REPORT ON 1976 EXPLORATION

MM/JJ/DD PROPERTY

N.T.S. 105 F - 7

By: P. Dean December, 1976

Office Copy.

REPORT ON 1976 EXPLORATION

MM/JJ/DD PROPERTY

Watson Lake Mining District

Yukon Territory

N.T.S. 105-F-7

Latitude: 61^{o} 27' N

Longitude: 132^{o} 40' W

By:

P. Dean

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

December, 1976.

Setting up on Drill Hole 76 MM - 06

Massive Sulfide Core in 76 MM - 02

TABLE OF CONTENTS

.... ii

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES (Continued)

APPENDICES

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REPORT ON 1976 EXPLORATION

MM/JJ/DD PROPERTY

MM/JJ

INTRODUCTION

The MM/JJ Property is a volcanic-hosted massive sulfide deposit staked by Anvil Mining Corporation in 1973. The exploration history, geographic location, and geologic setting of the property is thoroughly described in Dave Jennings MM Project Summary Report, April 1976, and will not be repeated here. Figure 1 shows the location of the claim group.

Work carried out on the claim group during the 1976 field season consisted of 5505 feet of diamond drilling, accompanied by a limited amount of structural interpretation and surface mapping in the immediate vicinity of the drill holes. The drill equipment and crew were contracted from Arctic Diamond Drilling Ltd., and were mobilized onto the claim group on June 20th. The crew was mobilized off the claims when the drilling was terminated on September 10th. The drill equipment was moved to the cirque floor and winterized at this time, in anticipation that further drilling would be carried out in 1977.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The exploration work carried out on the MM/JJ claims during the 1976 season has cleared up a number of geologic problems concerning the structure, origin, and extent of the mineralization on the property. No economic ore

.... 2

sections were intersected in the 7 drill holes, however, the mineralized beds have proven to be laterally extensive, and there is geologic support for the hope that thicker and higher grade extensions of the ore zone could occur. An additional 5000 feet of drilling has therefore been recommended, to be carried out during the 1977 season.

GEOLOGY

The MM Property is underlain by a sequence of Paleozoic formations which have suffered at least three phases of deformation and are metamorphosed to upper greenschist facies. The sulfide deposits occur within a predominantly volcanic unit of Mississippian age, which is the youngest formation present on the claim group. Dave Jennings carried out geologic mapping over the entire claim group in 1974, and the general geology is described in his April 1976 Summary Report. The following comments apply only to the immediate area of the 1976 drill program. This years geologic work in this limited area fits in general with Jennings broader coverage. Figure 2 reproduces Jennings geology in the area drilled this year.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The oldest structural fabric within Mississippian rocks on the MM Property is a mineral banding which is probably the result of F_1 axial plane foliations over printing sedimentary bedding features. This mineral banding is outlined by a phase assemblage suggestive of upper greenschist facies metamorphism, and is parallel to F_1 fold axial plane. It is also approximately parallel to major lithologic contacts, except in the noses of minor F_1 folds (see Figure 6). It is likely that the mineral banding represents both bedding and F_1 foliation in most cases, with bedding dominant in some places, and foliation dominant in others, depending on the vulnerability of different rock types to metamorphic recrystallization. In any case, F_1 foliation would be expected to be nearly parallel to bedding in an isoclinally folded rock (see Figure 3), and the two would probably be indistinguishable after being subjected to further strong deformation.

.... 3

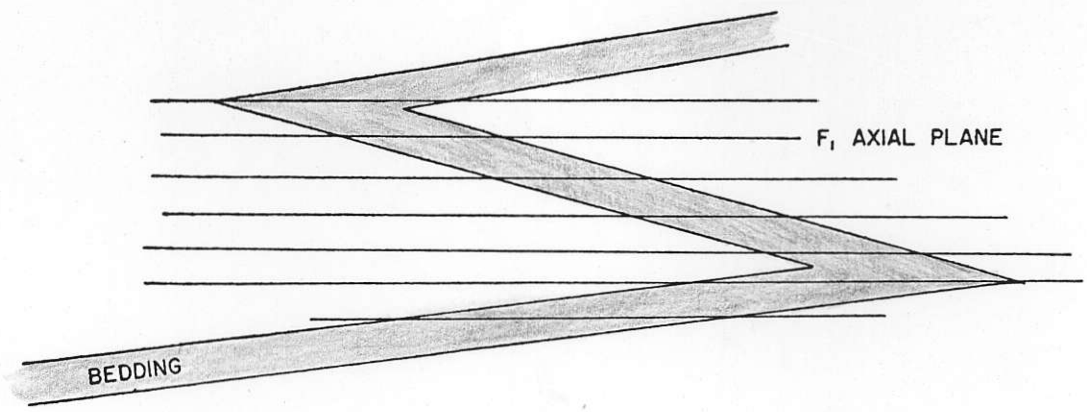


Figure 3

A second period of folding, co-axial with F_1 but at 90^0 to it, has produced a second axial plane cleavage which is revealed by a metamorphic mineral assemblage also indicative of upper greenschist facies metamorphism. The D_1 event has produced the dominant effect on the mineralogy of the rocks, whereas the F_2 has produced less mineral recrystallization, but is the direction of dominant cleavage. Figure 4 shows the typical structural features in the core.

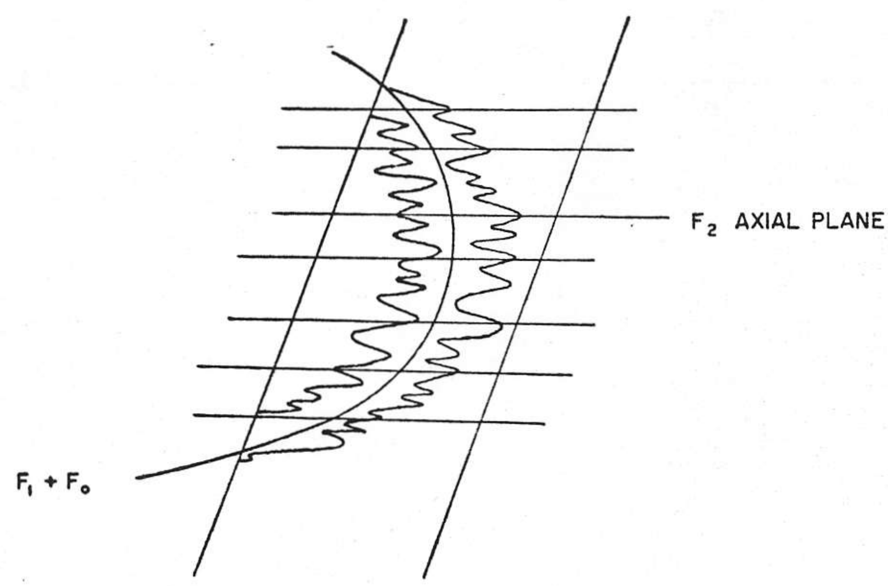


Figure 4

The interaction of the two phases of folding on the geometry of the ore horizon is relatively simple and predictable on a large scale, as indicated by Figure 5. Figure 6 shows the intersections of F_1 mineral banding with the F_2 cleavage in the barite at Showing #3. The F_2 deformation has produced strong, small scale folding in the quartz-sericite schist adjacent to the barite, as indicated in the sketch.

Figure 5

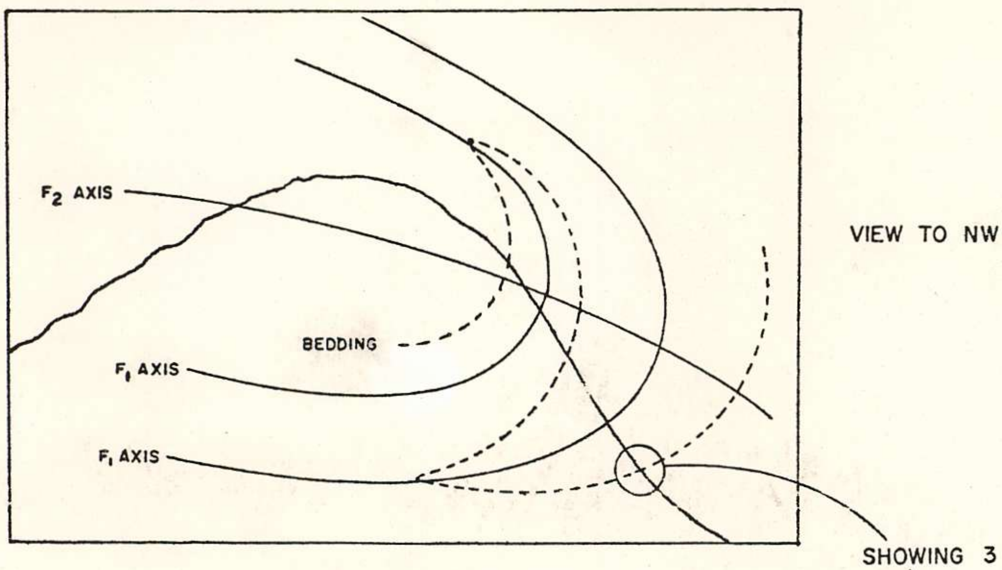
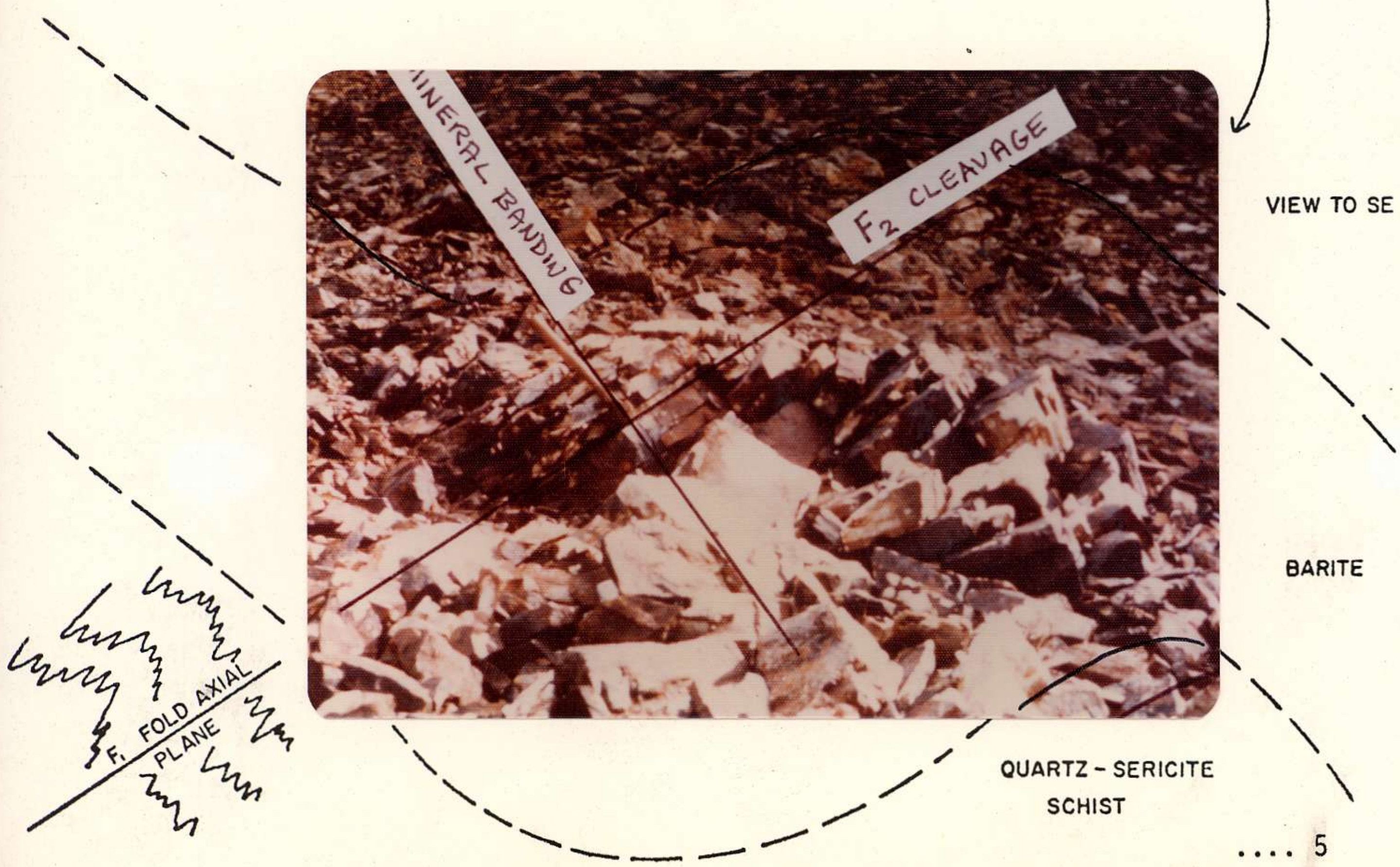


