RESULTS OF 1974 EXPLORATION PROGRAM ON THE FAT CLAIMS

N.T.S. 105-K-6

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

By: G. Jilson April, 1975

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The Results of 1974 Exploration Program on the FAT Claims

For

Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation

By

Gregg Jilson

April 1975

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

During the 1974 field season soil geochemical, magnetometer, Turam and limited gravity surveys were carried out over a portion of the FAT claims. This work showed the presence of a small Pb+Zn+Cu geochemical anomaly underlain by schist near the contact of the Anvil Batholith. Although only partly covered by surveys, the geochemical anomaly lacks coincident geophysical response. Further work should be carried out in 1975 to discover the cause of this anomaly and the surrounding ground should be evaluated by extending the E.M. survey to the contact of the batholith.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The FAT claims are located at latitude 62°22'N, longitude 133°00'W on map sheets 105 K-6 and 7, 15 miles northeast of Faro and 11 miles east of the Anvil minesite. Access is by helicopter from Faro.

CLAIMS

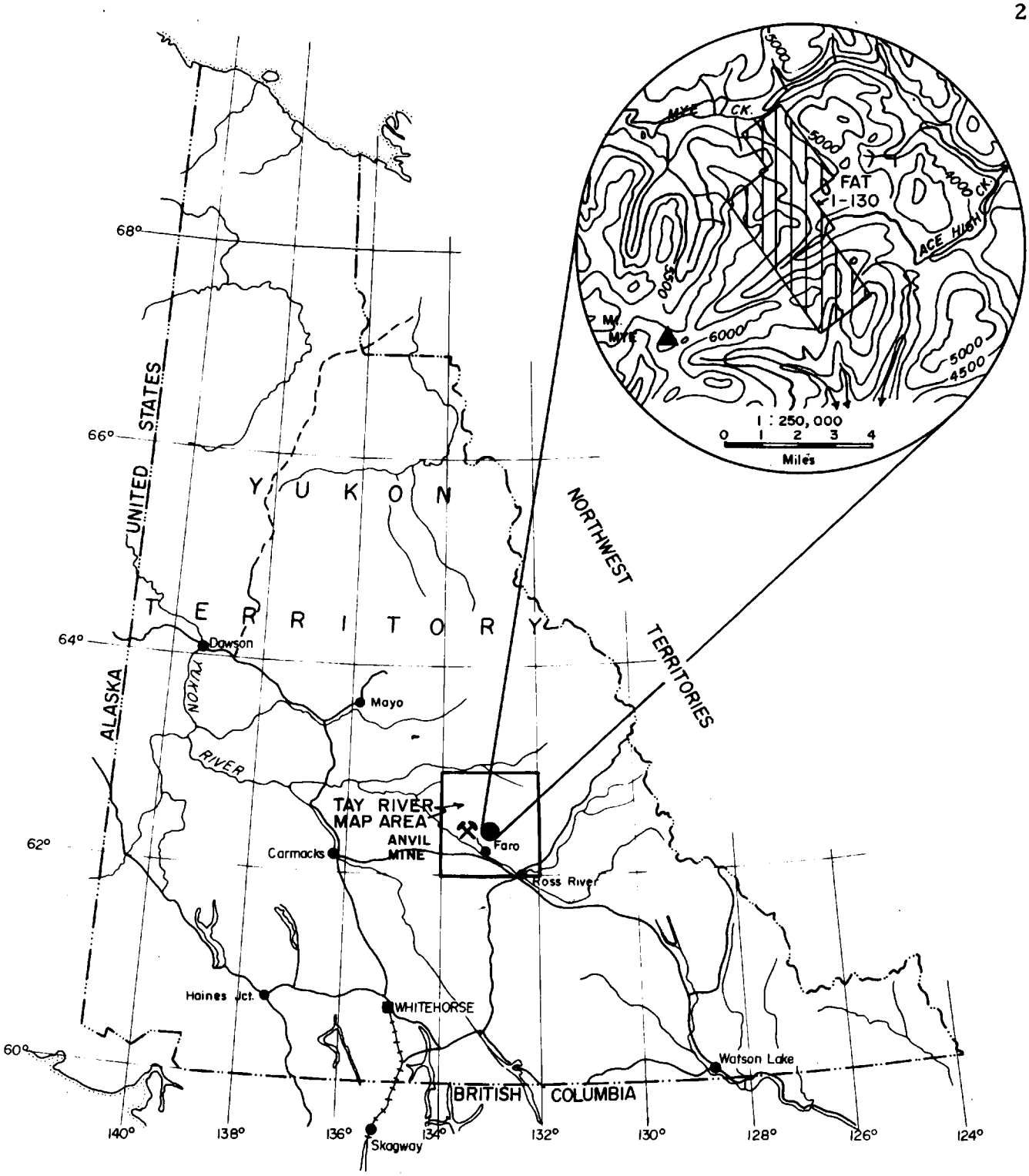
The FAT claims consist of the 130 full-sized claims listed below on Table I.

Table I

List of Claims

Claim Name	Grant No.	Record Date	Expiry Date
FAT 1-25 incl.	Y78290-Y78314 incl.	April 5, 1974	April 5, 1975
FAT 26	Y78315	"	April 5, 1977
FAT 27	Y78316	"	April 5, 1975
FAT 28	Y78317	"	April 5, 1977
FAT 29	Y78318	"	April 5, 1975
FAT 30	Y78319	"	April 5, 1977
FAT 31	Y78320	"	April 5, 1975
FAT 32	Y78321	"	April 5, 1977
FAT 33-36 incl.	Y78322-Y78325 incl.	"	April 5, 1977
FAT 37-40 incl.	Y78326-Y78329 incl.	"	April 5, 1975
FAT 41-56 incl.	Y78330-Y78345 incl.	"	April 5, 1977
FAT 57-70 incl.	Y78346-Y78359 incl.	"	April 5, 1975
FAT 71-86 incl.	Y78360-Y78375 incl.	"	April 5, 1977
FAT 87-100 incl.	Y78376-Y78389 incl.	"	April 5, 1975
FAT 101-114 incl.	Y78390-Y78403 incl.	"	April 5, 1977
FAT 115-128 incl.	Y78404-Y78417 incl.	"	April 5, 1975
FAT 129 and 130	Y78418 and Y78419	"	April 5, 1977

Two year's assessment work was filed on the central portion of the claim block where work was concentrated in 1974. The remainder of the claim block will be allowed to lapse. The claims were staked by and are 100% owned by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation.



