.35)	
			bleached selvedges, most veinlets are relatively steep.								
			These rocks are mostly heavily bleached and recrystallized.	304	314	10	9390	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.27)	
			Locally they grade into sucrose siliceous rocks and into similar								
			rocks with a slight greenish coloration but short of the good	314	324	10	9391	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.17
			calc-silicates. Bleaching and recrystallization controlled by								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
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MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
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HOLE NO. D-74-2
CLAIM NAME Dana 6 - Y75002
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PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
			steep fractures (70-80°), some filled by quartz and carbonate	324	334	10	9392	0.05	0.18	0.13	0.56
			with and without idocrase and some pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalco-								
			pyrite and galena but not much. Despite intense alteration there	334	358	24	9447	(0.01	(<0.01	(0.01	
			is little mineralization in this section.								
			Between about 363' and 385' the rocks are more coarsely								
			recrystallized than usual and more fractured in places.	358	368	10	9420	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.08)	
			Pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena occur on								
			fractures especially in the last half of the section. Tectonic								
			breccia at 378.5-379.5' and at 365' with crackle breccia else-								
			where. Lots of carbonate on fractures in this section. Locally								
			core is rusty but only 1 foot of core loss between 368' and 373'.	368	377	9	9421	0.12	0.10	0.65	0.32
			Short sections of milky quartz occur locally, some well								
			mineralized with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena	377	383	6	9422	0.09	0.05	1.80	0.19
			but others barren. Milky quartz not common in hole.								
			Below 385' are mostly fine grained siliceous rocks as above with	383	393	10	9423	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.06)	
			some fracturebound sulphide but very low grade overall. Most								
			siliceous rocks are light grey and bleached especially near	393	403	10	9424	0.09	0.10	0.40	0.63
			steep fractures. Some short calc-silicate layers with blebby								
			replacement. Sphalerite, pyrrhotite and/or pyrite and chalco-	403	410	7	9425	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.12)	
			pyrite with minor galena at 394', 413', 420', 428', 433', 434',								
			436', 438.5-439.5', 442-443'.	410	420	10	9426	0.12	0.10	0.30	0.61

Diamond Drill Record

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COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
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HOLE NO. D-74-2
CLAIM NAME Dana 6 - Y75002
COMMENCED Sept. 16, 1974
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FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
			From 449-462' rocks are little bleached, medium grey, siliceous,	420	432	12	9427	(0.02	(0.03)	(0.03)	
			very fine grained rocks.								
			At 419' banding dips 30° relative to core.	432	443	11	9428	0.16	0.15	2.04	0.81
			At 429' banding dips 45° relative to core.								
			At 445' banding dips 45° relative to core.	443	463	20	9429	(0.04	(0.01)	(0.05)	
			At 450' banding dips 45° relative to core.								
			At 460' banding dips 45° relative to core.								
462	576.5	~100%	Mixed calc-silicate and light grey siliceous rock but mostly	463	474	11	9430	0.26	0.47	1.88	1.10
			siliceous rocks. Calc-silicate best developed at:								
			463-464' (with pyrrhotite galena and chalcopyrite), 467-469.5'	474	486	12	9431	(0.03	(0.01)	(0.07)	
			(with moderate sphalerite and chalcopyrite), 473-474' (with good								
			sphalerite and chalcopyrite), 475-480' (with a little pyrrhotite	406	495	9	9432	0.11	0.11	0.61	0.61
			and chalcopyrite), 487' (4" with chalcopyrite and sphalerite),								
			492-493', 505-507' (with good sphalerite and chalcopyrite),	495	505	10	9433	(0.05	(0.01)	(0.13)	
			515' (with chalcopyrite and sphalerite), 519-520' (chalcopyrite								
			and sphalerite), 523.5-524' (sphalerite and chalcopyrite),	505	515	10	9334	0.17	0.03	0.64	0.41
			531-537' (sphalerite and chalcopyrite), 540' (sphalerite, chalco-								
			pyrite and pyrrhotite), 551-554' (with good sphalerite, chalco-	515	525	10	9435	0.31	0.05	1.09	0.63
			pyrite and pyrrhotite), 561.5-563, 564-565' and near 565.5'								
			(all with a little sphalerite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite).	525	535	10	9446	0.06	0.05	0.35	0.16

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
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COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-2
CLAIM NAME Dana 6 - Y75002
COMMENCED 16 Sept. 1974
FINISHED 19 Sept. 1974
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
			Most of the above mineralization in the calc-silicates is	535	542	7	9445	0.13	0.05	0.45	0.36
			blebby to banded replacement with lesser fracturebound. A small								
			amount of disseminated and veinlet mineralization in the inter-	542	551	9	9444	0.08	0.04	0.22	0.41
			vening siliceous rocks. Bleaching is quite strong in this section								
			with only minor grey remnants but decreases slightly below	551	566	15	9443	0.12	0.05	1.05	0.18
			about 540'.								
				566	578	12	9442	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.05)	
576.5	582	~100%	Rusty gougy fault zone.								
				578	592	14	9441	0.30	0.07	0.24	0.67
582	609	~100%	Light grey to greenish grey, very fine grained, siliceous								
			rocks and subordinate calc-silicates. Some remnant medium	592	597	5	9440	1.72	0.16	4.64	3.10
			grey, very fine grained, siliceous rocks. More bleached rocks								
			have disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite but not a general								
			condition. Chalcopyrite is very noticeably abundant here in	597	609	12	9439	0.68	0.14	0.87	1.3
			fractures and as disseminations and with flashy sphalerite in								
			sucrose calc-silicate sections at 592-596.5' and 605-606'								
			(586-609.5' is a good copper section.)								
609	658	~100%	Medium grey, siliceous rocks locally bleached light grey to	609	618	9	9438	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.03)	
			off-white.								
			At 615' banding dips 30° relative to core.	618	635	17	9437	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.05)	

Diamond Drill Record

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PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS Ag
			Mostly barren. Some galena and veinlets and chalcopyrite blebs								
			near 628'. Carbonate rich and calc-silicate sections at 627',								
			630-633' and 623' with blebby sphalerite and chalcopyrite but not	635	658	23	9436	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.03)	
			much. A few pyrrhotite-bearing veinlets in the siliceous rocks.								
			Total Depth = 658'								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	110N	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST	17+70E	0	N35°W	-70°
ELEVATION				
LOGGED BY	G. Jilson			
DATE LOGGED	Sept. 1974	T.D.	203'	
MAP REFERENCE NO.	105-K-11	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR Arctic Diamond Drilling
ASSAYER Bondar-Clegg, Whitehorse Lab & Vancouver Lab
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test strike extension of mineralization

HOLE NO. D-74-3
CLAIM NAME Halo 6 Fr. - Y79653
COMMENCED 26 Sept. 1974
FINISHED Not completed
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
0	4	Nil	Overburden.								
4	203	~90%	Mixed, very fine grained, siliceous, calc-silicate and carbonate rich rocks. Bleaching becomes progressively more intense down hole, becoming widespread by 100'. Bleaching shows clear fracture control. Rocks mostly unmineralized above 110'. Core badly broken above 85' but not much core loss.								
			Below 110' mineralization mostly restricted to calc-silicate layers with siliceous rocks between relatively barren except for fracturebound and minor disseminated pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite. Best mineralized calc-silicate sections are:	110	130	20	9448	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.10)	
			Near 127' (few inches flashy sphalerite with pyrite).								
			130-135' (blebs of sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and a little arsenopyrite but low grade throughout).	130	138	8	9449	0.02	0.01	0.71	0.06
			150-152' (blebby to banded replacement pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and a little pyrite).	138	150	12	9450	(0.02	(<0.01)	(0.04	
			Near 160' (minor sphalerite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite).	150	155	5	9451	0.14	0.04	1.54	Tr
			166' (few inches flashy sphalerite).								
			173-174' (pyrrhotite, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite in blebby replacement).	155	165.5	10.5	9452	0.02	0.01	0.54	0.04
			178-179' (pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, blebby replacement)	165.5	173	7.5	9453	0.05	0.01	0.79	Tr

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO. 105-K-11	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal and Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. D-74-3
CLAIM NAME Halo 6 Fr. -Y79653
COMMENCED 26 Sept. 1974
FINISHED Not completed
PROJECT NO. 466

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
			184-187' and 193-196' (blebby replacement and lesser fracture-	173	179.5	6.5	9454	0.07	0.01	1.30	Tr
			bound pyrrhotite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite).								
				179.5	183.5	4	9455	0.05	0.01	0.71	0.06
			Bleaching seems to be dying out below 190'.								
				183.5	187.5	4	9456	0.23	<0.01	5.28	Tr
			At 49' banding dips 40° relative to hole.								
			At 85' banding dips 30° relative to hole.	187.5	193	5.5	9457	0.04	0.01	0.57	Tr
			At 128' banding dips 30° relative to hole.								
			At 164' banding dips 20° relative to hole.	193	196	6	9458	0.14	0.01	4.40	0.08
			At 182' banding dips 20° relative to hole.								
				196	203	7	9459	(0.02)	(<0.01)	(0.05)	
			Depth to date = 203'.								
			NOTE: Hole was stopped at 203' due to bad cave when reaming								
			casing and cementing was ineffective. Hole will be completed in								
			1975 field season using a pilot reamer to put casing down to 85'.								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
		FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH	110+00N	0	-	-90
EAST	17+70E			
ELEVATION				
LOGGED BY	G. Jilson			
DATE LOGGED	June 1975			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	105-K-11	METHOD:	no tests	

COMPANY NAME CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Halo & Hal Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR Arctic Diamond Drilling
ASSAYER Bondar Clegg - Whitehorse Lab
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test zinc geochemical anomaly
TOTAL DEPTH: 729' OVERALL RECOVERY: essentially 100%

HOLE NO. 466-75-4
CLAIM NAME Halo 6 Fr.
COMMENCED 8 June, 1975
FINISHED 13 June, 1975
PROJECT NO. 466 (EARN PROJECT)

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	STRUCTURE Ftge.	Bedd.
								( )indicates results determined by A.A and converted from ppm to % or oz/ton.					
0	7	nil	Overburden and broken bedrock.										
7	40	~ 90%	Siliceous rocks - light grey, very fine grained, hard, very siliceous									19'	30°
			rocks - possibly a recrystallized chert. Variably bleached to off-									21'	20°
			white along layering and fractures. Some flesh-colored sericite-rich									26'	15°
			layers and lenses. Minor light colored coarser quartzite.									31'	23°
40	60.5	~ 90%	Quartzite and limy quartzite - off-white, medium grained massive to									41'	24°
			finely bedded - variable content of lime, locally enough to be con-									48'	15°
			sidered a sandy limestone over very short sections. Limy quartzites									52'	45°
			become greener with depth, probably due to small amounts of diopside.									60'	40°
			Locally badly weathered and crumbly. Locally with ovoid mottling resem-										
			bling pisolites but probably a weathering effect. Minor very fine										
			grained siliceous rocks as above.										
60.5	129	~100%	Siliceous rocks and quartzites - very fine grained grey siliceous rocks,									65'	30°
			quartzite and limy quartzite as above. Finer rocks bleached along									69'	20°
			fractures and coarser rocks with slight green coloration as above.									75'	24°
			Poorly mineralized, minor finely disseminated brown or black sphalerite									88'	33°
			in quartzites, especially near 89', 94', 97', 100' and 108'. Good									103'	10°