Figure 6



In detail, the pattern is much more complex, since the best mineralized outcrop areas are in the nose of the major F_2 fold and close to an F_1 fold closure as well. The ore beds are therefore wrapped around a number of F_1 minor folds, and have also been effected, to a lesser extent, by the F_2 folding. As well, the mineral horizon thickens and thins rapidly along strike, probably as a result of boudinage and flowage during deformation.

A third folding episode with axis approximately at 90^0 to the F_1 and F_2 axis has warped the whole rock package around a synclinal trough centered approximately at the head of the cirque. This folding results in a plunge of about 10^0 NW for the entire rock package on the South wall of the cirque. The F_3 folding has produced vertical jointing in some outcrops on the south cirque wall, but has had no effect on the internal fabric of the rocks.

ROCK UNITS AND LITHOLOGIES

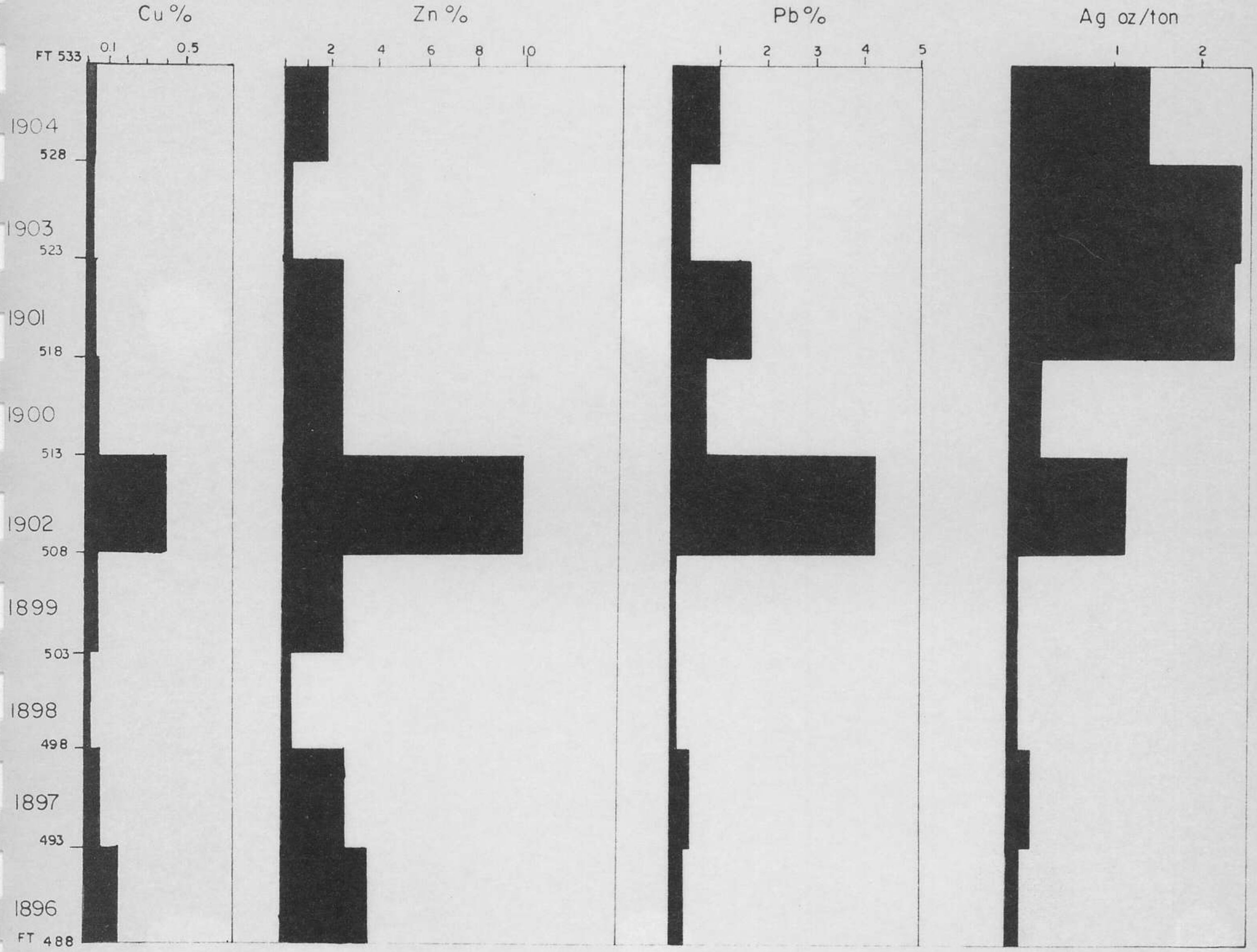
The tentative breakdown of rock units which follows covers only the Mississippian volcanic-sedimentary package encountered in the vicinity of the diamond drill sites. The Cambrian Kechika Formation (UNIT 1) and the Devonian Askin Group (UNIT 2) are discussed in Jennings report.

The Mississippian package has been subjected to upper greenschist facies metamorphism which has resulted in a metamorphic phase assemblage in which few original minerals remain. The determination of original rock type depends, therefore, on general gross composition of the rocks as suggested by present mineral composition, on surviving relict volcanic or sedimentary structures, and on comparison with other, less metamorphosed Mississippian terranes to the northeast.

There are no features within any of the rock types which determine stratigraphic tops, and therefore the relative age of the various Mississippian rock types is based solely on the mineralized section, in which barite is assumed to have been above the massive sulfides in the original undeformed depositional environment. Metal values within the ore sections support this hypotheses, with copper and zinc values increasing downward, stratigraphically, and lead and silver increasing toward the top (Figure 7).

FIGURE 7 : VARIATION OF METAL CONTENT WITH DEPTH

HOLE 76 MM-06



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Keeping in mind the limitations expressed above, which make original rock type identification somewhat tentative, the Mississippian package has been separated into the following rock units which can be recognised in outcrop and drill holes on the southwest wall of the cirque.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

MISSISSIPPIAN	3d	SCHIST UNIT:	QTZ CHL & QTZ BIO SCHISTS ± SERICITE AND GRAPHITE
	3c	RHYOLITE UNIT:	QTZITE AND QTZ SER SCHIST ± PYRITE AND CHLORITE
	3b	TUFF UNIT:	QTZ CHL BIO SCHIST ± CALCITE AND SERICITE
	3a	ANDESITE UNIT:	MASSIVE, FINE GRAINED, GREY-GREEN META-ANDESITE
DEVONIAN	2	ASKIN GROUP:	MASSIVE, MEDIUM GREY LIMESTONE
CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN	1	KECHIKA FM.:	ARGILL. LIMESTONE, LIMY SCHIST, CALCSILICATES

Discussion of Rock Units

Unit 3a: Meta Andesite

If the structural interpretation is correct, this rock unit is the oldest of the Mississippian rock types exposed on the southwest wall of the cirque. It forms the resistant core of an upward closing F_1 fold, as illustrated in Figure 8. The unit weathers into dark coloured, blocky talus. On a fresh surface the rock type is medium to dark grey green in colour, very fine-grained, and massive. Because of its very fine-grain size, the mineralogy of the rock is difficult to determine in hand specimen. Quartz is present for certain, feldspar is probably abundant, and the colour suggests that enough mafics are present to give the rock an intermediate composition. There are no volcanic textures or structures visible in the rock in hand specimen or in outcrop. This rock unit is the equivalent of Dave Jennings Unit 15, described as a biotite-clino amphibole, biotite-chlorite granulite.