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

FAT CLAIMS

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

YUKON

SCALE : 1" = 100 MILES

Figure 1

HISTORY

The vicinity of the FAT claims had been previously staked in 1965 during the staking rush following discovery of the Anvil Mine. Parts of the FAT claims were included in the BIN, BOB, X and FALCON claim groups. Most of these old groups were covered by airborne E.M. and mag with limited ground geochemical follow-up in 1966. On part of the BIN claims Jaye Explorations conducted a more ambitious program of ground magnetic, electromagnetic, gravity and soil geochemical surveys followed by four diamond drill holes totalling 2521'. The Jaye grid and drill holes are shown on Map 7. None of the Jaye holes intersected mineralization. All of these old claim groups have since been allowed to lapse.

After compilation of the available geochemical information for this part of the Anvil district by Anvil geologists in 1972 a substantial gap was noted just north of the batholith. During the 1973 field season this gap was covered by a reconnaissance soil geochemical grid also intended to cover a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly on published aeromagnetic maps of the area. A large area of soils, weakly anomalous in lead and zinc, in the general vicinity of the aeromagnetic anomaly and near the batholith contact was discovered on this grid; this area was staked in the spring of 1974 as the FAT claims.

GEOLOGY

Numerous geological observations have been made on the FAT claims by geologists of Cyprus Anvil and related companies but no detailed map has been made. Figure 6 is a generalization and compilation of these various contributions.

The Anvil Batholith on the claim block consists of weakly foliated equigranular medium-grained granodiorite. The metamorphic sequence is divided into two groups by a major southeasterly striking and northeasterly dipping fault. The fault probably parallels the dominant foliation in the rocks (S_2) and lithologic units, in particular it follows and may root in a graphitic unit. Movement is such that the footwall has moved upwards relative to the hanging wall; this movement is thought to be related to emplacement of the Anvil Batholith and upwelling of the high grade core zone of the metamorphic complex; but thrust movement may predate this. The rocks between the batholith and the fault are amphibolite grade muscovite-biotite schists structurally overlain by less metamorphosed phyllite and fine schist locally containing graphitic units. Northeast of the fault are markedly more volcanic rich and limy low-grade metamorphic rocks. The entire sequence dips northeasterly or easterly away from the batholith in mirror image of relationships on the south side of the batholith. Regional mapping conducted north of the batholith by Cyprus geologists shows that a horizon similar in most respects to that which hosts the Faro deposit would pass just southwest of the fault, while lithologic assemblages similar to those at Vangorda-Grum might be found northeast of the fault zone.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Methods and Procedure

Samples were collected from the B horizon using a mattock. The samples were placed in wet strength Kraft paper bags and partly air dried at camp. The samples were shipped to the Barringer Research laboratory in Whitehorse. At Barringer's laboratory the samples were oven dried at 75°C and then sieved to -80 mesh. Two hundred fifty milligrams of the -80 mesh fraction was digested in .5N perchloric acid ($HClO_4$) and the resultant solution was analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. The perchloric acid digestion is essentially a total attack.

Results

The results of the survey are plotted at 1" = 400' on Maps 2, 3 and 4 and compiled at 1" = 2000' on Map 7. The statistics of the sample population are listed in Table II and histograms of the results are provided as Figures 2, 3 and 4 following.

Most soils were from the B horizon, however, in the larger valleys a good B horizon sample was not obtainable and an A horizon sample was taken. The conditions for soil sampling are as ideal on the FAT claims as they usually get in Yukon Territory. No serious persistent problems with volcanic ash, permafrost or waterlogged soils were noted. A subcropping orebody should give a good anomaly in this area.

Table II

Statistics of Geochemical Results

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Threshold	
			Mean + 2 Sd. Dev.	2 x Mean
Copper	26	13	52	52
Lead	35	16	67	70
Zinc	71	42	155	142

Most soil anomalies are confined to the southern portion of the grid in a distribution almost exactly inverse of the distribution of geophysical anomalies. Anomalies are patchy and small and, with the exception of Pb locally, are not particularly intense. The anomalous area can be divided into three zones as shown on Maps 2, 3 and 4.

Zone A falls on the northwest side of a broad east-northeasterly trending U-shaped valley. Anomalies in this zone are small, patchy and for the most part only moderately anomalous; lead reaches values up to 680 ppm but generally peaks in the mid 100's tp 200's. Zinc peaks at 690 ppm but most high values are in the 250-400 range. Copper is not anomalous and in fact tends to be lower than rest of grid. Coincident Pb/Zn anomalies are the

exception rather than the rule and tend to occur where more strongly anomalous values are found. Zone A can be further divided into two sub-zones by Line 60W. The sub-zone east of 60W contains most of the high Pb values and coincidence with Zn is best there. The other sub-zone contains most of the high Zn values and Pb coincidence is poor. The easterly sub-zone falls at the foot of the slope leading down to the broad valley suggesting the following two possibilities in addition to insitu mineralization as an explanation for the anomalies. The zinc and lesser lead may be hydromorphically transported from uphill and deposited at the break in slope, zinc being more mobile is better represented, or the weak anomalies here may reflect the presence of glacially transported material from the CAM showings (now BAR and MUR claims) up the valley. The western sub-zone occurs further uphill and while glacial transport from CAM is possible the closer coincidence of Pb and Zn and the higher Pb values suggests that insitu mineralization may be the best explanation. High metal values in bedrock of Zone A (EC-3 and 4 on Table III) suggest that glacial transport from CAM may not be important.

Table III

Geochemical Results for Rock Samples

Sample No.	Description	Cu	Pb	Zn	Approximate Grid Location
EC-2	Chip sample of unaltered, unmineralized granitic rock	3	21	130	62W 30S
EC-3	As above	4	100	170	63W 33S
EC-4	Rusty and vuggy altered, granitic rock	6	185	385	63W 33S
EC-5	Coarse biotite muscovite schist	18	26	14	73W 6S
EC-6	Chip sample of unaltered, unmineralized granitic rock	4	530	68	86W 47S
EC-7	Fine schist (locally with bedding preserved)	25	27	115	89W 27N

Zone B is northwest of Zone A and is distinguished by the presence of soils moderately anomalous in Pb (up to 500 ppm with most highs in low to mid 100's) and by the lack of zinc anomalies. Copper is also low in this zone. A chip sample of barren granitic rock (EC-6) was collected in this zone; the high lead and low copper and zinc results suggest that widespread high lead values in bedrock cause the anomalies.