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	STRUCTURE Ftge.	Bedd
			examples of coarse twinned calcite and coarse white/green mottled calc.									108'	23°
			silicate rocks locally.									118'	20°
												121'	26°
129	149.5	~100%	Quartzite and calc. silicates - quartzites as above, generally colored	131.5	140.5	9'	9476	(69)	(42)	(1070)	(1.7)	130'	36°
			light olive green by diopside - some brown idocrase. Lesser very fine									135'	60°
			grained siliceous units as above. 140.5-149.5 good mineralization,	140.5	149.5	9'	9477	0.06	0.01	2.12			
			coarse black sphalerite and pyrrhotite in calc. silicates and limy										
			rocks.										
149.5	244	~100%	Mixed siliceous rocks, quartzite, limy quartzite and derived calc.										
			silicates - very fine grained grey and bleached offwhite siliceous										
			rocks as above and coarse: rocks as above. Calc. silicate sections									155'	45°
			locally well-mineralized.										
			149.5-164 - about 80% fine siliceous rocks, 20% white quartzite.	149.5	164	14.5	9478	(166)	(54)	(800)	(2.7)		
			Larger quartzite beds show evidence of pinch and swell on con-										
			tacts and internal brecciation as noted in outcrop. Lavering										
			generally dips 35°-45°. Minor replacement of quartzites by										
			pyrrhotite but little overall sulphide.										

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS				STRUCTURE		
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	Ftge.	Bedd.	
			164-174.75 - As above but with more sulphides. Sulphides are in two thicker calc-silicate altered limy quartzite beds and are coarse pyrrhotite and coarse black sphalerite with lesser pyrite and chalcopyrite and occur as irregular replacements of the calc. silicates. Layers have 10-15% sulphides but only 2-3% sulphide overall.	164	174.75	10.75	9479	0.03	0.02	0.59		169'	30°	
			174.75-178.50 - Mostly white quartzite, limy quartzite and light green calc.-silicated equivalents. A little coarse, mottled ("pseudo porphyry") calc. silicate alteration. Some layers heavily replaced by pyrrhotite and sphalerite with minor chalcopyrite and pyrite. Overall sulphide content 5-10% with up to approx. 30% short, more heavily mineralized sections. Three types of replacement(?) mineralization occur: (a) coarse irregular blebs of pyrrhotite and black sphalerite (typical of holes 74-1 and 74-2) (b) finer blebs pyrrhotite and brown sphalerite peppered through rock but replacing(?) some fine layers selectively, (c) medium-sized layered blebs pyrrhotite and brown sphalerite (possibly a more advanced stage of (b)). Replacement layers and barren rocks are cut by veinlets carrying	174.75	178.5	3.75	9480	0.15	0.03	5.48				

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu %	ASSAYS Pb %	ASSAYS Zn %	ASSAYS Ag oz/ton	STRUCTURE Ftge.	STRUCTURE Bedd.
			black sphalerite and pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite and chalco-										
			pyrite (pyrite and chalcopyrite are minor but more obvious in										
			veinlets than in replacements). The veinlets and type (a)										
			replacements are similar and both may be a result of remobiliza-										
			tion of types (b) and (c) mineralization differing only in site										
			of deposition (i.e. brittle versus non-brittle structures).										
			178.50-182.25 - grey siliceous rocks and lighter, white to light green	178.5	182.25	3.75	9481	0.03	0.01	0.35			
			altered quartzite and limy quartzite. Fine pyrrhotite and brown										
			sphalerite replacement of coarser quartzite beds. Mineralization										
			looks very unspectacular compared to flashy, coarse bleby zones										
			but probably assays about the same. Overall sulphide content is										
			about 5%. Much of the host of the fine disseminated mineraliza-										
			tion, while occurring in the coarser rocks of this section, is in										
			a finer and much lighter green host than the rocks which host										
			coarser mineralization (type a) elsewhere. The host appears to										
			be a calc.-silicate but is finer and more siliceous than other										
			calc.-silicates consistent with finer mineralization. This type	182.25	192.75	10.5	9482	0.14	0.02	4.32			
			of rock may be a syngenetic protore or the difference may be due										
			to the same replacement process working on a finer host, thus										
			producing a finer disseminated mineralization.										

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu %	ASSAYS Pb %	ASSAYS Zn %	ASSAYS Ag oz/ton	STRUCTURE Ftg.	STRUCTURE Bedd.
			182.25-192.75 - about half quartzite and calc.-silicate and half fine grained siliceous rocks. Much of the quartzite has finely disseminated pyrrhotite, brown sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Local coarser, greener layers with large bleby pyrrhotite and black sphalerite, particularly below 191'. Section contains nice minor fold in finely laminated quartzite - plunge of axis is about 20°.									186'	45°
			192.75-201 - first one-third and last one-third well-mineralized calc.-silicate rock - heavily fractured and sheared with black to dark green serpentine or chlorite on shears. Middle part 195'-198' is 1-1/2' of coarse sulphide, poor calcite vein material with selvedge of rusty, brecciated and sheared country rock. The section 191-202' is probably an early mineralized, steeply dipping fault zone (feeder zone?) healed over by late post-mineralization calcite.	192.75	201	8.25	9483	0.14	0.03	3.10			
			201-215 - fairly barren section of mostly very fine-grained grey siliceous rocks and lesser off-white, mottled green calc.-silicates. A little disseminated pyrrhotite near top but <1% sulphide overall. Moderately fractured with steep main fractures and more or less random subordinate fractures. Layering dips 40°-60°.	201	215	14	9484	(300)	(18)	(900)	(2.6)		

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	STRUCTURE Ftge.	Bedd.
			215-226 - as above - very barren section.	215	226	11	9485	(206)	(17)	(270)	(1.4)		
			226-233.50 - mostly white quartzite to light green calc.-silicate, some with disseminated pyrrhotite, lesser black sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Good layering fairly steep locally up to 80°.	226	233.5	7.5	9486	(1200)	(28)	(9700)	(2.8)		
			233.50-246 - as above but with low grade overall but good short pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite sectors locally. Most mineralization is in interval 239-244 which is a light green, earthy, fine-grained calc.-silicate.	233.5	245.75	12.25	9487	(650)	(20)	(810)	(1.8)	234	30°
244	402	~100%	Siliceous rocks - massive to finely laminated, very fine-grained, grey to greenish grey siliceous rocks, bleached off-white locally. May be very fine quartzite and/or recrystallized chert. Locally very heavily replaced by disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Where replacement(?) is only partially complete, core has a spotted appearance.	245.75	258	12.25	9488	(500)	(22)	(136)	(1.8)		
				258	271	13	9489	(270)	(24)	(132)	(2.2)		
				271	282	11	9490	(1240)	(36)	(102)	(2.6)		
			Particularly good pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization around 271-273', 290', 295', 360'.	282	296	14	9491	(1230)	(26)	(102)	(2.4)		
			Steeply dipping pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite bearing veinlets are important in this zone. Compared to rocks overlying the ZnCu zone, these rocks are much more fractured and, while pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite	296	313	17	9492	(760)	(30)	(88)	(2.2)	294	30°
				313	319.75	6.75	9494	(530)	(35)	(153)	(1.7)	317	~30°

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	STRUCTURE Ftge.	Bedd.
			veinlets are not common above the ZnCu zone, they are the rule below										
			it. This suggests that the ZnCu zone may be stratiform and strata-	319.75	329	9.25	9495	(750)	(28)	(129)	(2.1)		
			bound syngenetic ore while this is a copper stringer zone. Some of the	329	338.50	9.50	9496	(560)	(26)	(175)	(1.9)	334	35°
			veinlets appear to have a chloritic selvedge, others have border	338.5	348.75	10.25	9497	(500)	(22)	(240)	(1.8)	343	42°
			which is slightly greener than adjoining siliceous rock, suggesting	348.5	357.75	9.25	9499	(760)	(19)	(106)	(2.0)	382	37°
			a slight calc.-silicate content (or perhaps just extremely finely	357.75	362	4.25	9500	(1690)	(37)	(129)	(3.4)		
			divided chlorite?).	362	372	10	9501	(750)	(74)	(133)	(2.9)		
414	420	~100%	Strongly altered, coarse carbonate-rich rocks - coarse rocks composed	372	384	12	9502	(530)	(97)	(360)	(3.2)	414	35°
			of coarse, white calcite and green diopside(?) - fizzes readily.	384	391.50	7.50	9503	(400)	(31)	(212)	(2.0)		
			Resembles highly altered porphyry but details of structure and texture	391.5	402	10.50	9504	(460)	(23)	(135)	(1.9)		
			suggest this is unlikely. Locally with good pyrrhotite but little else.										
420	502		Siliceous rocks - grey to greenish grey, finely laminated, very fine									430	25°
			grained siliceous rocks as above. Generally with fine disseminated									432 442	25° 20-50°
			pyrrhotite but less than above. A few thin pyrrhotite-rich									460 467	35° 20°
			(± chalcopyrite) coarser calc.-silicate(?) beds, especially 434-435'									471 481	50° 35°
			and 467-473'. Below 480' there is less sulphide on fractures and									490 500	20° 27°
			more chloritic material.										