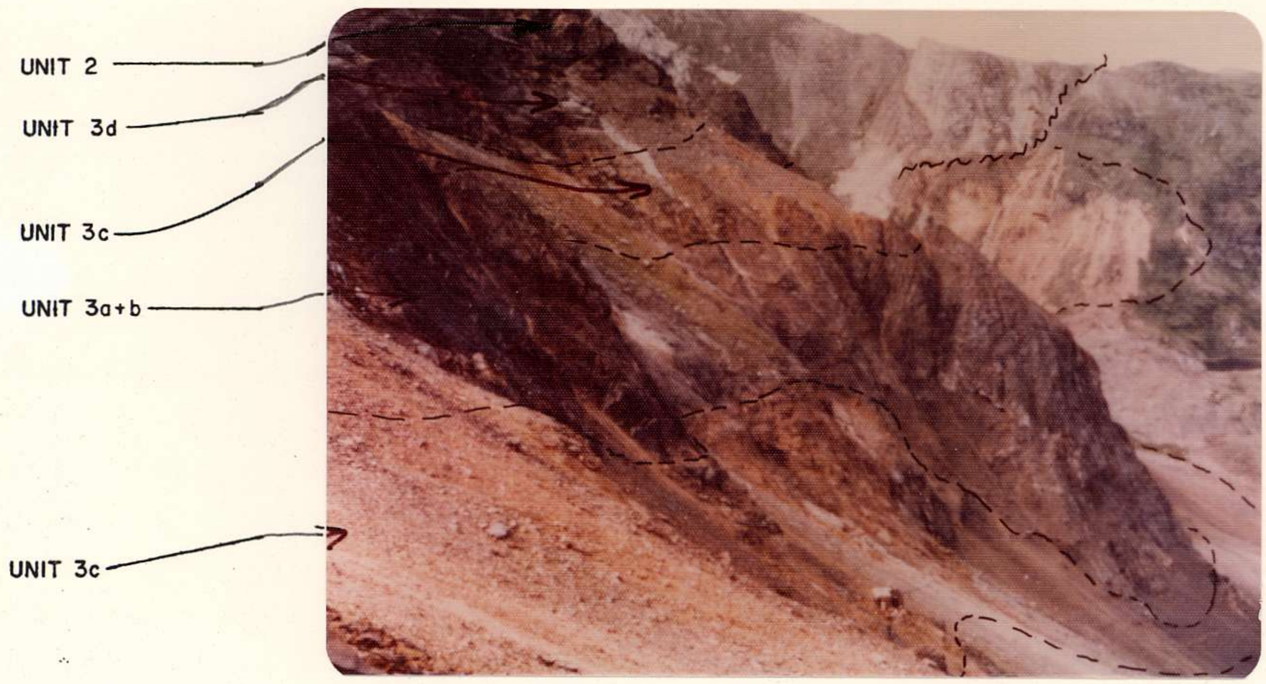

Figure 8

Unit 3b: Andesite Tuff

This unit overlies the last and is in gradational contact with it. The chemical composition and mineralogy is probably also similar to Unit 3a, but Unit 3b is characterized by the presence of a schistose texture and coarser-grain size. This different texture may have developed as a result of increased sheer stress away from the F_1 fold core. Alternatively, it may have evolved because of primary textural differences in the two rock types. There are fine blebby textures within some core sections through Unit 3b which suggests that it may have originally been a tuff or volcaniclastic. Elsewhere within the Mississippian volcanic terrane andesitic lapilli tuffs tend to be much more strongly sheared than adjacent andesite lavas. Unit 3b cannot easily be separated from Unit 3a in outcrop and the two have been lumped together on the map and profiles. This unit is equivalent to parts of Jennings Unit 14. The schists contain quartz, biotite, chlorite and possibly feldspar as major components and garnet, actinolite and calcite as sporadic, minor components.

Unit 3c: Metarhyolite

This unit, which hosts the massive sulfide deposits, consists of pale grey chert, "leopard spotted" chert, quartz sericite schist, and quartz sericite chlorite schist. All rock variations within the unit contain 1 to 10% pyrite, and as a result they weather bright orange brown. (Figure 8). Rust staining from the unit masks mineralized sections within it and often coats other rock types where they occur downslope. Where pyrite is particularly abundant the rock weathers into a thoroughly leached, porous silica sponge. Textures within the rock types included in the unit vary from strongly schistose to nearly massive. The contact with the underlying andesitic rocks is abrupt, while the upper contact with Unit 3d schist is gradational.

All rock types included in Unit 3c contain abundant quartz, and most contain sericite as the second most abundant mineral. Quartz content ranges from about 60% to nearly 100%. Pyrite is more abundant in the more siliceous members. In texture the rocks vary substantially, with strong F_2 crenulation folding in the more sericitic rocks, quartz/pyrite-sericite banding in the more siliceous rocks, and "leopard spotting" in certain parts of the siliceous sections. This texture consists of irregular blobs of a dark green, fine-grained calcite-chlorite mixture bordered with black phyrrhotite, floating in a matrix of grey silica. The blobs may be irregular amygdules, or possibly represent altered mafic inclusions. All of the various rock types look like the metamorphic equivalents of volcanic rocks of very acid composition. Distinct rhyolitic breccia clasts up to several inches in size

.... 10

are visible in one outcrop, and ghosts of finer shards and breccia fragments can be seen in some drill core. Probably rhyolitic flows, lapilli tuffs, and coarse agglomerates are all represented in Unit 3c.

The more siliceous, pyritic members may be an iron rich chert of volcanic origin - in other words a silica exhalite. It overlies the base metal - barite mineralization to the extent that the mineralized bed typically occurs close to the base of unit 3c, but in detail the pattern is probably much more complex. Similar "pyritic chert" exhalites are widespread regionally throughout the Mississippian voclanic terrane.

Unit 3d: Schist Unit

Unit 3d schists overlie Unit 3c metarhyolites with a gradational contact. Biotite, chlorite, and garnet increase upward until the rock becomes a quartz-chlorite-biotite schist very similar to parts of Unit 2b. Much of Unit 3d is graphitic, suggesting deposition under quiescent, euxinic conditions. This schist could have been deposited as a sediment, in part derived from erosion of the preceding volcanic formations and in part derived from terrigenous material. There are no traces of original sedimentary or volcanic features in this unit. Unit 3d contacts Askin Group carbonates and sandstones. The contact, which is stratigraphically lower but structurally above, is probably unconformable due to thrusting during the D_1 event.

SUGGESTED GEOLOGIC HISTORY

1) Deposition of initial Mississippian formations on Devonian carbonate shelf (Askin Group).

2) Deposition of andesitic flows and tuffs (Units 3a and 3b) on earlier Mississippian sequence.

3) Subaqueous deposition of rhyolitic volcanic episode, including barite - massive sulfide mineralization and pyrite-chert exhalite. Mineralization was deposited near the transition from intermediate to acid volcanic

.... 11

episodes and was followed by cherty exhalites and rhyolitic lavas, tuffs, and breccias.

4) Unit 3d suggests the waning stages of volcanic activity and onset of sedimentation under quiescent, lagoonal conditions.

5) Deposition of additional Mississippian sediments and volcanics.

6) Isoclinal folding episode, probably accompanied by substantial movement on Askin Group/Mississippian contact, and with concurrent upper greenschist facies metamorphism.

7) Second period of deformation, probably quickly following the first, with folding coaxial to F_1 and accompanied again by upper greenschist facies metamorphic recrystallization.

8) Gentle warping on F_3 fold axis during a later deformation unrelated to the first two.

SULFIDE DEPOSITS

The mineral deposits on the MM claims are bedded, lenticular, pyritic and pyrrhotitic, massive sulfide deposits capped in some places by sedimentary barite. The mineral horizon occurs within an acid pyroclastic volcanic formation, just above the contact with probable volcanics of more andesitic composition. Within the ore horizon, a general metal zoning is present, with copper and zinc increasing downward and lead, silver, and barite increasing upward (Figure 7). All of these features are typical of Kuroko type massive sulfide deposits. Detailed cross sections through the ore zones intersected in Holes 76MM - 04, 06, and 07 are illustrated in Figures 9, 10, and 11.

The following showings have been located on the property (for locations refer to Figure 12):

Showing 1a: Massive barite a few feet thick with traces of sphalerite and galena in thin bands within the barite, and about 10% pyrite throughout.

Showing 2a: Talus occurrence with some blocks containing 50% pyrite, a few % barite, and traces of galena and sphalerite.

Showing 2b: Just above the drill site from 76MM 04 and 05. Two to three feet thick and exposed for a length of about 30 feet. Mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite, but 10 to 15% combined Pb and Zn over some 12" to 18" sections.

Showing 2c: The best exposure of the mineralized horizon on the claims, this outcrop begins above drill holes 76MM 02 and 03, and extends continuously for 250 feet to the northwest. The sulfide bed thickens and thins rapidly along strike, the thickest sections being about 15 feet of sulfides and barite.

Showing 2d: Massive barite with exposed thickness 6 feet, and containing 10% pyrite and traces of lead and zinc. (Figure 13).

Showing 2e: Very minor showing with pyrrhotite and sphalerite in 20 foot long, 6 inch wide lens. May not be at same horizon as other "Zone 2" showings.

Showing 3a: "Upper Showing" near drill holes 76MM 06 and 07. Mineralized beds are exposed over a length of 100 feet, lensing out into black shaley chert to the northwest and covered by talus in the other direction. (Figure 14). Thickest exposed section about 5 feet.

All surface showings are structurally complex, and also are difficult to follow because of the heavy limonite coating covering all Unit 3c rocks. They are therefore of little use in determining lateral metal zoning or other changes along the strike of the ore zones.

Figure 13: Barite at Showing 2d.

Figure 14: Massive Sulfide Outcrop at Showing 3a.

DIAMOND DRILLING

Diamond drilling on the MM was initiated on July 20th, and seven holes with a total footage of 5,505 feet were completed when snow and freezing conditions terminated the drilling on September 10th. Core size in all holes was BQ, which is 1.4 inches in diameter. Fast drilling conditions with good core recovery were encountered in all holes. Drill sites, on the other hand, were difficult to find and time consuming to prepare, due to the steep and rugged terrane (Figure 15). A brief summary of drill hole results follows; for more complete results refer to visual logs following (Figures 16 to 22), and Assay Summaries (Appendix II).

Figure 15a: View to Camp from Drillsite 4.

Figure 15b: Drillsites 2 and 3 from Cirque Floor.

<u>DDH 76 MM - 01</u>: Bearing 70^{o} Dip -45^{o}. Logged by R.P. Hill. This hole was positioned to test downdip extension of surface Showing 2e. Intersected rare traces of sphalerite and galena, but nothing worth assaying.

<u>DDH 76 MM - 02</u>: Bearing 215^{o} Dip -12^{o}. Logged by R.P. Hill. This hole was drilled at a low angle into the hill immediately below Showing 2c on the erroneous assumption that the sulfide zone was steeply dipping. The zone in fact dips into the hill at a very shallow angle at this point, and the hole followed the sulfides downdip sporadically from 404 feet to nearly 850 feet. All of the mineralized sections in the hole were assayed, but because of the low angle of intersection, the true thickness of the zone in this hole is almost impossible to determine.

<u>DDH 76 MM - 03</u>: Bearing 230^{o} Dip -45^{o}. Logged by P. Dean. This hole also was planned on the basis of a steeply dipping mineral zone, and the hole intersected unmineralized rock beneath the ore horizon.

<u>DDH 76 MM - 04</u>: Bearing 230^{o} Dip -12^{o}. Logged by P. Dean. This hole was oriented the same as Hole 2, but is 300 feet along strike. As in Hole 2, Hole 4 intersected the mineral zone at a low angle and continued through into the structurally overlying meta andesite unit. Approximately 30 feet of sulfides were encountered in the hole, with a true stratigraphic thickness of about 13 feet.

<u>DDH 76 MM -05</u>: Bearing 165^{o} Dip -60^{o}. Logged by P. Dean. This hole was drilled from the same site as 76MM 04, but was oriented to intersect the downdip extension of surface Showing 1a. It intersected the correct pyrite-chert zone, but lead and zinc values were very low.

<u>DDH 76 MM - 06</u>: Bearing 140^{o} Dip -60^{o}. Logged by P. Dean. This hole and Hole 7 were drilled from the same site, and were intended to intersect the Zone 2 mineralization level nearly perpendicular, and if possible were to be continued far enough to intersect the lower, Zone 1 beds as well. The hole was stopped due to lack of budget for additional footage before reaching Zone 1, but it provided a good, nearly perpendicular cross section of Zone 2. The mineral zone in this hole is 45 feet thick, including barite, massive sulfides, and disseminated sulfides.