The difference between Zones A and B may reflect a Pb/Zn metal zoning in the batholith with an outer Pb rich zone grading inwards to a Pb+Zn rich zone.

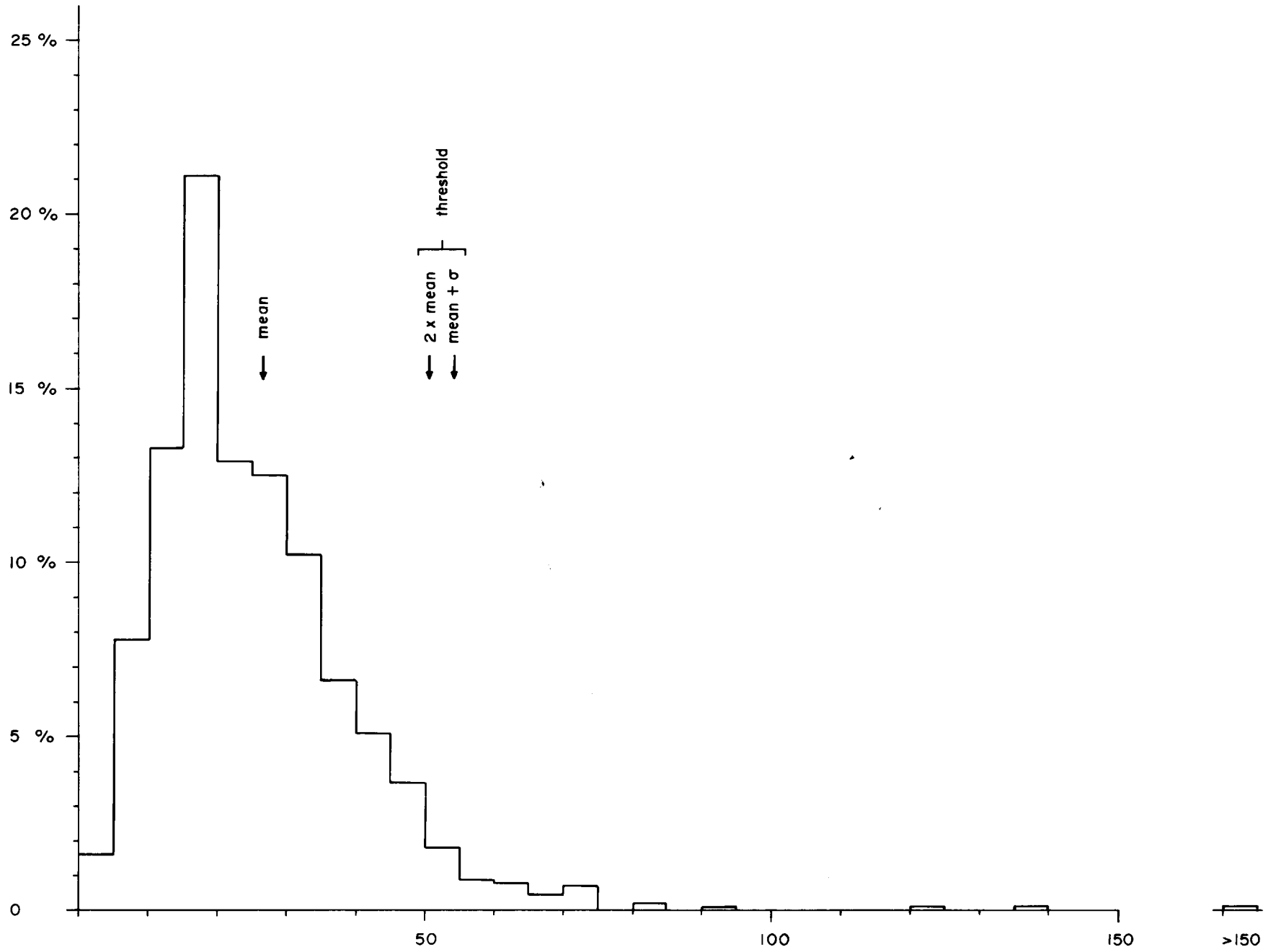


Figure 2 Histogram of Results — Copper

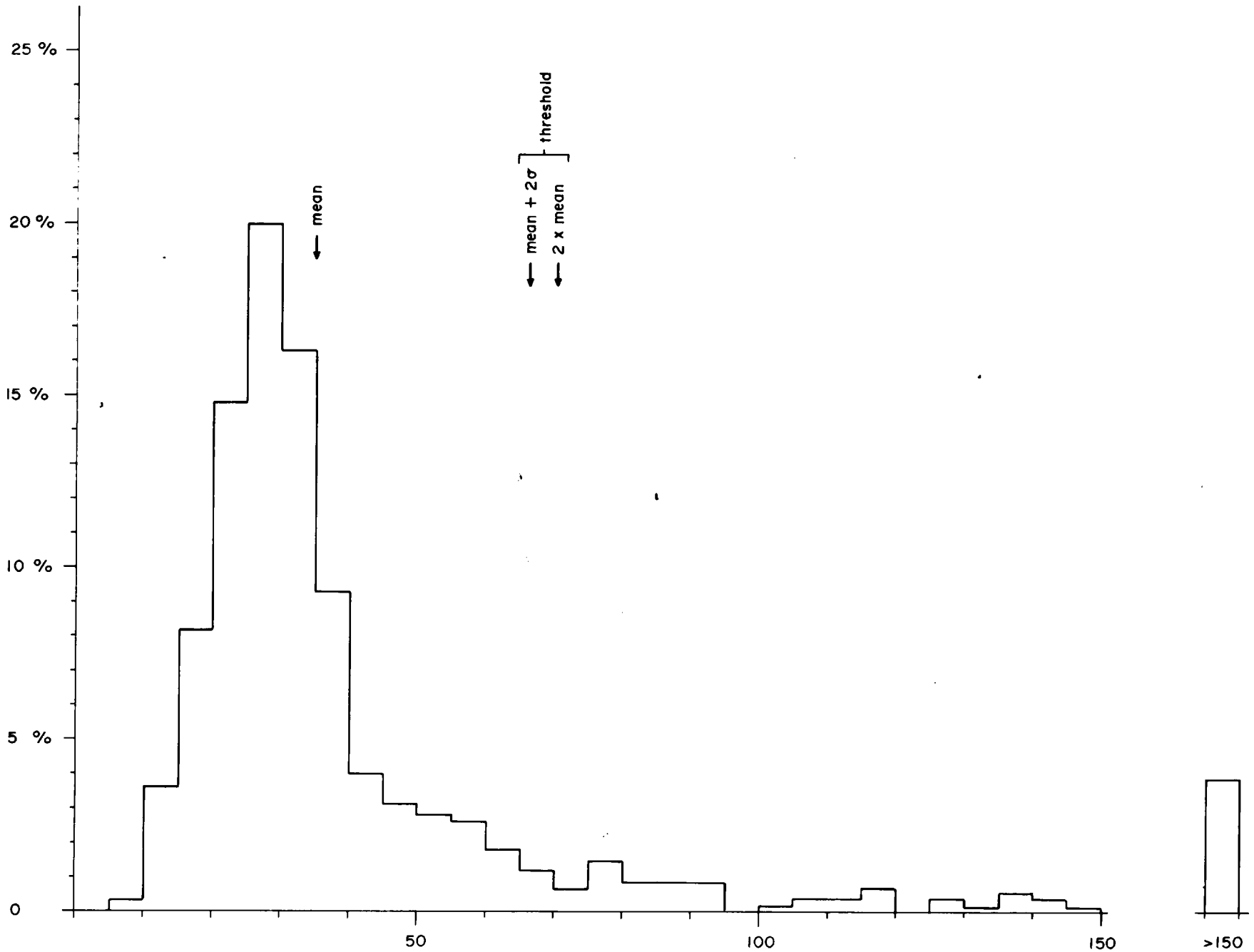


Figure 3 Histogram of Results — Lead

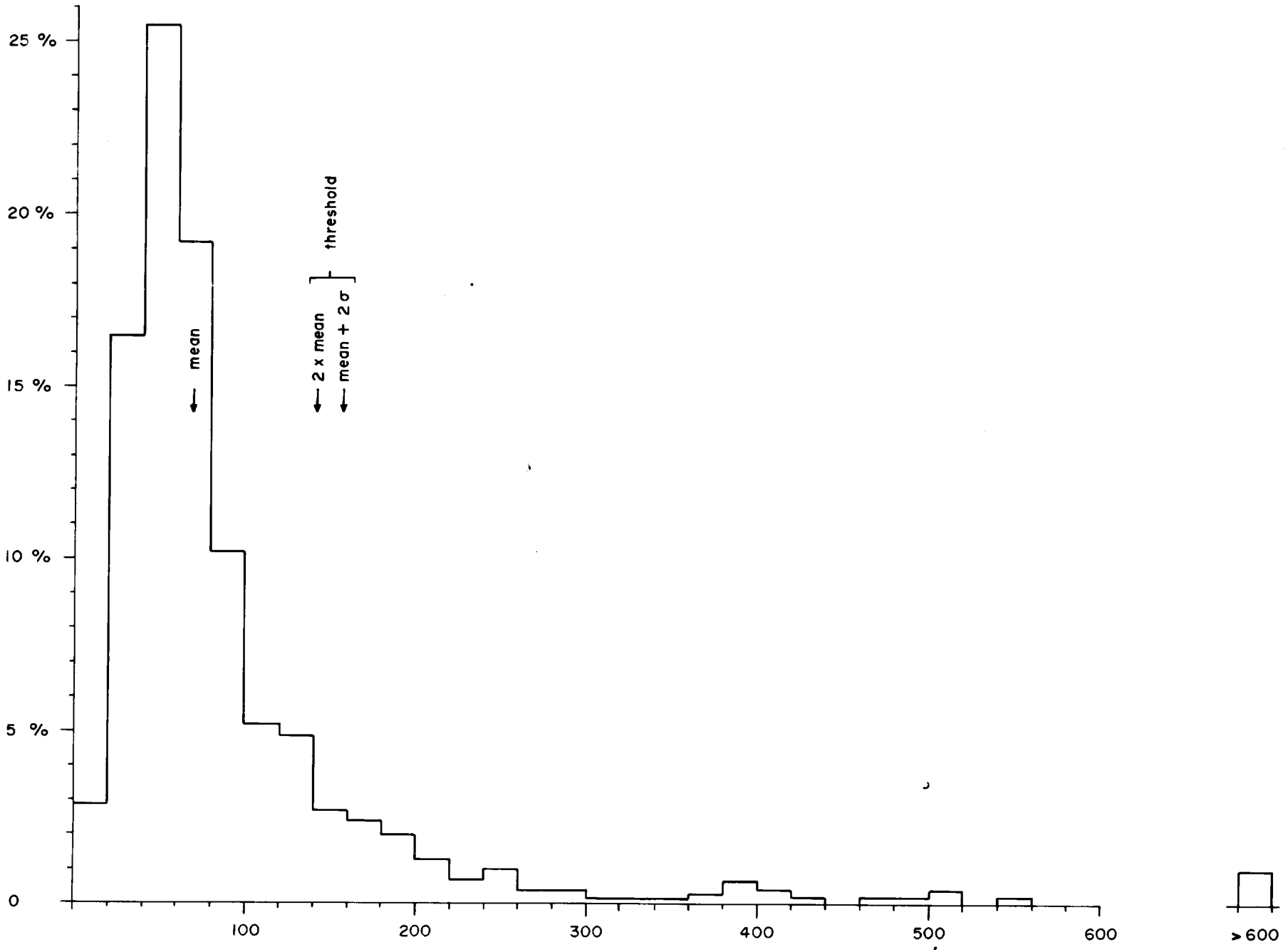


Figure 4 Histogram of Results — Zinc

Zone C is distinguished by its weakly anomalous copper values locally with coincident Pb/Zn. The zone is highlighted by a small anomaly on line 112W from 44S to 58S with weak support on the adjoining lines. Lead is moderately to strongly anomalous (500-900 ppm range) and zinc is moderately anomalous (550 ppm). The coincidence between Pb and Zn is good and coincident copper response though not strong is at least developed. The anomaly occurs in the bottom of a fairly deep valley and may be a secondary accumulation. The anomaly has no associated magnetic response but has not been covered by the Turam survey. The small size of the anomaly and its lack of geophysical coincidence are discouraging aspects but the coincident Cu/Pb/Zn response and schist bedrock make it worthy of follow-up.