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS				STRUCTURE		
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	Ftge.	Bedd.	
502	511	~100%	Coarse carbonate-rich rocks - heavily altered, coarse calcite-rich zone with "pseudo porphyry" texture as above. Locally contains light apple green talc(?).											
511	521	~100%	Siliceous rocks - grey, very fine grained to cherty siliceous rocks locally with slight brownish tinge reminiscent of unit "c". Minor disseminated and fracture bound pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite - moderately fractured.											
521	536	~100%	Siliceous rocks and calc.-silicates - highly fracture carbonate and calc.-silicate-rich rocks probably originally finely bedded limy quartzite and cherty siliceous rocks as above.											
536	729	~100%	Siliceous rocks - very fine-grained to cherty siliceous rock - medium to greenish grey locally with brownish tinge as above. 562-569 - greenish earthy textured, highly fractured zone with some brecciation and healing by calcite. Rocks cut by numerous steep pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite ± pyrite veinlets, some with altered light green selveges similar to above zone- possibly chloritic alteration. Below 590', rock is commonly rich in									575 577	38° 29°	

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS				STRUCTURE		
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	Ftge.	Bedd.	
			buff sericite - weakly foliated with foliation dipping 0 - 10°.									580	10°	
			Foliation probably parallels bedding and is folded about a shallowly									630	20°	
			plunging axis.											
			618-661 - strongly altered to greenish chloritic(?) material along									643	45°	
			close fractures, minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Particularly good									669	25°	
			remnant brown cherty rocks near 689'.									680	25°	
			Below 715', highly fractured and veined with chloritic or calc.-									684	15°	
			silicate(??) alteration along fractures. Minor pyrrhotite ± pyrite									687	60°	
			in fractures - some calcite.									688	33°	
			729 - END OF HOLE									692	35°	
												699	45°	
												704	30-50°	
												707	10°	
												709	20°	

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	109N	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST	35+50E	0	-	-90
ELEVATION				
LOGGED BY	G. Jilson			
DATE LOGGED	July 1975			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	105-K-11	METHOD:	no tests	

COMPANY NAME CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Halo and Hal Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR Arctic Diamond Drilling
ASSAYER Bondar Clegg, Whitehorse Lab
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test mineralization down dip
TOTAL DEPTH: 919' OVERALL RECOVERY: essentially 100%

HOLE NO. 466-75-5
CLAIM NAME Dana #8
COMMENCED 14 June 1975
FINISHED 29 June 1975
PROJECT NO. 466 (Earn Project)

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	STRUCTURE Ftge.	Bedd.
0	7	Nil	Overburden and broken bedrock.					( )indicates results are determined by A.A and converted from ppm to % or oz/ton.					
7	580	~100%	Fine siliceous rocks, quartzite and limy quartzite - quartzite and limy quartzite are fine to medium grained, finely bedded and, where distinguishable, the grains appear well-rounded and sorted. Possible cross bedding locally. They appear to be normal, clean sedimentary quartzites. Quartzites are generally light colored, mostly off-white tending to light olive green, possibly due to incipient alteration to calc.-silicate mineralogy. In limy quartzites, the carbonate is commonly recrystallized to large twinned calcite crystals up to several inches across. Very limy rocks locally have round, light colored areas within a darker, softer matrix suggestive of pisolites or pebbles but probably an alteration or weathering phenomena. Siliceous rocks are very fine grained, medium grey to off-white and very hard. The white rocks appear to be both bleached equivalents and interbeds of the grey rocks as usual. Fine, streaky lamination (light streaks on a grey background) are characteristic of the siliceous rocks compared to the fine, regular bedding of the coarser quartzites.									13 18 45 42 50 55 56 63 66 72 75 77½ 79 84 87 99 109 115 125 131 145 148 154 156 159 160 161 170 173 174 179 181 183 185	15° 35° 20° 70° 20° 25° 20° 20° 35° 30° 25° 65° 60° 20° 20° 25° 40° ~50° 15° 20° ~30° 30° 30° ~60° ~60° 70° 45° 20° 35° 30° 30° 32° 55° 50°

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-5
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS				STRUCTURE	
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	Ftge.	Bedd.
			Coarse twinned carbonate particularly good at: 14-15', 32-33', 51½-52',									189	35°
			52½-53½', 58', 62½', 65-66', 68½', 70-73½', 82-83', 100-100½', 107',									198	40°
			108', 116-118', 123', 132-135', 137', 142-143', 150', 172-173', 177',									208	25°
			195', 422-423', 502-505'.									212	30°
			Mottled ("pisolitic") carbonate rocks well-developed at: 31-32½', 47',									228	20°
			55-56', 62½', 64½-65½', 68', 70', 86-87', 95-96½', 163½-165½', 166-170',									230½	25°
			176-178', 245½', 247½'.									238	25°
			The distribution of coarse carbonate and mottling reflects the distri-									243	20-25°
			bution of lime in the quartzites in a general way. In a gross sense,									245	35°
			the upper 200' of the unit is richer in carbonate with some very									250	30°
			carbonate-rich sections as at 132-150' (including short sections of									253	70°
			white marble) and, to a lesser extent from 7-100'.									259	30°
			Steep veinlets (60° or greater dip) are common throughout the section -									261	40°
			generally are carbonate ± pyrrhotite with local sphalerite, galena or									264	30°
			chalcopyrite. Sparse disseminated sulphides occur locally, particu-									280	25°
			larly in the more carbonate-rich rocks. Usually pyrrhotite blebs but									282	35°
			locally base metal sulphides, i.e. minor brown sphalerite near 14½',									288	30°
			galena near 53', black sphalerite and chalcopyrite near 79', sphalerite									302	20°
			at 100', galena 150-163'.	150	163	13	9515	(0.05)	(0.23)	(0.17)	(0.47)	305	60°
												311	55°

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-5
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS				STRUCTURE	
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	Ftge.	Bedd.
			190-199 - fault zone rocks highly fractured and cemented by calcite,									315	70°
			core badly broken and oxidized - no sulphides associated with faulting.									320	20-30°
												322	20°
			216-223 - fault zone as above - minor coarse twinned carbonate in these									323	20°
			fault zones, i.e. 197' and 215-216'.									329	20°
												333	30°
			Below about 200', coarse carbonate and mottling are not common but short									335	45°
			very calcite-rich sections occur throughout, particularly 277-280'.									338	40°
												344	30°
			Layering (probably bedding in most cases) is generally shallowly dip-									348	35°
			ping 15-45° but locally is steep, particularly 76-80', 100-115', 155-									353	48°
			160', 183-185', 255' and 305-315'. A few minor folds are present,									363	35°
			i.e. 153½' and 345' - they have Z symmetry (looking N.W.).									370	25°
												374	25°
			378-453 - limy sediments are greener, probably due to onset of calc.-	370	380	10	9516	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.12)	(0.15)	377	35°
			silicate alteration - may be some chlorite in rocks, particularly on									383	30°
			fractures - numerous calcite ± pyrrhotite veinlets, some with galena									388	25°
			and sphalerite. Rocks less competent than above.									393	45°
												396	45°
			At 371-377', minor galena replacing limy rocks.									399	35°

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-5
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag	STRUCTURE Ftge.	Bedd.
			400-415 - minor galena and sphalerite, mostly in steeply dipping								oz/ton	404	35°
												405	25°
			veinlets.	400	415	15	9517	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.18)	(0.21)	408	30°
												412	30°
												419	40°
												430	20°
			453-580 - limy and siliceous rocks as above, but with less green									438	25°
												441	33°
			coloration and more competent core. Minor disseminated blebs pyrrhotite									451	40°
												456	45°
			± sphalerite and galena throughout but very erratic and very low grade.									460	45°
												463	40°
												473	20°
												475	35°
			Disseminated mineralization near 550' consists of fine (< 1/8"),									479	30°
												492	50°
			irregular blebs of dark sphalerite and has tendency to accentuate									497	50°
												500	40°
			layering but looks like replacement mineralization in limy quartzites.									507	40°
												510	60°
												523	60°
												526	30°
			Tight minor fold plunging 15° to east at 529'.									531	20°
												536	40°
												540	20°
												545	25°
			472-494' - green calc.-silicate mottling - steep sulphide bearing									550	20°
												554	25°
			veinlets with minor sulphide as above are common.	572	594	22	9518	(0.05)	(0.17)	(0.35)	(0.50)	560	60°
												561	23°
												564	20°
												566	25°
			- arbitrary contact -									569	25°
												577	32°
580	759		Siliceous rocks - very fine-grained, medium grey and light grey to	594	607	13	9519	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.08)		
			off-white siliceous rocks. Planar structure consists of fine, light/	607	617	10	9505	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.12)	(0.26)		

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-5
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS				STRUCTURE	
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	Ftge.	Bedd.
												597	32°
			dark lamination which is accentuated by differential bleaching. This	617	627	10	9506	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.28)	(0.12)	600	20°
			section lacks a substantial carbonate content in contrast to the above									607	30°
			unit which is otherwise very similar. There are a few very short	627	634	7	9507	0.05	0.04	1.60	(0.17)	615	20°
			sections of greenish, granular rocks which are probably calc.-silicate									625	60°
			altered quartzites.	634	644	10	9508	0.05	0.05	1.12	(0.24)	653	~20°
												657	~20°
			Minor low-grade disseminated and fracture-bound mineralization 580-594'.	644	662	18	9509	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.46)	(0.21)	662	~20°
												667	25-30°
			Top of main mineralized zone is at 607', best mineralization is at	662	681	19	9510	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.47)	(0.15)	672	50°
			607-608', 617-617½', 630-631', 633-635', 637-641', 654' (1" high grade									677	40°
			bedded, fine brown sphalerite and pyrrhotite), 662½' (1" as above),	681	693	12	9511	0.05	0.04	0.98	(0.27)	681	~30°
			677-679', 681-3/4-682', 703-703-1/4', 716-717', 727-728', 735-736'									686	~30°
			(last two in calc.-silicate host).	693	706	13	9512	0.04	0.01	1.05	(0.13)	699	~30°
												705	~35°
			The best mineralization above occurs in fine quartzite, usually with a	706	724	18	9513	(0.05)	<0.01	(0.59)	(0.09)	709	45°
			grey color but locally is greenish grey to markedly green. There	724	742	18	9514	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.68)	(0.64)	714	50°
			appears to be little relation between calc.-silicate mineralogy and									719	40-45°
			zinc mineralization. The mineralization is finely disseminated brown									722	40°
			sphalerite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite. Dissemination is even									728	40°

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-5
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	STRUCTURE Ftge.	Bedd.
			to slightly layered and is concentrated in layers an inch to a foot or									742	35°
			so thick. Where fine disseminated mineralization is cut by fractures,									743	30°
			the sulphides are leached out and at least part is concentrated in a									745	55°
			central veinlet. This fracture-bound mineralization is either brown or									749	50°
			black sphalerite with pyrrhotite and is invariably coarser.									757	45°
			Below 725', there are a few olive green calc.-silicate units about 1'										
			thick.										
759	816		Calcareous rocks - coarse greenish grey calcareous rocks - appears to be									763	50°
			diopside - calcite - quartz assemblage and locally with wollastonite									793	45°
			and talc. Minor disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite.									811	30°
			Mostly massive but rare layering.										
816	824		Siliceous rocks - fine grained siliceous rocks and some fine grained									817	30°
			calc.-silicate. Minor fine disseminated sphalerite and pyrrhotite										
			locally and blebs of black sphalerite and pyrrhotite on and near										
			fractures.										