.... 17

MM/JJ PROPERTY

DRILL LOG SUMMARY
DDH 76 MM 01

AZIMUTH OF PROFILE: **30°**
ELEVATION AT COLLAR: **5325·4 FT.**
SCALE: 1" : 100'
LOGGED BY: **R. HILL**
ULTIMATE DEPTH: **600 FT.**

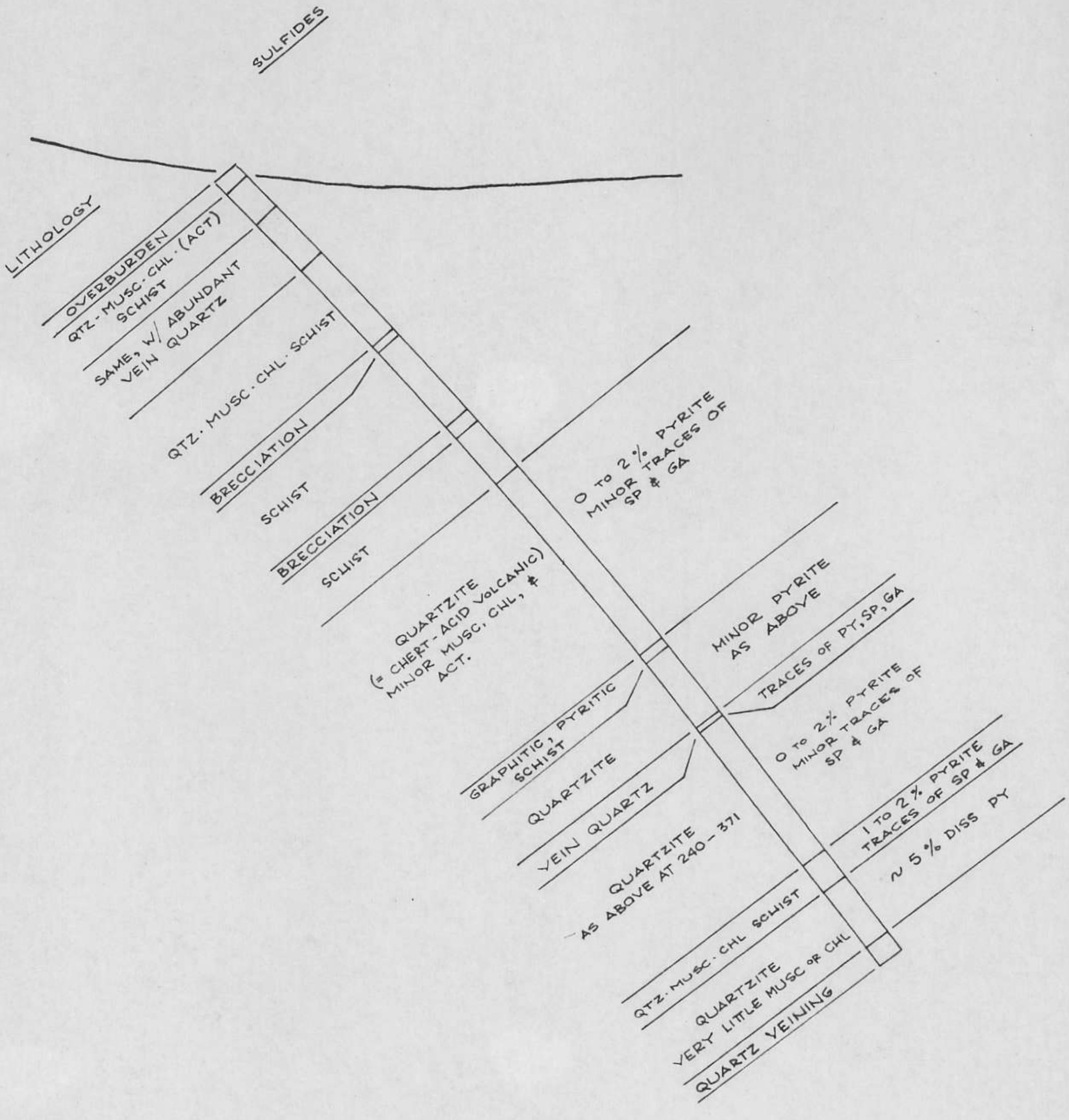

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FIGURE 16

MM / JJ PROPERTY

DRILL LOG SUMMARY
DDH 76 MM 02

AZIMUTH OF PROFILE : 225°
ELEVATION AT COLLAR : 5534 FT.
SCALE : 1" = 100'
LOGGED BY : R. HILL
ULTIMATE DEPTH : 870 FT.

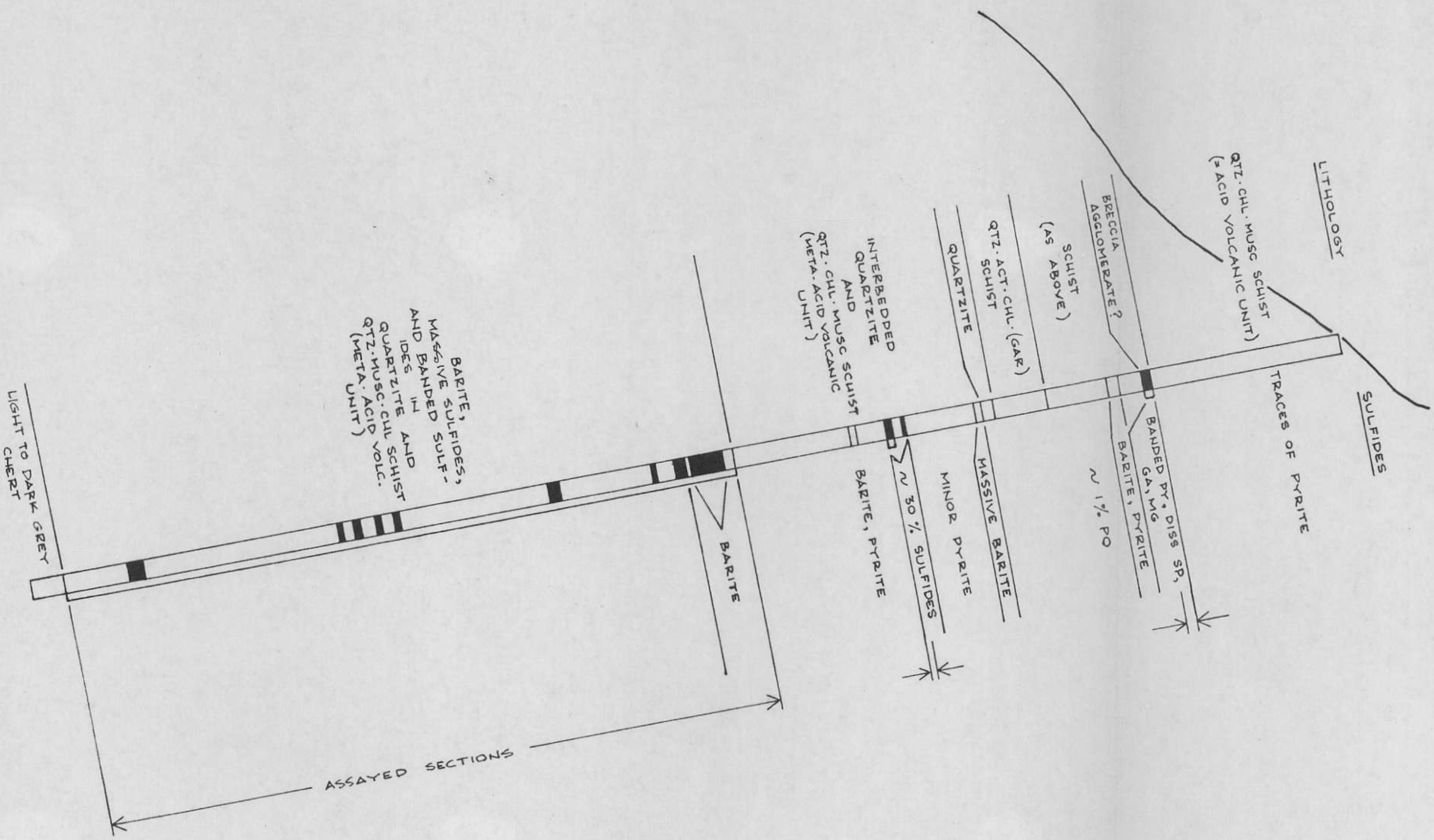

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FIGURE 17

MM/JJ PROPERTY

DRILL LOG SUMMARY
DDH 76 MM 03

AZIMUTH OF PROFILE : **230°**
ELEVATION AT COLLAR : **5534 FT.**
SCALE : 1" : 100'
LOGGED BY : **P. DEAN**
ULTIMATE DEPTH : **927 FT.**