The boundary between Zones B and C is approximately the contact of the batholith thus it seems likely that the low copper values in Zones A and B reflect a general paucity of copper in the granitic rocks compared with the schists in and north of Zone C. Comparison of samples EC-5 and 7 with the remainder of the samples in Table III bears out this conclusion. In the northeast corner of the grid small weak copper anomalies with local slight zinc coincidence and a few scattered high Pb values are present. These weak soil anomalies in contrast with the others occur in an area of varied geophysical response. The best copper values are spatially related to a strong coincident Turam conductor and magnetic anomaly. The weak copper-zinc geochemical response suggests that the E. M. -Mag anomaly may be caused by pyrrhotite+chalcopyrite mineralization similar to that on the LISA claims (old ACE group) or graphitic material with disseminated pyrrhotite and minor to trace amounts of chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

Methods and Procedure

A McPhar M600 fluxgate magnetometer was used; all readings were taken facing north with instrument about three feet above the ground. The same operator read all lines; all magnetic material and most metal was removed from the operator's person and apparel.

Base stations were set up on the base line and south tie line by successive loops from a main base station near camp on magnetically quiet days. Diurnal and daily drift were corrected by reading a loop of less than 2 hours duration from one base station to another and linearly distributing any drift back through the loop.

Results

The survey defines a broad southeasterly trending zone 6000' wide with moderate to high magnetic relief separating two relatively magnetically quiet areas. The southern quiet area is caused by the batholith and the northern one though only covered in small part by the survey is caused by limy phyllites northeast of the major fault zone noted above (see Map 6).

Two areas within this zone stand out because of their higher values. These two areas caused the two peaked aeromagnetic anomaly which initially created interest in the area.

The southern zone is covered by the Turam survey and exhibits no electromagnetic response except a slight reversed anomaly on line 120W southeast of the magnetic high and has no directly associated geochemical anomaly although the Cu/Pb/Zn anomaly on 112W is not too distant.

The northern zone is actually a complex of several discrete highs; it is bordered on the north by a Turam anomaly but is only coincident on lines 120W, 128W and 136W. Elsewhere the Turam anomaly is just north of the magnetic high. As noted previously a weak copper-zinc soil anomaly is associated with this magnetic anomaly. Most of the remaining smaller magnetic anomalies lack coincident electromagnetic anomalies with the exception of one on line 88W at 12N.

TURAM SURVEY AND GRAVITY TRAVERSES

The Turam survey and three gravity traverses will be the subject of a separate report by P. E. Walcott and thus will only be dealt with briefly here. See Walcott's report for a description of the instruments, methods and procedures and for maps showing the survey results.

The Turam survey defines three strong distinct conductors. Two of these on the western portion of the grid are closely parallel and 2000' apart. The northerly conductor of this pair has good continuity and can be traced from 152W 10N to 72W 34N. As noted previously this conductor defines the north boundary of the northerly magnetic high and has coincident strong magnetic response on lines 120, 128 and 136W. Unfortunately this feature was not covered by any of the gravity traverses. The graphitic unit causing this anomaly crops out locally and is thought to be the locus of a major fault as discussed previously.

The most southerly of the two parallel conductors is not quite so strong nor as continuous. It can be traced from 152W 14S to 104W 0N where it fades out. This conductor is exactly coincident with a magnetic low of identical lateral dimensions. The association of conductor and magnetic low fits observations on strike to the west of the MX claims, wherein a drill hole graphitic schist containing pyrite is interlayered with pelitic and calc-silicate schists invariably containing pyrrhotite as the dominant iron sulphide phase. Graphitic schist also crops out west of the claims at approximately the same structural level as the conductor. This conductor was covered by a gravity traverse on line 128W from 24S to 10N with negative results.

The third Turam conductor is traceable from line 32W at 34N to line 16E 43N where it leaves the grid. The anomaly has no associated magnetic response except a partly coincident slight magnetic low. The conductor appears spatially to be an extension of the conductor just described, a conclusion supported by its negligible magnetic response. There is no geochemical response associated with the conductor, but the area is heavily overburden covered. This conductor was also covered by a gravity traverse on line 24W from 20N to 54N with negative results, although an optimistic interpreter can make a broad .3 milligal anomaly north of the conductor from 42N to 51N.

Between the southern two and possibly equivalent conductors is a zone of low intensity, broad conductors, probably caused by numerous small lenses of graphite. The third gravity traverse was run across this zone on line 72W from 8S to 30N also with negative results. It should be noted that here again a broad .3 milligal possible anomaly of rather dubious veracity can be made out from 6N to 16N.

Part of the Jaye Explorations' gravity grid overlaps part of the FAT claims grid as shown on Map 7. This gravity data on a 400' x 100' grid is available east of their 100W line and thus covers part of the northern Turam conductor and northern magnetic anomaly. As is true of the 1974 traverses this survey shows very steep regional gradients making low order profile residual anomalies somewhat ambiguous. One can safely say that no shallow, large massive sulphide bodies are present but numerous weak (<0.5 mg) positive residuals are present some of which are elongate parallel to and possibly spatially related to Turam or magnetic anomalies. Additional N-S control is needed on the FAT grid in order to get a closer tie-in to the Jaye grid and more adequately evaluate the gravity work.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The surveys conducted on the FAT claims in 1974 and in previous years show that shallow subcropping orebodies are unlikely to be found. There are however several small anomalies that might be tenuously related to orebodies at depth or simply caused by sub-economic mineralization of no further significance.

The best of these anomalies is the geochemical anomaly on line 112W. It is recommended that this anomaly and the general vicinity up to the batholith contact be covered by a Turam or CEM electromagnetic survey where topographic conditions permit. Fill-in geochemical lines should be sampled near the anomaly to better define it and perhaps aid in location of the source of metal. The area should be prospected in detail and the environment of soil sample sites should be checked for conditions condusive to accumulation of otherwise low background level metals. Should this work reveal a probable metal source and indicate that no conductive rock is present at depth then no further work would be warranted.

A second somewhat encouraging situation is the coincident Turam and magnetic anomaly with weak copper-zinc geochemical response in the northwest portion of the grid. Outcrop in this area and the low geochemical response is sufficient to rule out the possibility that the geophysical anomaly is directly related to shallow economic mineralization, but it seems reasonable that this combination of anomalies could be caused by virtually barren massive sulphides as on the LISA claims, but in larger masses. The size of these masses should be checked with a gravity survey since, although it is admitted that the sulphides, if present, are probably barren, a large iron sulphide deposit might be related to a deeper base metal deposit (for example the pyrrhotite "tail" of the Swim deposit).