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-5
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS				STRUCTURE		
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	Ftge.	Bedd.	
824	844½		Calcareous rocks - coarse carbonate-rich rocks as above, generally with minor disseminated pyrite.											
			Six inches very high grade mineralization, 838-838½' - essentially pure sphalerite.									838	30°	
844½	919		Siliceous rocks, quartzite and limy quartzite - very fine grained, medium to light grey siliceous rocks, quartzite and limy quartzite. Quartzites locally very light green but no really good calc.-silicates. A few places with blebby to fracture-bound sphalerite, galena and pyrrhotite and some sparsely disseminated pyrrhotite.									853 867 873 884 893 897 902 909 912	30° 20° 30° 25° 30° 20° 25° 20° 25°	
			919 - Total depth of hole - hole terminated by drilling difficulties.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	129+00N	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST	40+00E	0	-	-90
ELEVATION				
LOGGED BY	G. Jilson			
DATE LOGGED	July 1975			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	105-K-11	METHOD:	no tests	

COMPANY NAME CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
PROPERTY NAME Dana, Hal & Halo Claims
DRILLING CONTRACTOR Arctic Diamond Drilling
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test Mag-EM-IP - geochem anomalies
TOTAL DEPTH: 410½': OVERALL RECOVERY: essentially 100%.

HOLE NO. 466-75-6
CLAIM NAME DANA #4
COMMENCED 2 July 1975
FINISHED 7 July 1975
PROJECT NO. 466 (Earn Project)

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS	STRUCTURE Ftge.	STRUCTURE Bedd.
0	44	Nil	Overburden and broken bedrock.							
44	180	~ 90%	Cherty argillite - dark grey to black interbedded with thin siliceous						61	30°
			arenite beds and medium grey siltstone - bedding generally on the						66	33°
			order of 1/32 - ½" light beds with similar amounts of dark, very fine						69	46°
			grained argillaceous rocks. Commonly argillaceous units are thicker						75	15°
			with up to 6" black argillite in places. Light colored beds							
			commonly have trace amounts of sphalerite and chalcopyrite accompaning						78	25°
			several percent pyrrhotite (and lesser pyrite locally). Core is						85	40°
			generally at least weakly magnetic. At 86', 3", approximately 60%						93	15°
			sulphides, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite - poorly developed						98	25°
			graded beds suggest section is overturned at 4 places and very poor						108	25°
			graded bedding suggests upright at 1 place.						113	70°
			62-64½' - bedding near vertical ± 20°.						117	40°
			70-~109' - bedding shallow generally. A few thin limy beds,						119	65°
			especially 75-115'.						122	55°
			110-161' - bedding generally steep.						124	80°
			132' - fold axis with axial plane dipping approximately 20° and						127	70°
			horizontal axis.						131	50°
			Near 126', good (po) sulphide-filled veinlets - late tension gashes -						134	65°

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-6
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS	STRUCTURE Ftge.	STRUCTURE Bedd.
			some veinlets of this type have sphalerite.						143	~85°
			128-130 and 144-146 - grey limestone.						145 148	75° 55°
			133' - fold axis, shallow dip, no plunge.						151 155	80° 60°
			137' - fold, approx. 40° dip, 40° plunge, beds dip approx. 45° in						161 166	20° 30°
			opposite direction either side of fold.						171 173	30° 50°
			1" coarse bed with 40% pyrrhotite near 148'.						175 178	50° 40°
			157-161' - sub-vertical bedding.						180	90° ±
			161-178' - generally shallow bedding.							
180	195		Argillite - medium to dary grey - highly fractured by hundreds of							
			moderate to steep fractures filled by calcite veinlets - bedding							
			usually destroyed but, where visible, is steep.							
195	220	100%	Bedded cherty argillite - moderately fractured and veined.						195 199	70° 70°
									204 208	50° 30°
220	250	~80%	Argillite - strongly fractured and sheared medium-grey argillite as						215	20°
			above - bedding generally destroyed, shearing (foliation??) dips							
			approx. 30°, best developed at 232-238'.							
			220-230' - slightly limy.							

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-6
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS	STRUCTURE Ftge.	STRUCTURE Bedd.	STRUCTURE Foln. (Shearing)
250	298		Cherty argillite - medium-dark grey cherty argillite interbedded with								
			light grey to white coarser siliceous beds as above. Bedding						252	60°	
									257	65°	
			generally fairly steep, gradually becoming more sheared and						264	40-50°	
									269	45-60°	
			brecciated with depth - also a bit more graphitic.						280	80°	
									289	70°	
297	351	~95%	Graphitic rocks - highly sheared graphitic rocks - thin, irregular								
			graphitic folia separating thicker cherty lighter-colored rocks cut						305		60
			by many thin veinlets about normal to graphitic shears but not						312		50
			extending into them - locally looks like sheared breccia with						317		40-60
			graphitic matrix.						325		40
			Overall sulphide content very low - mostly enough pyrrhotite to make						329		60
			core at least moderately magnetic - trace sphalerite locally.						349		40-60
351	383	~95%	Grit and cherty argillite - grit is light-medium grey and consists of								
			angular to rounded white siliceous clasts and large rip up clasts of								
			cherty argillite - clasts not well-sorted and range up to approx. 1/8"								
			with larger rip up clasts up to several inches long - small pyrrhotite								
			content overall - generally weakly magnetic - traces of sphalerite								
			and chalcopyrite.								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. 466-75-6
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS	STRUCTURE Ftge.	STRUCTURE Bedd.
383	410/6		Cherty and graphitic argillite - medium to dark grey - 2" massive						384	70°
			sulphide - pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite at 406'.						386	80°
			Sub-vertical shearing near 392'.						394	80°
			Short grit section near 397'.							
			Few percent pyrrhotite throughout, particularly in coarser rocks.							
			or in veinlets - trace sphalerite approx. 404'.							
			410½' - End of hole.							

APPENDIX II

Tabulated Assay Results

DDH 466-74-1 to DDH 466-75-5

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PROJECT: Earn -- Dana, Hal and Halo Claims

PROJECT NO.: 466

D.D.H. NO.: D-74-1

DATE: September, 1974

Note: Results in brackets are atomic absorption values converted from ppm to %.

ASSAY TAG #	FOOTAGE	WIDTH	ASSAY				ASSAY WIDTH			
			Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
9326	32 - 40	8	0.45	0.08	2.76	0.18	3.60	0.64	22.08	1.44
9327	40 - 50	10	0.15	0.17	0.26	0.25	1.50	1.70	2.60	2.25
9328	50 - 60	10	0.06	0.11	0.99	0.04	0.60	1.10	9.90	0.40
9329	60 - 70	10	0.09	0.46	0.82	1.60	0.90	4.60	8.20	10.60
9330	70 - 80	10	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.50	0.60	0.60	1.00
9331	80 - 90	10	0.11	0.31	0.14		1.10	3.10	1.40	9.00
9332	90 -100	10	0.36	0.05	1.20	0.33	3.60	0.50	12.00	1.50
9333	100 -110	10	0.25	0.02	2.32	0.17	2.50	0.20	23.20	1.70
9334	110 -120	10	0.11	0.05	0.79	0.18	1.10	0.50	7.90	1.80
9335	120 -130	10	0.06	0.13	0.40	0.27	0.60	1.30	4.00	2.70
9336	130 -140	10	0.10	0.11	0.79	0.29	1.00	1.10	7.90	2.90
9337	140 -150	10	<0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	<0.10	0.30	0.30	0.40
9338	150 -160	10	(<0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)		<0.10	0.20	0.40	
9339	160 -170	10	(0.09)	(0.29)	(0.12)		0.90	2.90	1.20	
9340	170 -180	10	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.05)		0.20	0.90	0.50	
9341	180 -190	10	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.04)		0.10	0.30	0.40	
9342	190 -200	10	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.05)		0.20	0.70	0.50	
9343	200 -210	10	<0.01	0.03	0.03	0.12	<0.10	0.30	0.30	1.20
9344	210 -220	10	0.09	0.54	1.44	0.85	0.90	5.40	14.40	8.50
9345	220 -230	10	0.07	0.15	0.68	0.42	0.70	1.50	6.80	4.20
9346	230 -240	10	0.02	0.07	0.42	0.06	0.20	0.70	4.20	0.60
9347	240 -250	10	0.37	1.38	1.08	4.90	3.70	13.80	10.80	49.00
9348	250 -260	10	0.04	0.03	0.05	Tr.	0.40	0.30	0.50	(0.00)
9349	260 -270	10	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.35	0.30	1.30	0.50	3.50
9350	270 -280	10	0.23	0.68	0.80	1.60	2.30	6.80	8.00	16.00
9351	280 -290	10	0.18	0.07	2.20	0.37	1.80	0.70	22.00	3.70
9352	290 -300	10	0.08	0.05	0.50	0.18	0.80	0.50	5.00	1.80
9353	300 -310	10	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.32	0.30	0.40	0.50	3.20
9354	310 -320	10	0.03	0.12	0.01	0.38	0.30	1.20	0.10	3.80
9355	320 -330	10	0.03	0.05	0.40	0.25	0.30	0.50	4.00	2.50

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PROJECT: Earn - Dana, Hal and Halo Claims

PROJECT NO.: 466

D.D.H. NO.: D-74-1

DATE: September, 1974

Note: Results in brackets are atomic absorption values converted from ppm to %.

ASSAY TAG #	FOOTAGE	WIDTH	ASSAY				ASSAY WIDTH			
			Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
9356	330 -340	10	0.07	0.04	1.05	0.24	0.70	0.40	10.50	2.40
9357	340- 350	10	0.05	0.08	0.29	0.35	0.50	0.80	2.90	3.50
9358	350 -360	10	0.06	0.16	0.30	0.02	0.60	1.60	3.00	0.20
9359	360 -370	10	0.10	0.06	0.25	0.02	1.00	0.60	2.50	0.20
9360	370 -380	10	0.22	0.05	4.20	0.02	2.20	0.50	42.00	0.20
9361	380 -390	10	0.03	0.05	0.13	0.02	0.30	0.50	1.30	0.20
9362	390 -400	10	0.11	0.30	1.10	0.67	1.10	3.00	11.00	6.70
9363	400 -410	10	(0.01)	(0.17)	(0.15)		0.10	1.70	1.50	
9364	410 -420	10	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.04)		0.30	1.00	0.40	
9365	420 -430	10	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.05)		0.40	0.80	0.50	
9366	430 -440	10	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)		0.20	0.20	0.20	
9367	440 -450	10	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.03)		0.70	0.70	0.30	
9368	450 -460	10	0.54	0.35	2.10	3.30	5.40	3.50	21.00	33.00
9369	460 -470	10	0.12	0.15	0.70	0.82	1.20	1.50	7.00	8.20
9370	470 -480	10	0.09	0.10	0.15	0.06	0.90	1.00	1.50	0.60
9371	480 -490	10	(0.02)	(<0.01)	(0.03)		0.20	<0.10	0.30	
9372	490 -500	10	(<0.01)	(<0.01)	(0.01)		<0.10	<0.10	0.10	
9373	500 -510	10	(0.01)	(<0.01)	(<0.01)		0.10	<0.10	<0.10	
9374	510 -520	10	(0.03)	(<0.01)	(0.03)		0.30	<0.10	0.30	
9375	520 -530	10	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.37	1.50	1.00	1.00	3.70
9376	530 -540	10	0.30	0.20	0.99	0.77	3.00	2.00	9.90	7.70
9377	540 -550	10	0.06	0.10	0.21	0.28	0.60	1.00	2.10	2.80
9378	550 -560	10	0.05	0.30	0.40	1.60	0.50	3.00	4.00	16.00
9379	560 -570	10	0.01	0.20	0.13	0.30	0.10	2.00	1.30	3.00
9380	570 -580	10	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.03)		0.30	0.80	0.30	
9381	580 -590	10	0.10	0.60	1.15	3.80	1.00	6.00	11.50	

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PROJECT: Earn - Dana, Hal and Halo Claims

PROJECT NO.: 466

D.D.H. NO.: D-74-2

DATE: September, 1974

Note: Results in brackets are atomic absorption values converted from ppm to %.