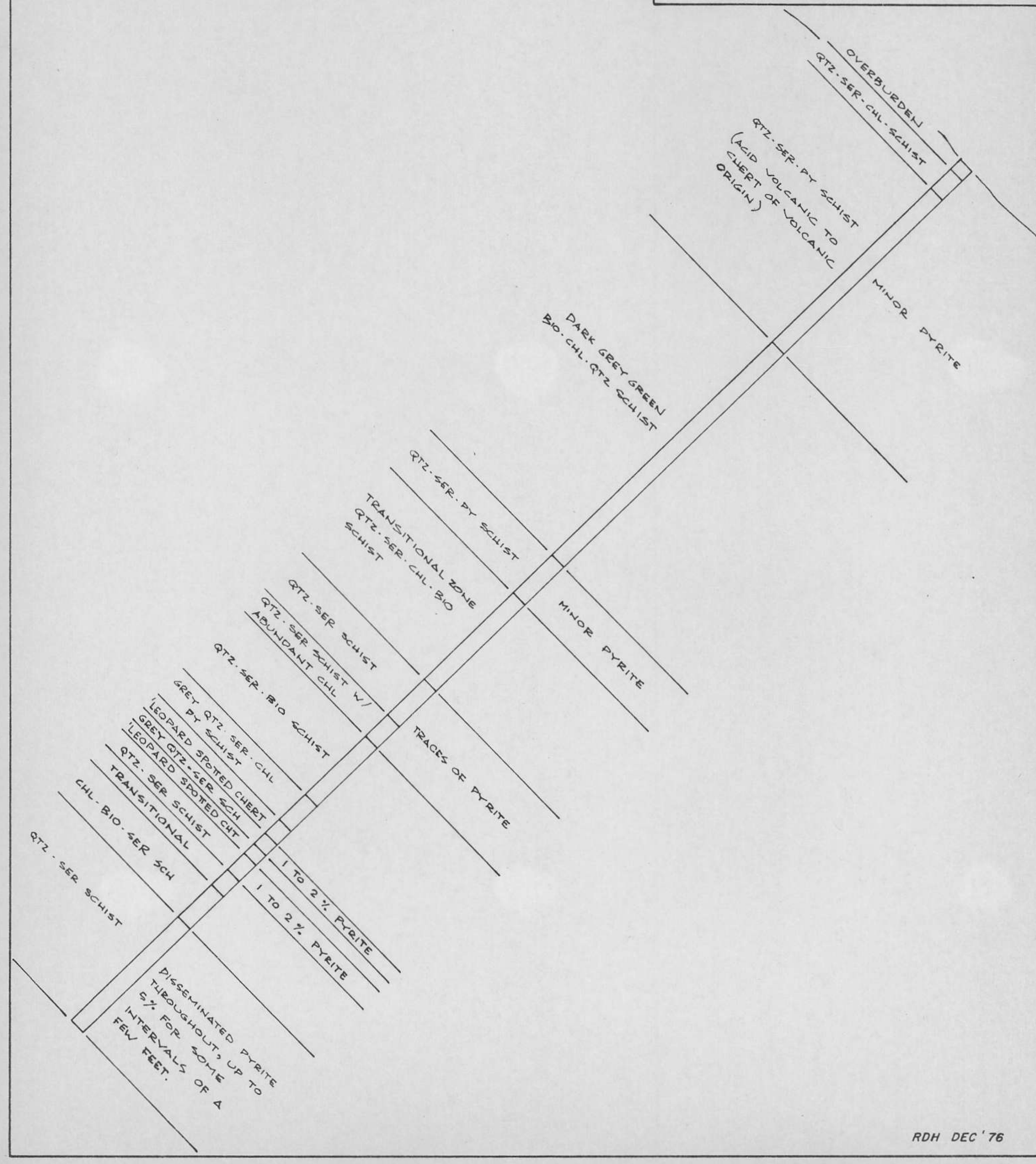

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FIGURE 18

MM/JJ PROPERTY

DRILL LOG SUMMARY
DDH 76 MM 04

AZIMUTH OF PROFILE: 210°
ELEVATION AT COLLAR: 5585 FT.
SCALE: 1" : 100'
LOGGED BY: P. DEAN
ULTIMATE DEPTH: 427 FT.

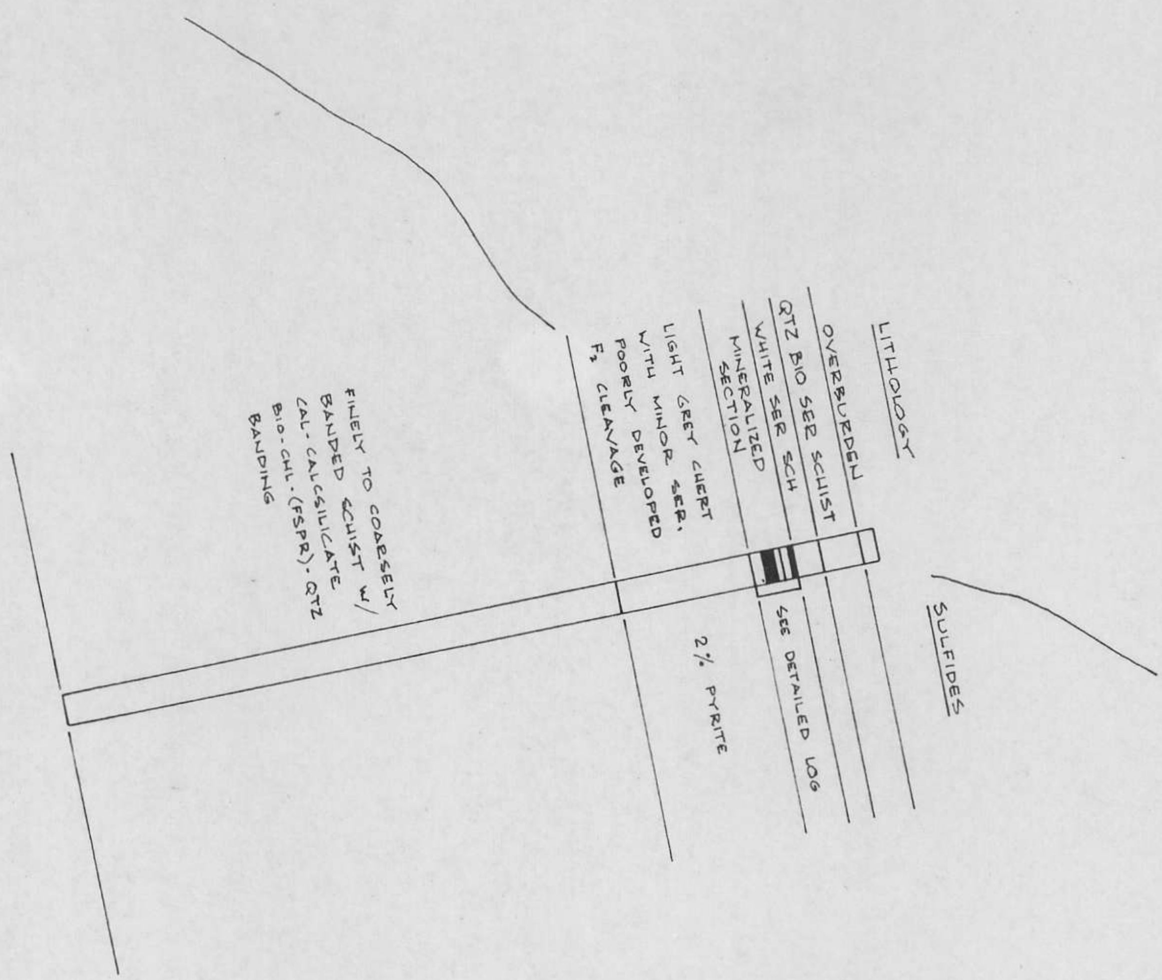

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FIGURE 19

MM/JJ PROPERTY

DRILL LOG SUMMARY
DDH 76 MM 05

AZIMUTH OF PROFILE: 165°
ELEVATION AT COLLAR: 5585 FT.
SCALE: 1" : 100'
LOGGED BY: **P. DEAN**
ULTIMATE DEPTH: **700 FT.**