The possible occurrence of barren massive sulphide on the FAT claims at roughly the same stratigraphic level as known barren massive sulphide mineralization on the LISA claims is interesting since it points out the possible presence of a widespread horizon greatly enriched in sulphide (compared to overlying and underlying horizons) which might contain economic sulphide somewhere; perhaps not on the FAT claims (compare this situation with the extensive barren sulphides beneath and near Swim Lake probably related somehow to the Swim deposit). This horizon has been considered, purely on the basis of its position in the deformed pile, to be a stratigraphic correlative of that hosting the Faro deposit. The inferred trace of this horizon should be given careful scrutiny, both on and beyond the FAT claims, to ensure that it has been covered by at least soil geochemical surveys at one time or another and that the overburden and soil conditions are conductive to geochemical prospecting. Should a considerable portion of the horizon occur beneath overburden at least 50-100' thick then geophysical surveys and perhaps shallow drilling would also be warranted to test for subcropping deposits. On the FAT claims only a small stretch of the horizon on the east central portion of the block falls into this latter category (see Map 6), the next outcrop of the horizon to the east is on the LISA claims where sulphides are found. It is recommended that E.M., magnetometer and perhaps gravity surveys be extended at least to the major fault on Map 6 to ensure geophysical coverage of the entire covered zone on and near the FAT claims and grid area.

In light of suspected presence of a sulphide enriched horizon it might be warranted to routinely cover all ground within the best of Turam anomalies with gravity surveys on at least a 800' line spacing in both heavily overburden covered and less concealed terrain. E.M. anomalies at such a horizon on the south side of the batholith would surely be checked with gravity, regardless of lack of supporting anomalous conditions before the claims could be allowed to lapse. In light of the presence of unsurveyed areas on the main claim block south of the batholith and continuing assessment commitments there, it seems unlikely that such routine gravity checking will be possible on the FAT claims or elsewhere on the north side of the batholith, but the need for this work nonetheless exists. It should be noted here that because of overlap of Jaye grid two-thirds of the Turam belt is already covered by gravity, but an effort will be required to gravimetrically and geographically tie the two grids together.

Another aspect of the FAT claims of interest is the metal content of the batholith. The high Pb/Zn contents might indicate that metal has been acquired, perhaps by stoping, etc., from mineralized host rocks some of which might remain on the FAT claims. While this is certainly a possibility, and in some respects it is an attractive one, the metal content of the batholith must be put in perspective. Geochemical anomalies in and near the batholith are more intense and larger northwest of the FAT claims and showings or smaller anomalies are known near the contact for up to twenty miles to the northwest. Thus it can be seen that if the metal content of granitic rocks is a valid exploration guide then the FAT claims might not be the best test of the concept. A representative sampling program of granitic rocks would probably be required to evaluate the distribution of metal in the batholith and then select an area of best potential according to this exploration guide. In light of the pressing nature of the previously recommended work and equally or more needed surveys on other claim blocks such a rock sampling survey can hardly be recommended.

To summarize, the geochemical anomaly on line 112W definitely requires follow-up at the costs outlined in part A of Table IV. Follow-up of geophysical anomalies to the north can be persued via a number of routes outlined in B, C and D in Table IV. The ideal follow-up would be blanket gravity coverage of the Turam belt and extension of the Turam surveys at the east edge of the grid to cover the entire belt in overburden covered areas, coupled with tie-in of Jaye and Fat grids, i.e. a combination of B, C and D given as E in Table IV.

If necessary the geochemical anomaly could be checked in 1975 and work done filed on claims overlying the Turam belt to hold most of them for a year longer thus allowing the geophysical follow-up to be done some time before the spring of 1978.

Respectfully submitted,

Gregg Jilson

Table IV

Approximate Costs of Further Work Programs on the FAT Claims

A - Coverage of Geochemical Anomaly

Turam ~4 miles	$1000
Geochemical	100
Geochemical and prospecting crew (one week)	1000
Helicopter	1000
	$3100

B - Gravity Coverage of Turam/Magnetic Anomaly

Minimum 1/2 mile gravity surveying	$300
Helicopter	300
	$600

C - Geophysical Coverage of Overburden Ground and Tying Fat Grid and Jaye Grid

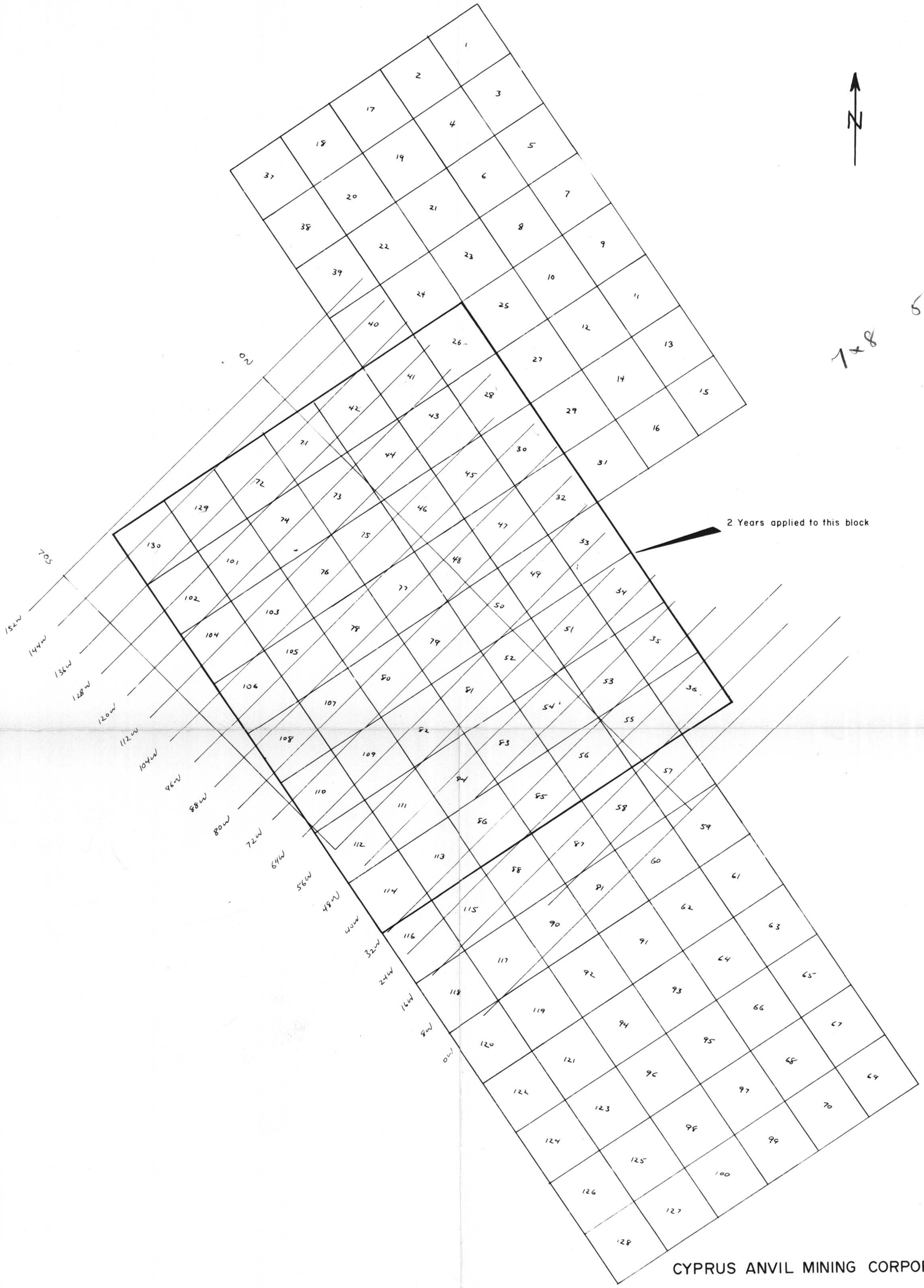
Turam 3-4 miles	$1000
Gravity 1-2 miles	800
Geologist and helper 10 days	1000
Helicopter	1200
	$4000