ASSAY TAG #	FOOTAGE	WIDTH	ASSAY				ASSAY WIDTH			
			Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
9405	8 - 13	5	0.72	1.55	4.00	7.00	3.60	7.75	20.00	35.00
9406	13 - 18	5	0.32	2.60	4.80	7.40	1.60	13.00	24.00	37.00
9407	18 - 28	10	0.08	0.63	0.81	1.50	0.80	6.30	8.10	15.00
9408	28 - 38	10	0.10	0.75	0.81	0.96	1.00	7.50	8.10	9.60
9409	38 - 46	8	0.03	0.03	0.49	0.21	0.24	0.24	3.92	1.68
9410	46 - 56	10	0.08	0.19	1.30	1.10	0.80	1.90	13.00	11.00
9411	56 - 66	10	0.10	0.06	0.86	0.25	1.00	0.60	8.60	2.50
9412	66 - 74	8	0.03	0.12	0.19	0.40	0.24	0.96	1.52	3.20
9413	74 - 84	10	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.02)		0.20	0.60	0.20	
9414	84 - 94	10	0.05	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.50	2.00	1.20	2.00
9415	94 -103.5	9.5	0.31	2.60	2.24	2.10	2.94	24.70	21.28	19.95
9416	103.5-111.5	8	0.12	0.27	0.33	0.36	0.96	2.16	2.64	2.88
9417	111.5-125.5	14	0.07	0.11	1.30	0.16	0.98	1.54	18.20	2.24
9418	125.5-133	7.5	0.06	0.06	0.79	0.04	0.45	0.45	5.92	0.56
9419	133 -140	7	0.73	0.26	4.56	1.10	5.11	1.82	31.92	7.70
9393	140 -154	14	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.32	0.56	1.26	1.54	4.48
9394	154 -163	9	0.06	0.11	1.40	0.04	0.54	0.99	12.60	0.36
9395	163 -169	6	0.29	0.27	3.16	1.00	1.74	1.62	18.96	6.00
9396	169 -174.5	5.5	(0.02)	(< 0.01)	(0.06)		0.11	0.05	0.33	
9397	174.5-179	4.5	0.20	0.24	1.92	0.95	0.90	1.08	8.64	4.27
9398	179 -185	6	0.05	0.07	0.17	0.31	0.30	0.42	1.02	1.86
9399	185 -200	15	0.02	0.06	0.24	0.22	0.30	0.90	3.64	3.30
9400	200 -207	7	0.08	0.04	2.60	0.10	0.56	0.28	18.20	0.70
9401	207 -217	10	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.40
9402	217 -227	10	(0.02)	(< 0.01)	(0.08)		0.20	0.10	0.80	
9403	227 -236	9	0.04	0.01	0.88	Tr.	0.36	0.09	7.92	Tr.
9404	236 -241	5	0.06	0.08	1.56	0.31	0.30	0.40	7.80	1.55
9382	241 -247	6	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.32)		0.18	0.12	1.92	
9383	247 -254	7	0.16	0.02	2.48	0.02	1.12	0.14	17.36	0.14
9384	254 -261	7	0.18	0.08	2.68	0.44	1.26	0.56	18.76	3.08

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PROJECT: Earn - Dana, Hal and Halo Claims

PROJECT NO.: 466

D.D.H. NO.: D-74-2

DATE: September, 1974

Note: Results in brackets are atomic absorption values converted from ppm to %.

ASSAY TAG #	FOOTAGE	WIDTH	ASSAY				ASSAY WIDTH			
			Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
9385	261 -269	8	0.06	0.02	0.72	0.06	0.48	0.16	5.76	0.48
9386	269 -283	14	0.04	0.06	0.19	0.08	0.56	0.84	2.66	1.12
9387	283 -288	5	0.15	2.60	2.72	2.00	0.75	13.00	13.60	10.00
9388	288 -294	6	0.13	0.54	1.76	0.68	0.78	3.24	10.50	4.08
9389	294 -304	10	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.35)		0.40	0.40	3.50	
9390	304 -314	10	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.27)		0.40	0.80	2.70	
9391	314 -324	10	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.17	0.20	0.50	0.50	1.70
9392	324 -334	10	0.05	0.18	0.13	0.56	0.50	1.80	1.30	5.60
9447	334 -358	24	(0.01)	(< 0.01)	(0.01)		0.24	0.24	0.24	
9420	358 -368	10	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.08)		0.30	0.70	0.80	
9421	368 -377	9	0.12	0.10	0.65	0.32	1.08	0.90	5.85	
9422	377 -383	6	0.09	0.05	1.80	0.19	0.34	0.30	10.80	1.14
9423	383 -393	10	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.06)		0.40	0.40	0.60	
9424	393 -403	10	0.09	0.10	0.40	0.63	0.90	1.00	4.00	6.30
9425	403 -410	7	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.12)		0.28	0.35	0.84	
9426	410 -420	10	0.12	0.10	0.30	0.61	1.20	1.00	3.00	6.10
9427	420 -432	12	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)		0.24	0.36	0.36	
9428	432 -443	11	0.16	0.15	2.04	0.81	1.76	1.65	22.24	8.91
9429	443 -463	20	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.05)		0.80	0.20	1.00	
9430	463 -474	11	0.26	0.47	1.88	1.10	2.86	5.17	20.68	12.10
9431	474 -486	12	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.07)		0.36	0.12	0.84	
9432	486 -495	9	0.11	0.11	0.61	0.61	0.99	0.99	5.49	5.58
9433	495 -505	10	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.13)		0.50	0.10	1.30	
9434	505 -515	10	0.17	0.03	0.64	0.41	1.70	0.30	6.40	4.10
9435	515 -525	10	0.31	0.05	1.09	0.63	3.10	0.50	10.90	6.30
9446	525 -535	10	0.06	0.05	0.35	0.16	0.60	0.50	3.50	1.60
9445	535 -542	7	0.13	0.05	0.45	0.36	0.91	0.35	3.15	2.52
9444	542 -551	9	0.08	0.04	0.22	0.41	0.72	0.36	1.98	3.69
9443	551 -566	15	0.12	0.05	1.05	0.18	1.80	0.75	15.75	2.70
9442	566 -578	12	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.05)		0.84	0.24	0.60	

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PROJECT: Earn - Dana, Hal and Halo Claims

PROJECT NO.: 466

D.D.H. NO.: D-74-2

DATE: September, 1974

Note: Results in brackets are atomic absorption values converted from ppm to %.

ASSAY TAG #	FOOTAGE	WIDTH	ASSAY				ASSAY WIDTH			
			Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
9441	578 -592	14	0.30	0.07	0.24	0.67	4.20	0.98	3.36	9.38
9440	592 -597	5	1.72	0.16	4.64	3.10	8.60	0.80	23.20	15.50
9439	597 -609	12	0.68	0.14	0.87	1.30	8.16	1.68	10.44	15.60
9438	609 -618	9	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.03)		0.45	0.36	0.27	
9437	618 -635	17	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.05)		1.78	0.68	0.85	
9436	635 -658	23	(0.03)	(<0.01)	(0.03)		0.69	0.23	0.69	

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PROJECT: Earn - Dana, Hal and Halo Claims

PROJECT NO.: 466

D.D.H. NO.: D-74-3

DATE: September, 1974

Note: Results in brackets are atomic absorption values converted from ppm to %.

ASSAY TAG #	FOOTAGE	WIDTH	ASSAY				ASSAY WIDTH			
			Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
9447	Nil									
9448	110 -130	20	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.10)		0.20	0.40	2.00	
9449	130 -138	8	0.02	0.01	0.71	0.06	0.16	0.08	5.68	0.48
9450	138 -150	12	(0.02)	(< 0.01)	(0.04)		0.24	0.12	0.48	
9451	150 -155	5	0.14	0.04	1.54	Tr.	0.70	0.20	7.70	
9452	155 -165.5	10.5	0.02	0.01	0.54	0.04	0.21	0.10	5.67	0.42
9453	165.5-173	7.5	0.05	0.01	0.79	Tr.	0.37	0.07	5.93	
9454	173 -179.5	6.5	0.07	0.01	1.30	Tr.	0.45	0.06	8.45	
9455	179.5-183.5	4	0.05	0.01	0.71	0.06	0.20	0.04	2.84	
9456	183.5-187.5	4	0.23	< 0.01	5.28	Tr.	0.92	0.04	21.12	
9457	187.5-193	5.5	0.04	< 0.01	0.57	Tr.	0.22	0.05	3.13	
9458	193 -196	6	0.14	0.01	4.40	0.08	0.84	0.06	26.40	0.48
9459	196 -203	7	(0.02)	(< 0.01)	(0.05)		0.14	0.05	0.35	

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PROJECT: Earn - Dana & Halo Claims

PROJECT NO.: 466

D.D.H. NO.: 466-75-4

DATE: November, 1975

Note: Results in brackets are atomic absorption values converted from ppm to %.