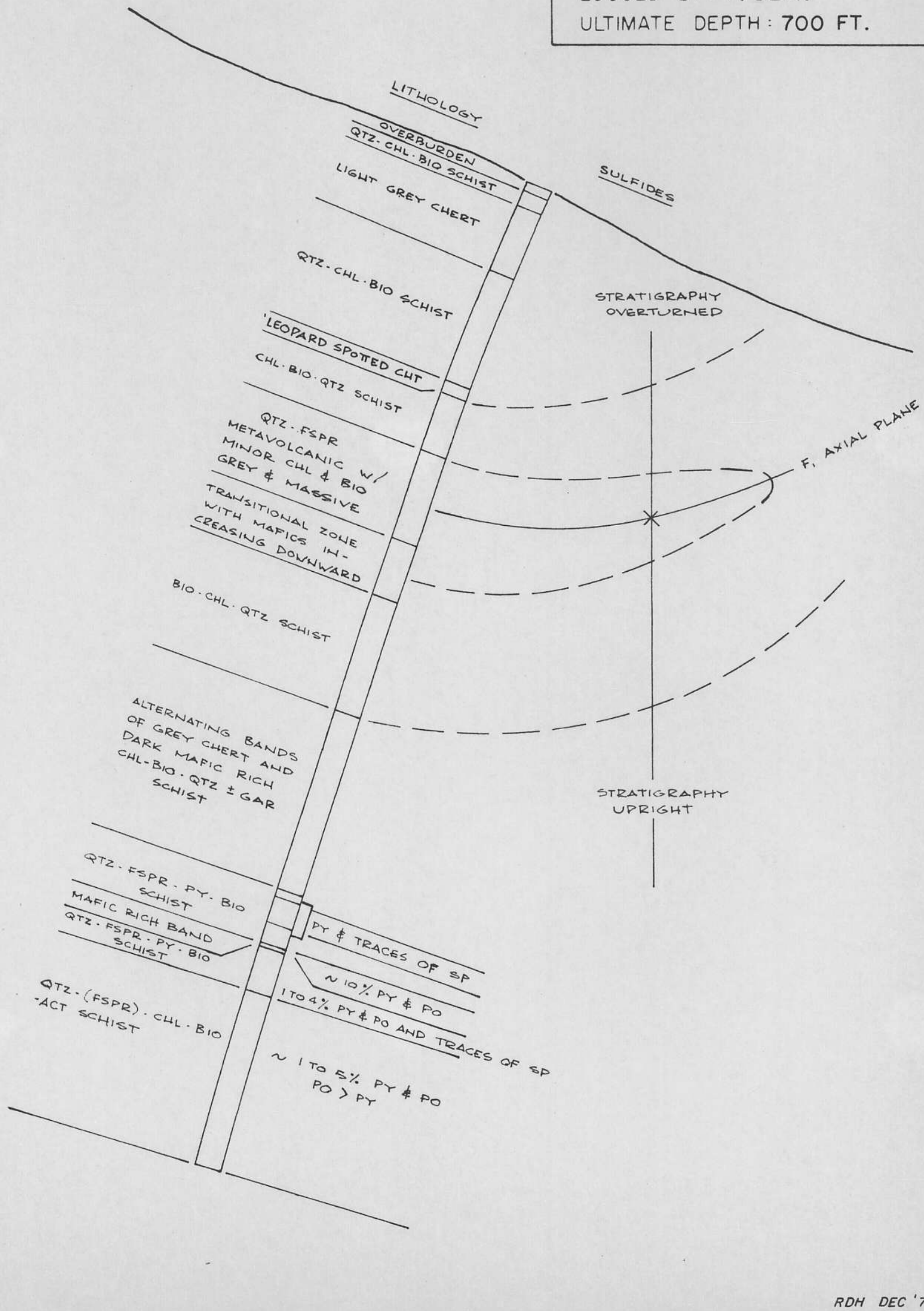

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FIGURE 20

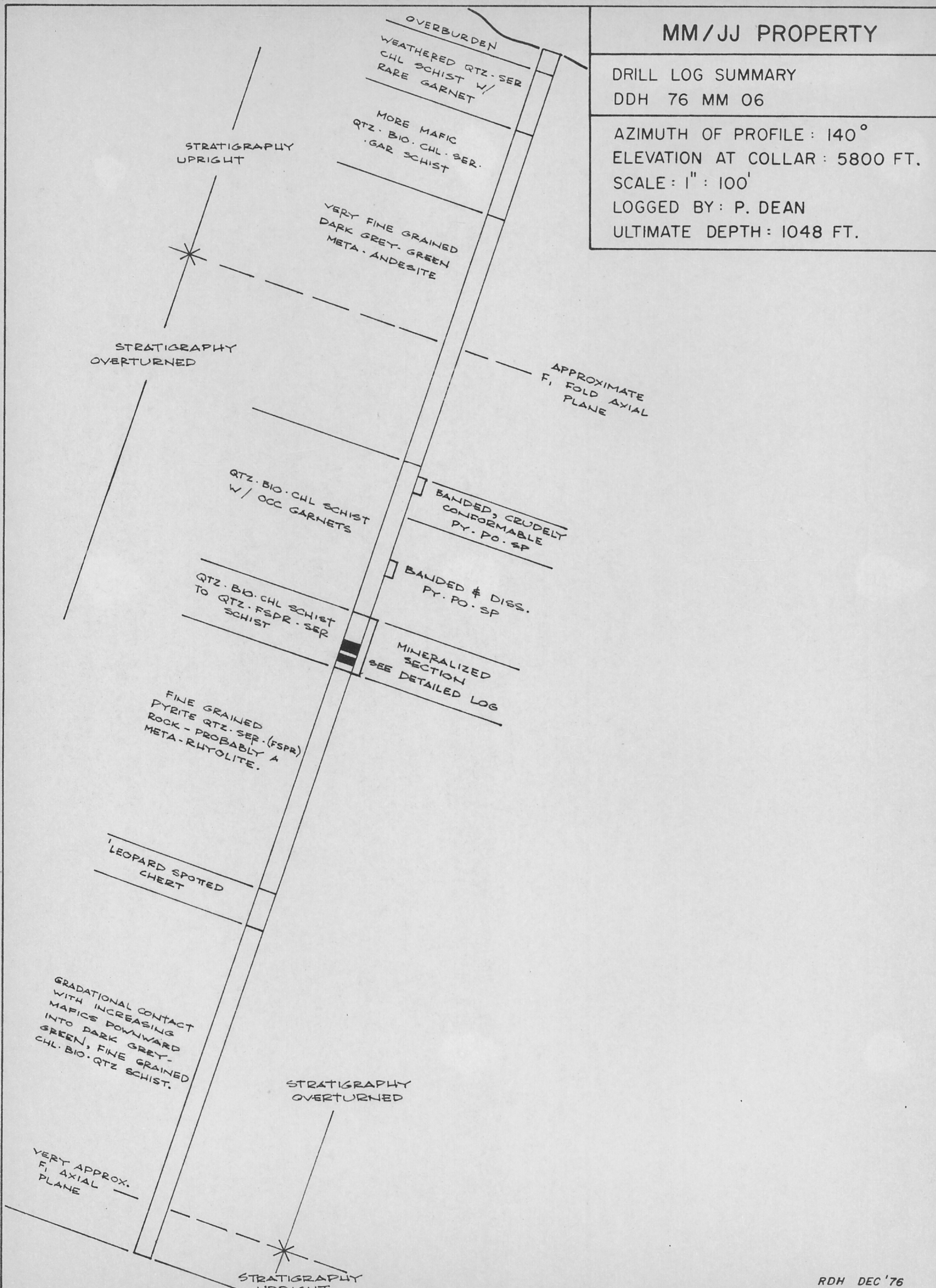

MM/JJ PROPERTY
DRILL LOG SUMMARY
DDH 76 MM 06
AZIMUTH OF PROFILE: 140°
ELEVATION AT COLLAR: 5800 FT.
SCALE: 1" : 100'
LOGGED BY: P. DEAN
ULTIMATE DEPTH: 1048 FT.
OVERBURDEN
WEATHERED QTZ-SER CHL SCHIST W/ RARE GARNET
MORE MAFIC QTZ·BIO·CHL·SER·GAR SCHIST
STRATIGRAPHY UPRIGHT
VERY FINE GRAINED DARK GREY-GREEN META-ANDESITE
STRATIGRAPHY OVERTURNED
APPROXIMATE F1 FOLD AXIAL PLANE
QTZ·BIO·CHL SCHIST W/ OCC GARNETS
BANDED, CRUDELY CONFORMABLE PY·PO·SP
BANDED & DISS. PY·PO·SP
QTZ·BIO·CHL SCHIST TO QTZ·FSPR·SER SCHIST
MINERALIZED SECTION SEE DETAILED LOG
FINE GRAINED PYRITE QTZ·SER·(FSPR) ROCK - PROBABLY A META-RHYOLITE.
'LEOPARD SPOTED CHERT
GRADATIONAL CONTACT WITH INCREASING MAFICS DOWNWARD INTO DARK GREY-GREEN, FINE GRAINED CHL·BIO·QTZ SCHIST.
STRATIGRAPHY OVERTURNED
VERY APPROX. F1 AXIAL PLANE
STRATIGRAPHY UPRIGHT
RDH DEC '76

FIGURE 21

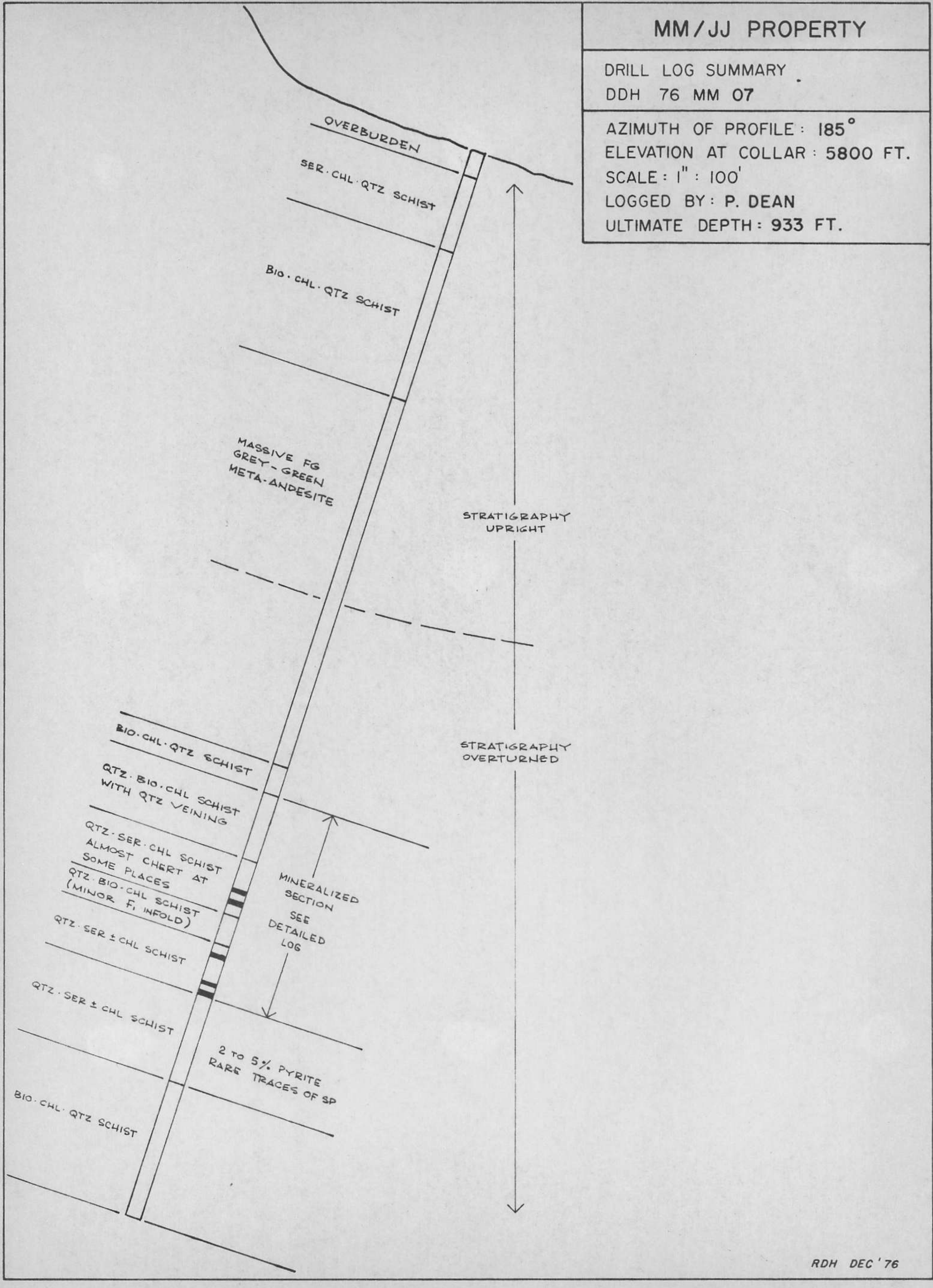

MM/JJ PROPERTY
DRILL LOG SUMMARY
DDH 76 MM 07
AZIMUTH OF PROFILE: 185°
ELEVATION AT COLLAR: 5800 FT.
SCALE: 1" : 100'
LOGGED BY: P. DEAN
ULTIMATE DEPTH: 933 FT.
OVERBURDEN
SER·CHL·QTZ SCHIST
BIO·CHL·QTZ SCHIST
MASSIVE FG GREY-GREEN META-ANDESITE
STRATIGRAPHY UPRIGHT
STRATIGRAPHY OVERTURNED
BIO·CHL·QTZ SCHIST
QTZ·BIO·CHL SCHIST WITH QTZ VEINING
QTZ·SER·CHL SCHIST ALMOST CHERT AT SOME PLACES
QTZ·BIO·CHL SCHIST (MINOR F1 INFOLD)
QTZ·SER ± CHL SCHIST
MINERALIZED SECTION
SEE DETAILED LOG
QTZ·SER ± CHL SCHIST
2 TO 5% PYRITE RARE TRACES OF SP
BIO·CHL·QTZ SCHIST
RDH DEC '76

FIGURE 22

DDH 76 MM - 07: Bearing 185^{0} Dip -60^{0}. Logged by P. Dean. This hole was positioned to intersect mineral zone 2 400 feet further into the hill (SW) from 76MM 06. The hole intersected 175 feet of sporadically mineralized rock, but this greater thickness is partly due to a large fold repetition. The best assay values occur in vein like zones at the stratigraphic base of the intersection, well within the meta andesite units, possibly indicating proximity to a stockwork zone.

Casing was left in both Hole 76MM 06 and 07, so either hole may be re-entered and deepened if required.

PRESENTATION OF GEOLOGIC DATA

Standard descriptive drill logs have been prepared for all drill holes. As well, somewhat simplified visual logs in the plane of the drill hole have been drawn up at a scale of 1" = 100 ft. In addition to these logs, a series of 1" to 100 ft profiles at a bearing of 70^{0} have been presented which attempt to tie together surface geology and drill data (Figure 23 to 27). The 70^{0} bearing was chosen as the most suitable attitude for these profiles, as it is approximately parallel to the axial plane of the F_3 folds, and approximately perpendicular to the axis of the F_1 and F_2 folds. It should be realized that projecting the holes onto these profiles has introduced inavoidable inaccuracies, since every hole drilled on the MM has been at a different attitude. As well, in projecting the angled holes onto this perpendicular plane, no attempt has been made to correct for the plunge of the F_1 and F_2 axial planes down the F_3 fold limb. A surface plan, (Figure 12), also at a scale of 1" = 100 ft, shows vertical projection of drill holes, profile locations, and surface geology. An additional map, at 1" = 400 ft, ties this years drill hole sites into Dave Jennings preliminary geology map (Figure 2).