D - Blanket Gravity Coverage of Turam Belt and Grid Tie-in

8 miles gravity	$3600
Helicopter	1200
Geologist and helper 10 days	1000
	$5800

E - Combined Geophysical Follow-up in Turam Belt

8-10 miles gravity	$4000
3-4 miles Turam	1000
Geologist and helper 10 days	1000
Helicopter	1500
	$7500



1 x 8

56

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

FAT CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

Scale: 1" = 2000'

Map No. 1

inches 0 1

0 1 2 centimetres

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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

105/K/6&7

56
57

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

VALUES CONTOURED FOR COPPER
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
FAT CLAIMS

ZONE A

ZONE B

ZONE C

CONTOURS
100
75
50

Values are plotted as Cu / Pb / Zn

Values plotted are $HClO_4$ extractable metal in – 80 mesh fraction of B horizon as determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

DRAWN BY: C. L. C.

Scale 1" = 400'

DATE: MARCH 1975.

MAP No. 2.

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

VALUES CONTOURED FOR LEAD
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
FAT CLAIMS

ZONE A

ZONE B

ZONE C

CONTOURS
600
400
200
100
50

Values are plotted as Cu/Pb/Zn

Values plotted are $HClO_4$ extractable metal in -80 mesh fraction of B horizon as determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry

DRAWN BY: C. L. C.

Scale 1" = 400'

DATE MARCH 1975

MAP No. 3

ZONE A

ZONE B

ZONE C

CONTOURS

600

400

200

100

Values are plotted as Cu/Pb/Zn

Values plotted are $HClO_4$ extractable metal in – 80 mesh fraction of B horizon as determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

VALUES CONTOURED FOR ZINC

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

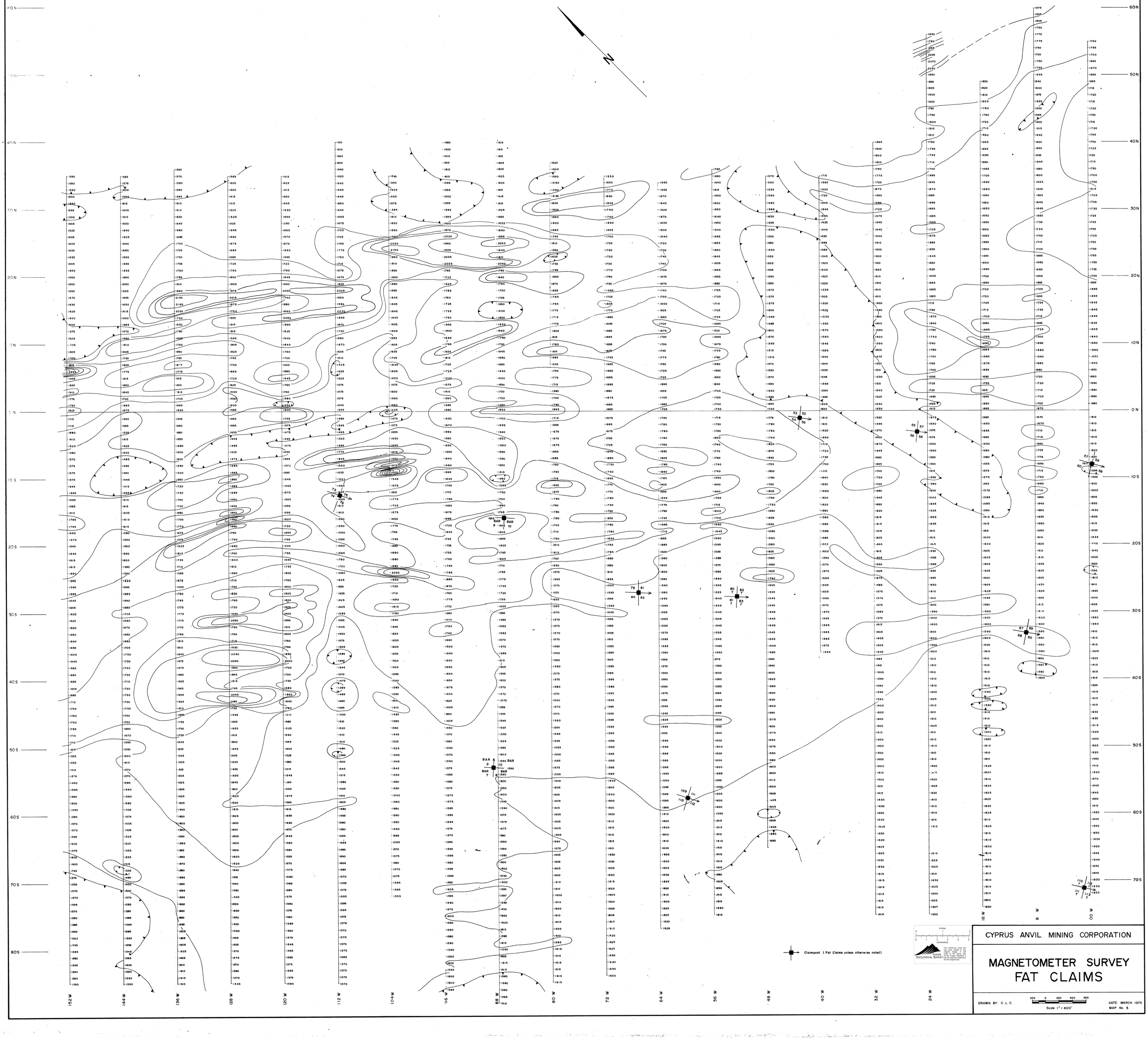
FAT CLAIMS

DRAWN BY: C. L. C.