ASSAY TAG #	FOOTAGE	WIDTH	ASSAY				ASSAY WIDTH			
			Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
9476	131.50-140.50	9	(< 0.01)	(< 0.01)	(0.11)	(0.05)				
9477	140.50-149.50	9	0.06	0.01	2.12		0.54	0.09	19.08	
9478	149.50-164	14.50	(0.02)	(< 0.01)	(0.08)	(0.08)	0.29	0.14	1.16	
9479	164 -174.75	10.75	0.03	0.02	0.59		0.32	0.21	6.34	
9480	174.75-178.50	3.75	0.15	0.03	5.48		0.56	0.11	20.55	
9481	178.50-182.25	3.75	0.03	0.01	0.35		0.11	0.04	1.31	
9482	182.25-192.75	10.50	0.14	0.02	4.32		1.47	0.21	45.36	
9483	192.75-201	8.25	0.14	0.03	3.10		1.15	0.25	25.57	
9484	201 -215	14	(0.03)	(< 0.01)	(0.09)	(0.08)				
9485	215 -226	11	(0.02)	(< 0.01)	(0.03)	(0.04)				
9486	226 -233.50	7.50	(0.12)	(< 0.01)	(0.97)	(0.08)				
9487	233.50-245.75	12.25	(0.06)	(< 0.01)	(0.08)	(0.05)				
9488	245.75-258	12.25	(0.05)	(< 0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)				
9489	258 -271	13	(0.08)	(< 0.01)	(0.01)	(0.06)				
9490	271 -282	11	(0.12)	(< 0.01)	(0.01)	(0.08)				
9491	282 -296	14	(0.12)	(< 0.01)	(0.01)	(0.07)				
9492	296 -313	17	(0.08)	(< 0.01)	(< 0.01)	(0.06)				
9494	313 -319.75	6.75	(0.05)	(< 0.01)	(0.02)	(0.05)				
9495	319.75-329	9.25	(0.07)	(< 0.01)	(0.01)	(0.06)				
9496	329 -338.50	9.50	(0.06)	(< 0.01)	(0.02)	(0.06)				
9497	338.50-348.50	10	(0.05)	(< 0.01)	(0.02)	(0.05)				
9499	348.50-357.75	9.25	(0.08)	(< 0.01)	(0.01)	(0.06)				
9500	357.75-362	4.25	(0.17)	(< 0.01)	(0.01)	(0.10)				
9501	362 -372	10	(0.07)	(< 0.01)	(0.01)	(0.08)				
9502	372 -384	12	(0.05)	(< 0.01)	(0.04)	(0.09)				
9503	384 -391.50	7.50	(0.04)	(< 0.01)	(0.02)	(0.06)				
9504	391.50-402	10.50	(0.05)	(< 0.01)	(0.01)	(0.06)				

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PROJECT: Earn - Dana and Halo Claims

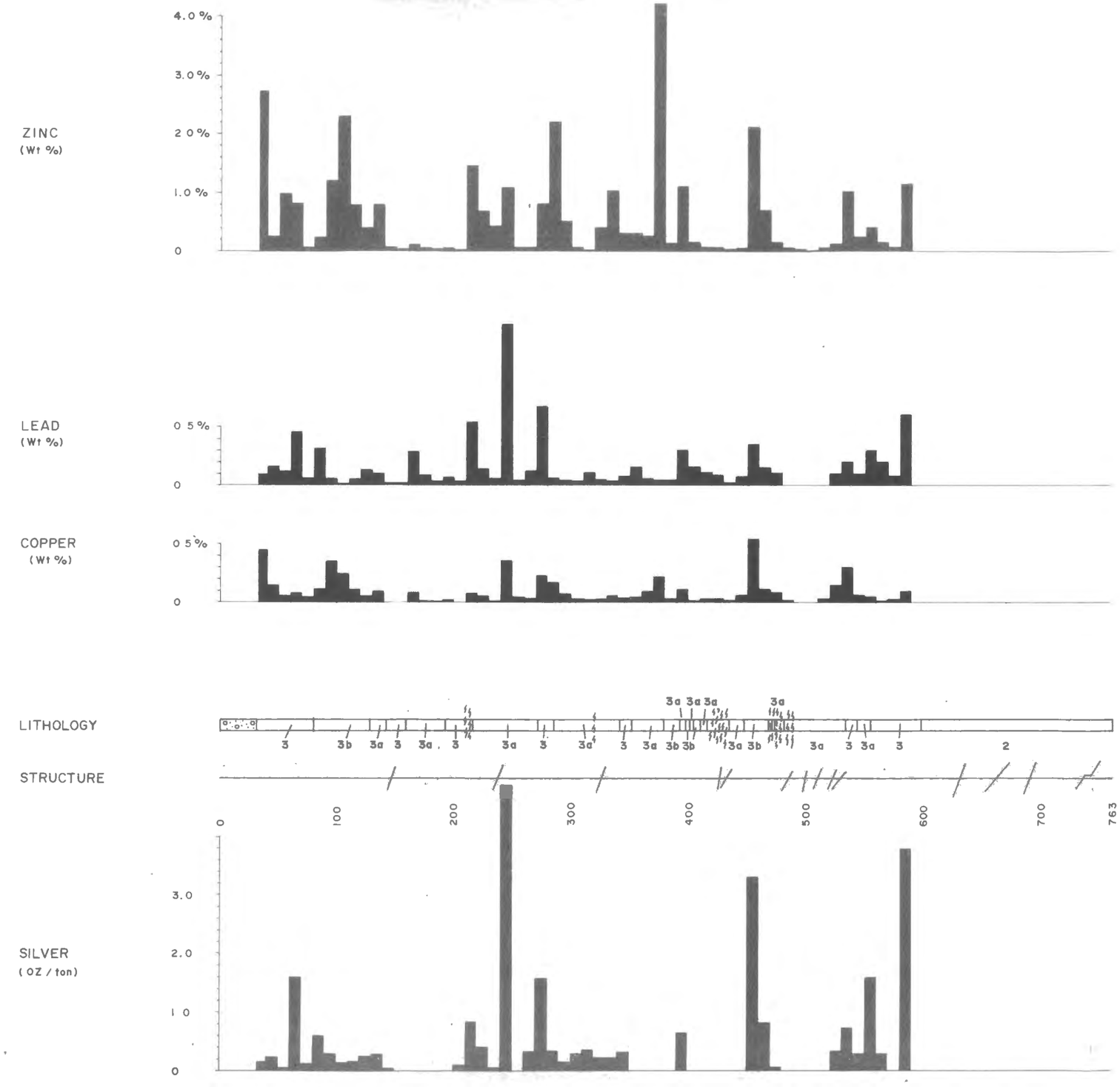
PROJECT NO.: 466

D.D.H. NO.: 466-75-5

DATE: November, 1975

Note: Results in brackets are atomic absorption values converted from ppm to %.

ASSAY TAG #	FOOTAGE	WIDTH	ASSAY				ASSAY WIDTH			
			Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
9515	150 -163	13	(0.05)	(0.23)	(0.17)	(0.47)				
9516	370 -380	10	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.12)	(0.15)				
9517	400 -415	15	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.18)	(0.21)				
9518	572 -594	22	(0.05)	(0.17)	(0.35)	(0.50)				
9519	594 -607	13	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.08)				
9505	607 -617	10	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.12)	(0.26)				
9506	617 -627	10	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.28)	(0.12)	0.20	0.20	2.80	1.20
9507	627 -634	7	0.05	0.04	1.60	(0.17)	0.35	0.28	11.20	0.84
9508	634 -644	10	0.05	0.05	1.12	(0.24)	0.50	0.50	11.20	2.40
9509	644 -662	18	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.46)	(0.21)	0.54	0.72	8.28	3.78
9510	662 -681	19	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.47)	(0.15)	0.57	0.38	8.93	2.85
9511	681 -693	12	0.05	0.04	0.98	(0.27)	0.60	0.48	11.76	3.24
9512	693 -706	13	0.04	0.01	1.05	(0.13)	0.52	0.13	13.65	1.69
9513	706 -724	18	(0.05)	(< 0.01)	(0.59)	(0.09)	0.09	0.18	10.62	1.62
9514	724 -742	18	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.68)	(0.64)	1.26	1.98	12.24	11.52



LITHOLOGY

Overburden and broken bedrock
no core recovery

Fault zone and crackle breccia zone generally healed over by coarse calcite but poorly mineralized or unmineralized

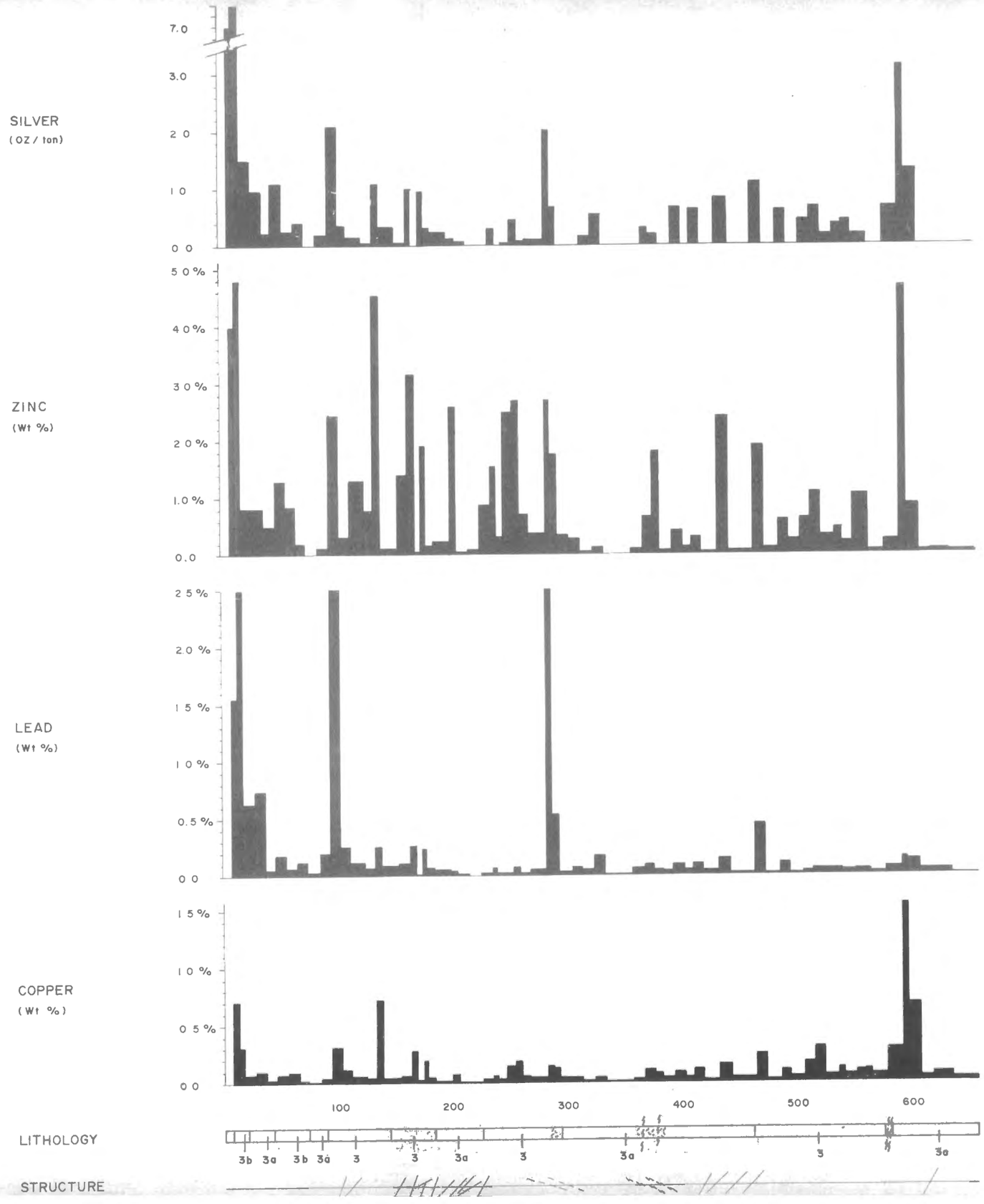
3a — Very fine grained light grey to off white bleached and medium grey unbleached siliceous rocks. Subordinate calc. silicate rocks

3b — Light to medium green, fine to medium grained, "aphanitic" to sucrose calc. silicate hornfels, limy calc silicates and minor impure marble locally Subordinate interlayered siliceous rocks as in unit B_1

3 — Mixed calc silicates and siliceous rocks as in unit B_1 and B_2 – arbitrary unit used where rock units are too short to show graphically at this scale.