NEW STAKING

Additional claims were tied onto the northwest side of the MM/JJ block during this season. The DD claim group, consisting of 32 claims (Figure 28), was staked to cover swamp gossans and two valley bottom outcrops of pyritic Mississippian volcanics. Weakly anomalous geochemical results were obtained from the area when it was sampled during a 1973 Anvil Mining Corporation regional program. The DD claims cover the only Mississippian volcanics contiguous with the volcanics hosting the sulfides on the MM claim group. During the later part of the season the open ground between the DD claims and Gull claims, also covering Mississippian outcrops, was solidly staked by Sam Aiken and Marvin Sherman.

No exploration was carried out on the DD claims this year.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

Diamond Drilling

The 7 drill holes completed this season have not intersected economic widths and grades of massive sulfide mineralization, but they have proven that the mineralization has lateral continuity, and they have elucidated the structure to the extent that the location of downdip mineralization is predictable. The best hope for better thickness and grades of ore seems to be in the F_1 fold closure between Zone 1 and Zone 2. Many massive sulfide deposits throughout the world are only economic in this setting where isoclinal folding and some remobilization has lead to substantial thickening and upgrading of the sulfides.

Drilling proposed for 1977 would include the following:

DDH 77 MM - 01: Vertical hole from same site as 76MM 02 and 03, intended to intersect Zone 1 mineralization. (500' to 700').

DDH 77 MM - 02: Vertical hole on same profile as 76 MM 06 and 07 but several hundred feet SW, intended to search for F_1 fold closure. (1500' to 2000').

.... 19

DDH 77 MM - 03: Additional deep vertical hole a few hundred feet further SW on same profile as last, depending on results in 77MM 02 (1500').

DDH 77 MM - 04 and 05: Several additional geologic drill targets can be considered, including a short hole near head of cirque and/or additional holes on SW side of ridge. These hole locations would depend on results of holes 77MM 01 to 03 (1000' to 1500').

This 1977 diamond drilling could begin about the middle of July and would be completed by the end of August.

DD Claim Group

Line cutting, geochemical sampling, and ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys should be carried out on the DD property. These surveys could be done at the same time that similar work is being carried out on the new claims staked by the Pelly Regional Project. There are almost no outcrops of the Mississippian rock formations on the claim group, so geologic mapping will be of little use.

Respectfully submitted,

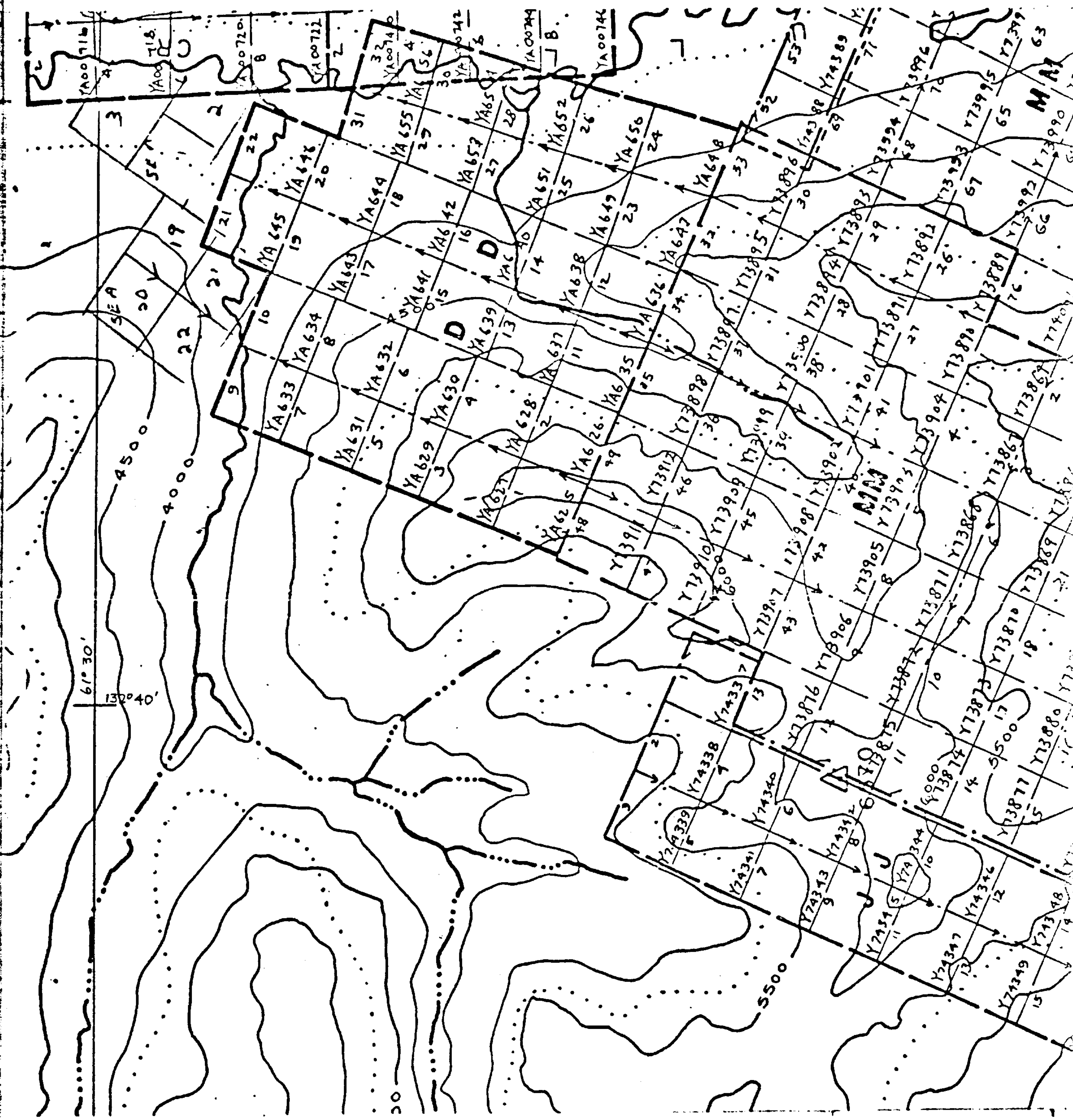
P. Dean

PETER M. DEAN

December, 1976.

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PELLY PROJECT



DD CLAIM GROUP

FIGURE 28

n.t.s. : 105-F-7

scale : 1" = 1/2 mi.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PERSONNEL

P. Dean	Geologist	1405 - 1011 Beach Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.
M. Fretwell	Prospector	330 - 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B. C.
A. Tench	Geo-chem Sampler	330 - 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B. C.
H. Hannigan	Geo-chem Sampler	330 - 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B. C.
B. Dean	Cook	1405 - 1011 Beach Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

ASSAY SUMMARIES

ASSAY RESULTS

MM 76 02

Sample No.	Inter -cept	Footage	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Comb. Pb/Zn
1674	3.5	124 - 127.5	1.82	1.87	3.40	0.16	5.27
1675	4	294 - 298	3.09	2.70	3.75	0.03	6.45
1651	7	405 - 412	1.12	0.75	1.40	-	-
1652	3.5	412 - 415.5	1.09	1.23	3.00	-	-
1653	5	415.5 - 420.5	1.59	2.02	6.10	-	8.12
1654	4.5	420.5 - 425	1.62	3.15	5.25	-	8.40
1655	5	425 - 430	2.00	4.45	7.90	-	12.35
1656	3.3	430 - 433.3	0.35	0.20	0.45	-	-
1657	5.7	433.3 - 439	1.94	4.35	7.75	-	12.10
1658	5	439 - 444	0.47	1.04	4.50	-	5.54
1659	5	444 - 449	0.50	1.13	4.70	-	5.83
1660	5	449 - 454	0.38	0.98	4.83	-	5.81
1661	5	454 - 459	0.35	0.88	4.95	-	5.83
1662	5	459 - 464	0.18	0.54	2.00	-	-
1663	5	464 - 469	0.21	0.57	2.75	-	-
1664	5	469 - 474	0.12	0.28	0.60	-	-
1665	5	474 - 479	0.15	0.37	0.70	-	-
1666	5	479 - 484	0.18	0.55	0.98	-	-
1667	5	484 - 489	0.15	0.49	0.90	-	-
1668	5	489 - 494	0.15	0.57	1.10	-	-
1669	4	494 - 498	0.24	0.67	1.30	0.02	-
1670	5	498 - 503	0.12	0.28	0.50	0.02	-
1671	10	503 - 513	0.21	0.74	0.23	0.01	-
1672	5	513 - 518	0.68	2.50	0.25	0.05	-
1673	5.5	518 - 523.5	0.38	1.53	1.50	0.05	-
1676	5.5	523.5 - 529	0.29	1.05	3.95	0.07	5.00
1677	5	529 - 534	0.09	0.20	0.20	0.01	-
1678	5	534 - 539	0.06	0.07	TR	0.01	-
1679	5	539 - 544	0.03	0.13	0.10	0.01	-
1680	4	544 - 548	0.06	0.40	0.50	0.02	-
1681	5	548 - 553	0.26	1.24	1.73	0.05	2.97
1682	4	553 - 557	0.12	0.29	0.02	0.03	
1683	5	557 - 562	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.02	-
1684	5	562 - 567	0.09	0.44	1.08	0.02	1.52
1685	5	567 - 572	0.15	0.70	1.30	0.05	2.00
1686	5	572 - 577	0.29	1.55	2.70	0.03	4.25
1687	5	577 - 582	0.21	1.03	1.08	0.02	2.10
1688	5	582 - 587	0.23	1.15	1.70	0.03	2.85
1689	5	587 - 592	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.01	-
1690	5	592 - 597	0.06	0.12	0.04	0.01	-
1691	5	597 - 602	TR	0.01	TR	0.01	-
1692	5	602 - 607	TR	0.01	TR	0.01	-
1693	5	607 - 612	0.03	0.03	TR	0.01	-
1694	5	612 - 617	0.03	0.01	TR	0.01	-
1695	5	617 - 622	0.15	0.32	0.30	0.02	-