Scale 1" = 400'

DATE: MARCH 1975

MAP No. 4



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

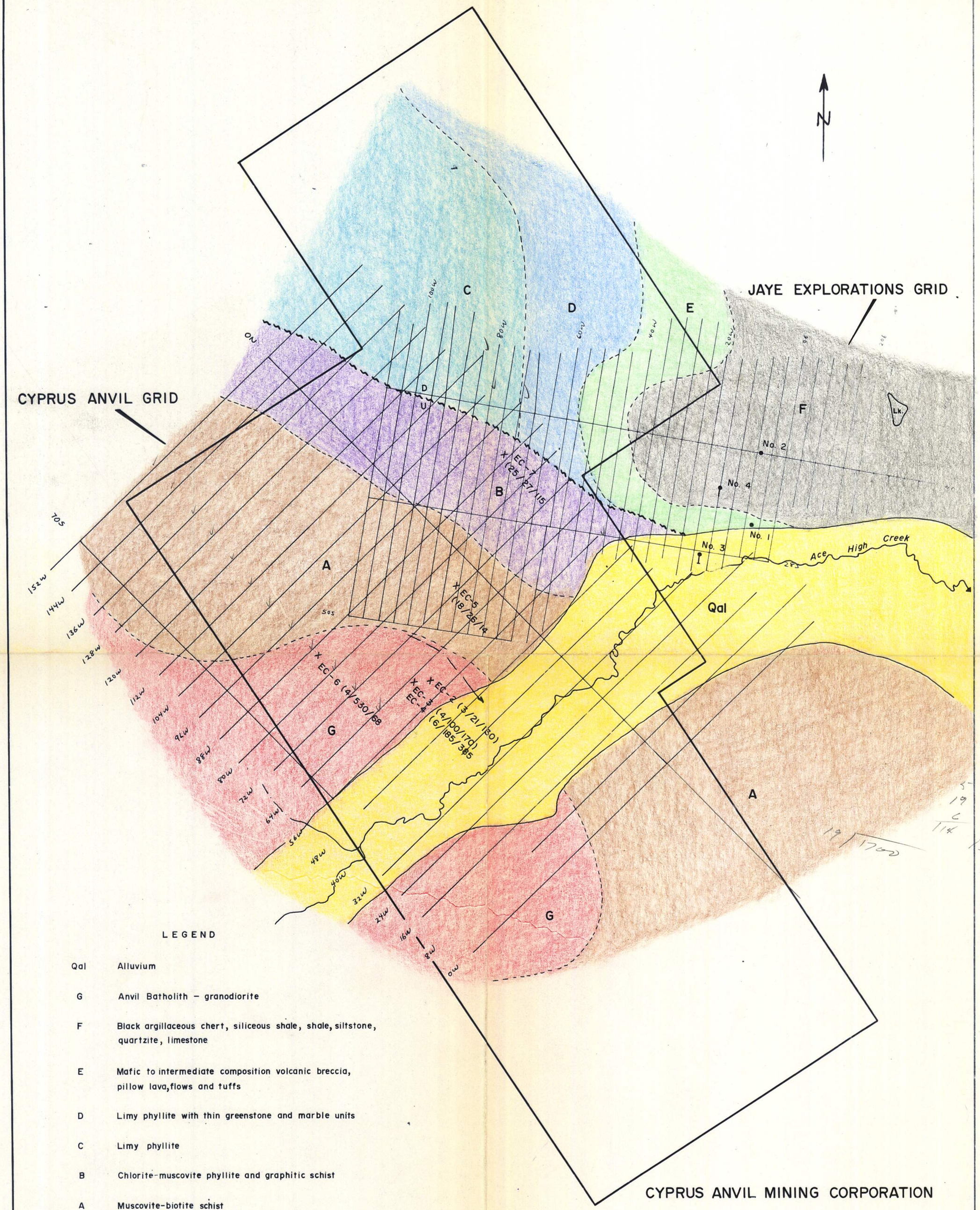
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
FAT CLAIMS

DRAWN BY: C. L. C.

200 0 200 400 600
Scale 1" = 400'

DATE: MARCH 1975

MAP No. 5



LEGEND

Qal	Alluvium
G	Anvil Batholith – granodiorite
F	Black argillaceous chert, siliceous shale, shale, siltstone, quartzite, limestone
E	Mafic to intermediate composition volcanic breccia, pillow lava, flows and tuffs
D	Limy phyllite with thin greenstone and marble units
C	Limy phyllite
B	Chlorite-muscovite phyllite and graphitic schist
A	Muscovite-biotite schist
•	Diamond drill holes
x	Rock sample (Cu/Pb/Zn)

inches 0 1 2

0 1 2 3 4 5 centimetres

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

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

FAT CLAIMS

GEOLOGIC SKETCH MAP

Scale. 1" = 2000'

Map No. 6

105/K/6&7

N

JAYE EXPLORATIONS GRID

CYPRUS ANVIL GRID

NO. 2 (TD 752')

NO. 4 (TD 561') -55°

NO. 1 (TD 738')

NO. 3 (TD 469') -60°

SCHIST / GRANITE

EM Conductor axes

1974 Tuiam

1966 Vertical loop

Magnetic Anomalies

> 2000 ɣ

1800 – 2000 ɣ

< 1400 ɣ

Geochemical anomalies

Pb (1 generally >50 ppm) (2 >200 ppm)

Zn (1 generally >100 ppm) (2 >300 ppm)

Diamond drill hole

• No. 1 Vertical

Inclined

inches

0 1 2

0 1 2 3 4 5

centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

FAT CLAIMS

COMPILATION MAP

Scale: 1" = 2000'

Map No. 7

105/K/6&7