2 — Argillaceous limestone, limestone, minor graphitic argillite Medium to dark grey. Fine grained, mostly finely bedded, Unaltered and unmineralized.

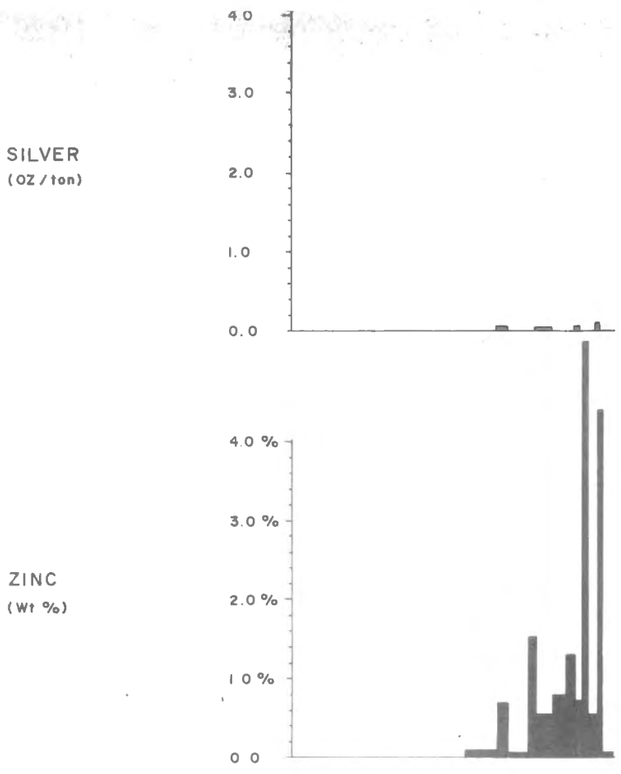
Figure 10
CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
DANA HAL and HALO CLAIMS
GRAPHIC LOG
DDH 466-74-1
Scale: 1" = 100'



see graphic log for 466 - 74 - 1
for key to lithologies

Figure 11

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
DANA HAL and HALO CLAIMS
GRAPHIC LOG
DDH 466 - 74 - 2



see graphic log for 466 – 74 - 1
for key to litholgies

Figure 12

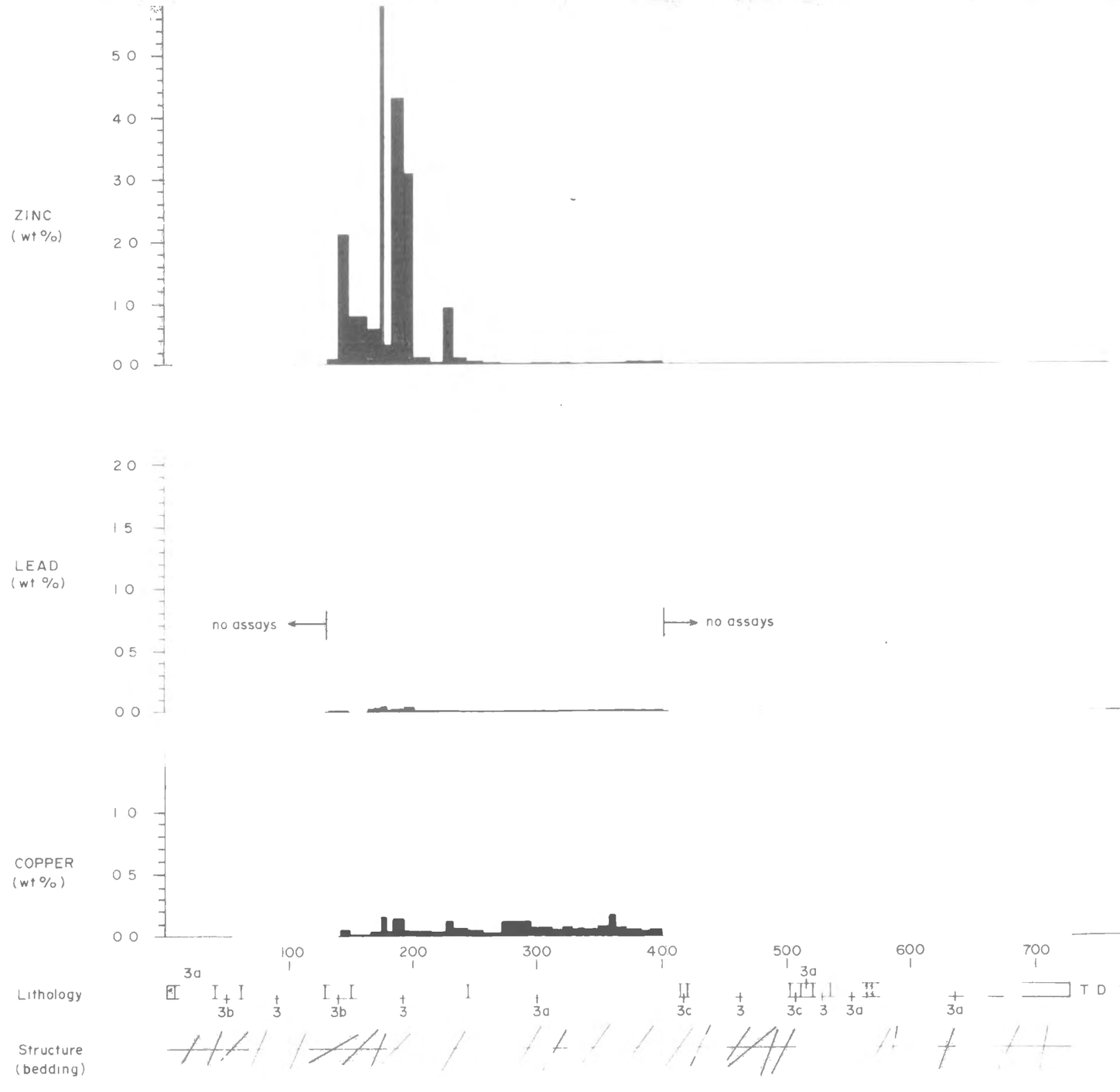
CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

DANA HAL and HALO CLAIMS

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH 466-74-3

Scale: 1" = 100'

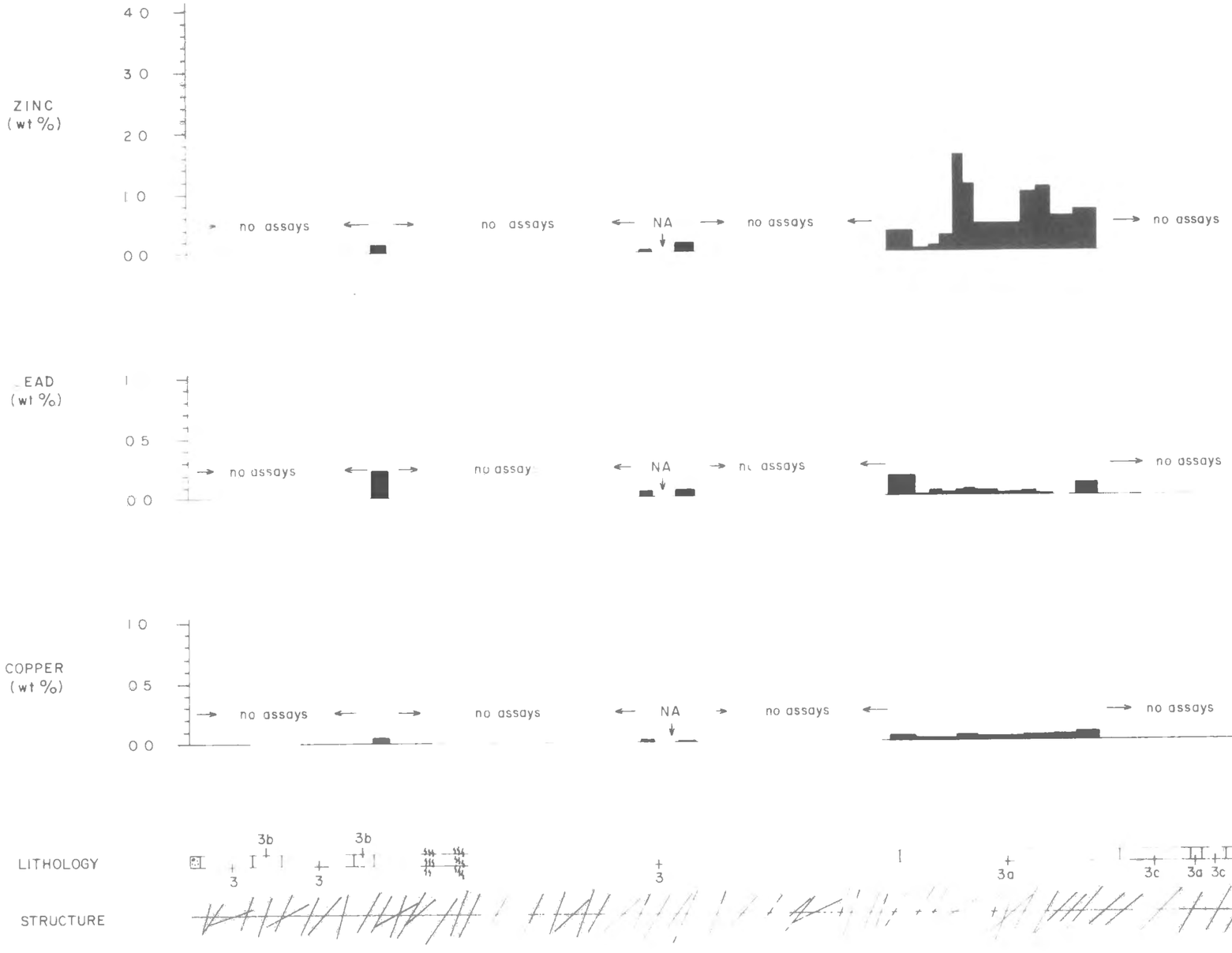


LEGEND

° ° °	OVERBURDEN
≈≈	FAULT ZONE
3b	QUARTZITE, LIMY QUARTZITE, MINOR SANDY LIMESTONE, SUBORDINATE ALTERED CHERTS
3a	ALTERED CHERT VERY SUBORDINATE QUARTZITE
3	MIXED QUARTZITES & ALTERED CHERTS
3c	COARSE HIGHLY ALTERED CARBONATE RICH ROCKS

Figure 13

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
DANA & HALO FR CLAIMS
GRAPHIC LOG
DDH 466-75-4
Scale 1" = 100'



LEGEND

- OVERBURDEN
- FAULT ZONE
- 3 — MIXED ALTERED CHERT & QUARTZITE, LIMY QUARTZITE & MINOR SANDY LIMESTONE - PARTICULARLY RICH IN LIMY QUARTZITE ABOVE 200'
- 3a — ALTERED CHERTY ROCKS
- 3b — LIMY QUARTZITE & QUARTZITE
- 3c — COARSE GRAINED HIGHLY ALTERED CARBONATE RICH ROCKS

Figure 14

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

DANA & HALO FR. CLAIMS

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH 466-75-5

Scale 1" = 100'

S

N 100 — BL

N 110 —

N 120 —

N

4200

4000

3800

3600

3400

3200

3000

2800

COPPER (wt %)

LEAD (wt %)

ZINC (wt %)

DDH 466-75-5

DDH 466-74-1

mineralized lenses in outcrop

bedded zone ?

unit 3

unit 2

possible fault

SILVER oz / ton

ZINC %

LEAD %

COPPER %

Figure 15

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

DANA and HALO CLAIMS

SECTION ALONG L 36 E THROUGH DDH 466-74-1 & DDH 466-75-5

S

N

4000'

3800'

3600'

3400'

— 4200'

— 4000'

— 3800'

— 3600'

— 3400'

— 3200'

— 3000'

top of mineralized zone

100

200

300

400

500

600

TD 658'

Unit 3

Unit 2

COPPER %

LEAD %

ZINC %

SILVER oz / ton

Figure 16

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
DANA HAL and HALO CLAIMS
SECTION THROUGH DDH 466-74-2

Horizontal = Vertical Scale, 1" = 200'

S

N

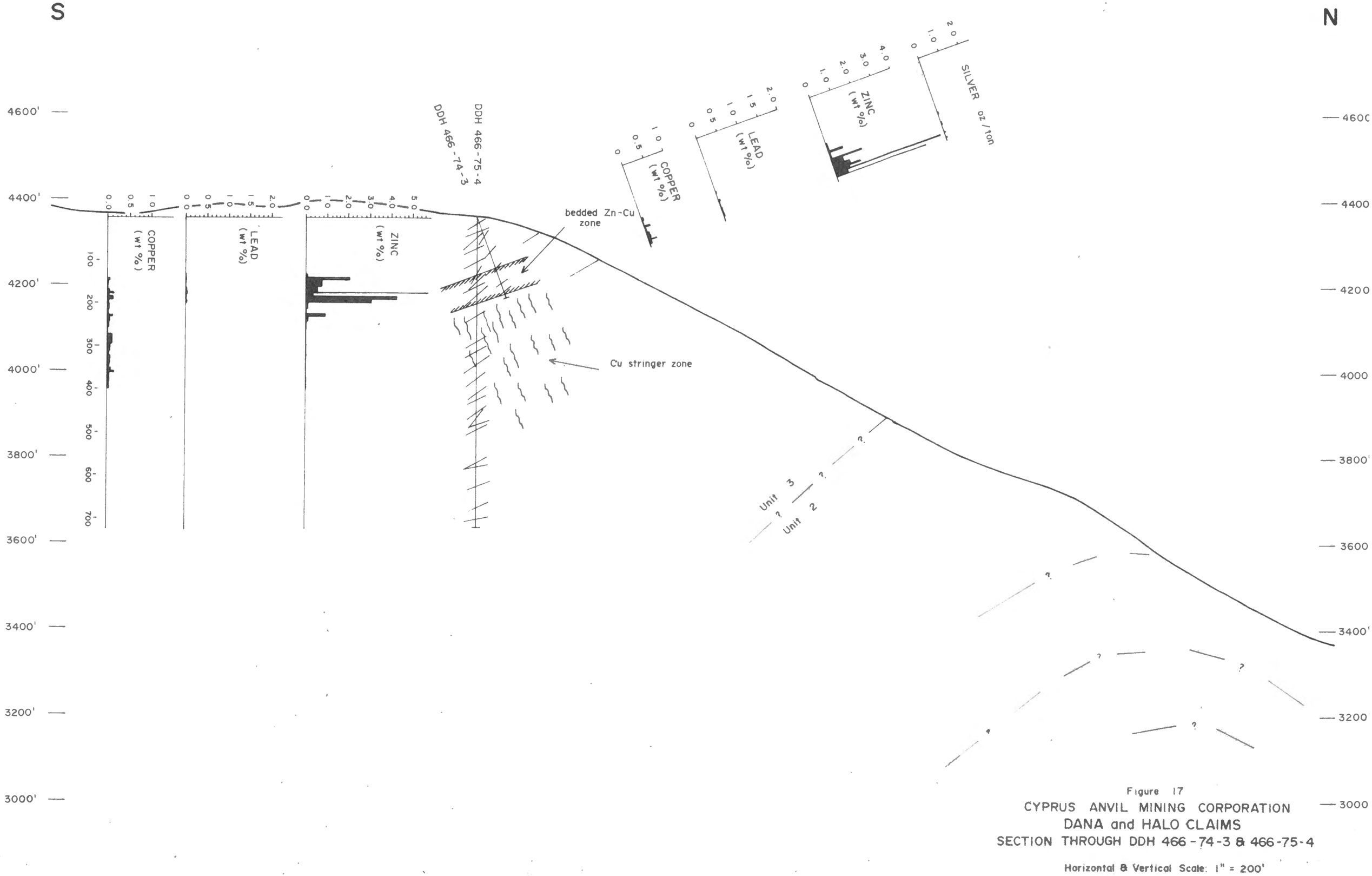


Figure 17

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

DANA and HALO CLAIMS

SECTION THROUGH DDH 466-74-3 & 466-75-4

Horizontal & Vertical Scale: 1" = 200'

S

N

4000'

3500'

3000'

2500'

CAMP 200' West

UNIT 3

DDH 466 - 75 - 6

Tie Line
140 N

UNIT
1A

sheared
graphitic
rocks

Figure 18

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
DANA and HALO CLAIMS
SECTION ALONG 40 E THROUGH DDH 466-75-6

Horizontal & Vertical Scale. 1" = 200'

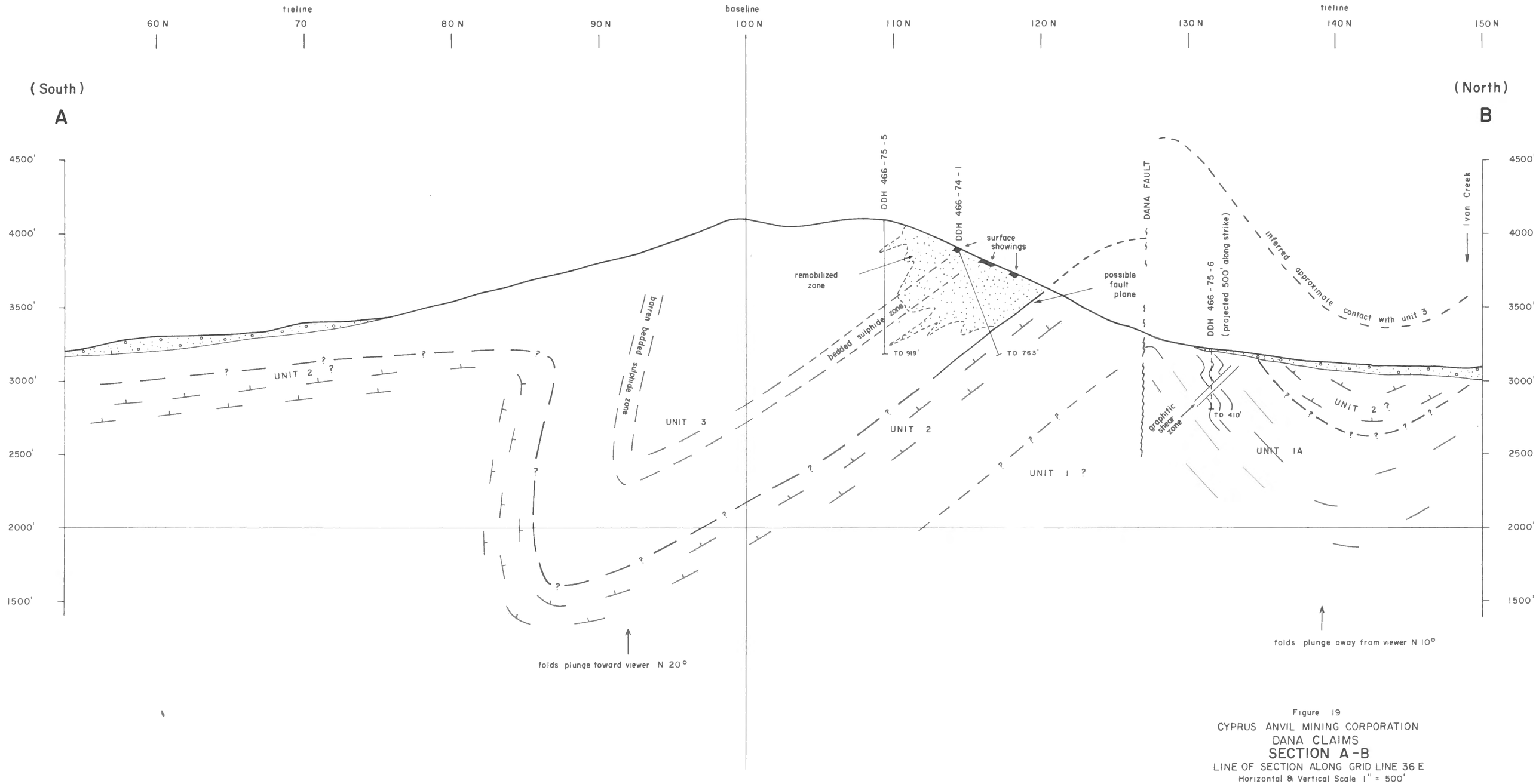


Figure 19

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

DANA CLAIMS

SECTION A-B

LINE OF SECTION ALONG GRID LINE 36 E

Horizontal & Vertical Scale 1" = 500'