Sample No.	Inter -cept	Footage	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Comb. Pb/Zn
1696	5	622 - 627	0.15	0.22	0.55	0.08	-
1697	5	627 - 632	TR	0.03	TR	0.01	-
1698	5	632 - 637	0.59	1.72	4.15	0.04	5.87
1699	5	637 - 642	0.03	0.18	0.98	0.03	-
1700	5	642 - 647	0.15	0.57	1.08	0.02	-
1851	5	647 - 652	0.26	1.03	1.35	0.05	2.38
1852	5	652 - 657	0.09	0.27	0.55	0.02	-
1853	5	657 - 662	0.23	0.80	0.90	0.02	-
1854	5	662 - 667	0.12	0.40	0.88	0.08	-
1855	5	667 - 672	0.12	0.20	0.05	0.01	-
1856	5	672 - 677	0.15	0.14	TR	0.01	-
1857	5	677 - 682	0.21	0.78	1.93	0.04	2.71
1858	5	682 - 687	0.15	0.38	0.20	0.02	-
1859	5	687 - 692	0.26	0.80	1.58	0.02	2.38
1860	5	692 - 697	0.26	0.49	0.55	0.02	-
1861	5	697 - 702	0.03	0.05	TR	0.01	-
1862	5	702 - 707	TR	0.03	TR	0.01	-
1863	5	707 - 712	TR	0.05	0.03	0.01	-
1864	5	712 - 717	0.03	0.03	TR	0.01	-
1865	5	717 - 722	0.06	0.05	TR	0.01	-
1866	5	722 - 727	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.01	-
1867	5	727 - 732	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.01	-
1868	5	732 - 737	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	-
1869	5	737 - 742	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	-
1870	5	742 - 747	0.15	0.32	0.48	0.03	-
1871	5	747 - 752	0.38	1.05	3.58	0.04	4.63
1872	5	752 - 757	0.09	0.23	0.50	0.02	-
1873	5	772 - 777	0.97	2.50	3.10	0.04	5.60
1874	5	777 - 782	0.41	0.74	1.75	0.02	-
1875	5	782 - 787	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.03	-
1876	5	787 - 792	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.02	-
1877	5	792 - 797	0.77	2.68	3.55	0.03	-
1878	5	797 - 802	0.68	2.38	4.10	0.07	-
1879	5	802 - 807	0.12	0.22	0.45	0.02	-
1880	5	807 - 812	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01	-
1881	5	812 - 817	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.01	-
1882	5	817 - 822	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.01	-
1883	5	822 - 827	0.41	0.71	1.70	0.02	-
1884	5	827 - 832	0.29	0.69	1.05	0.02	-

ASSAY RESULTS

MM 76 04

Sample No.	Inter -cept	Footage	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Comb. Zn/Pb
1885	5	37 - 42	1.35	3.43	7.09	0.12	10.52)
1886	5	42 - 47	0.21	0.35	0.71	0.02	1.06)*
1887	5	47 - 52	1.18	1.66	7.67	0.04	9.33)
1888	5	52 - 57	0.09	0.04	0.44	0.02	-
1889	5	57 - 62	0.41	0.40	2.35	0.07	2.75
1890	4.5	62 - 66.5	0.01	0.02	0.65	0.02	-

* 7% over 15'.

ASSAY RESULTS

MM 76 05

Sample No.	Inter -cept	Footage	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Comb Pb/Zn
3738	5	510 -515	TR	TR	.28	.01	
3739	5	515 -520	.03	TR	.83	.02	
3740	5	520 -525	TR	TR	.88	.04	
3741	5	525 -530	TR	TR	.70	.02	

ASSAY RESULTS

MM 76 06

Sample No.	Inter -cept	Footage	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Comb. Pb/Zn
1891	4	364 - 368	0.71	1.12	8.80	0.38	9.92) *
1892	4	368 - 372	1.00	1.65	10.56	0.36	12.21)
3736	5	428 - 433	0.32	1.62	3.55	0.04	-
3737	5	433 - 438	0.18	0.60	1.50	0.04	-
1893	5	438 - 443	0.18	0.83	1.41	0.03	-
1894	5	443 - 448	0.03	0.19	0.64	0.02	-
1895	2	448 - 450	0.35	1.55	4.15	0.06	5.70
1896	5	488 - 493	0.15	0.18	3.78	0.17	4.96
1897	5	493 - 498	0.24	0.29	2.68	0.07	2.97
1898	5	498 - 503	0.12	0.13	0.43	0.03	-
1899	5	503 - 508	0.12	0.12	2.50	0.07	2.72
1902	5	508 - 513	0.38	0.78	2.48	0.06	3.26
1900	5	513 - 518	2.35	1.69	2.55	0.05	4.24) **
1901	5	518 - 523	1.21	4.15	10.00	0.41	14.15)
1903	5	523 - 528	2.41	0.42	0.51	0.03	-
1904	5	528 - 533	1.44	0.98	1.90	0.04	2.88

* 11.06% over 8'.

** 9.2% over 10'.

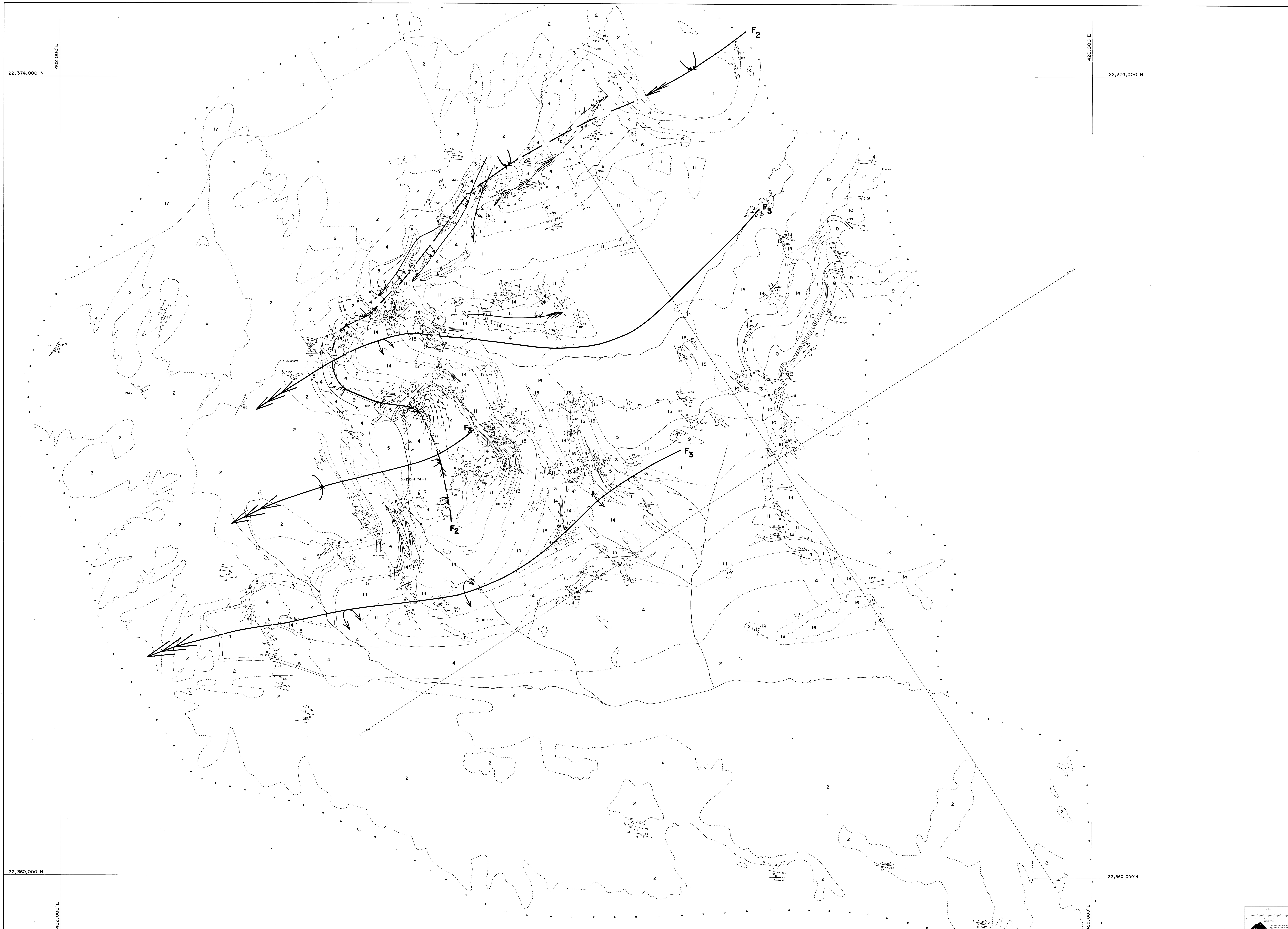
ASSAY RESULTS

MM 76 07

Sample No.	Inter -cept	Footage	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Comb Pb/Zn
3701	5	561 -566	.71	.47	5.80	.32	
3702	5	566 -571	.53	.27	3.10	.45	
3703	5	571 -576	.44	.33	4.58	.19	
3704	5	576 -581	.29	.19	1.58	.18	
3705	5	581 -586	.09	.01	.53	.08	
3706	5	586 -591	.83	.63	3.65	.78	
3707	5	591 -596	.26	.29	1.98	.15	
3708	5	596 -601	.12	.03	.23	.12	
3709	5	601 -606	.50	.75	4.95	.07	
3710	5	606 -611	.21	.62	1.78	.05	
3711	5	611 -616	.15	.20	2.68	.05	
3712	5	616 -621	.29	.53	2.50	.05	
3713	5	621 -626	TR	.01	.03	.01	
3714	5	626 -631	TR	.01	TR	.01	
3715	5	631 -636	TR	TR	.02	.01	
3716	5	636 -641	.03	TR	.08	.01	
3717	5	641 -646	1.29	.27	.98	.03	
3718	5	646 -651	.83	.07	.04	.01	
3719	5	651 -656	1.06	.42	68	.02	
3720	5	656 - 661	1.09	.35	.58	02	
3721	5	661 -666	.53	.28	.75	.04	
3722	5	666 -671	.03	.01	1.45	07	
3723	5	671 -676	.06	TR	.58	.03	
3724	5	676 -681	.09	.04	1.43	.03	
3725	5	681 -686	.06	.09	1.10	.03	
3726	5	686 -691	.15	.05	2.68	.05	
3727	5	691 -696	.24	.13	.38	.02	
3728	5	696 -701	.06	.03	.33	.03	
3729	5	701 -706	.56	.77	2.13	.03	
3730	5	706 -711	.03	TR	.25	.02	
3731	5	711 -716	.65	.42	.63	.02	
3732	5	716 -721	.91	.92	2.23	.02	
3733	5	721 -726	1.03	.58	.70	.03	
3734	5	726 -731	.91	1.03	.85	.02	
3735	5	731 -736	.59	.20	.48	.01	


CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
PELLY PROJECT
PROJECT AREA OUTLINE:
CLAIM GROUPS:
XYZ
SHOWING LOCATIONS:
ROADS:
Scale: 1:250,000
miles
5
0
5
inches
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
PELLY
RIVER
Campbell
Highway
CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
Nisutlin Lake
Quiet Lake
Big Salmon Lake
M O U N

FIGURE 1



LITHOLOGIC UNITS

MIDDLE CRETACEOUS (?)

17	BIOTITE GRANODIORITE

POST - MISSISSIPPIAN - PRE - UPPER TRIASSIC (?)

16	CHLORITE ORTHOGNEISS

MISSISSIPPIAN (?)

15	BIOTITE - CLINOAMPHIBALE, BIOTITE - CHLORITE GRANULITE
14	QUARTZ - MUSCOVITE, BIOTITE - MUSCOVITE, MUSCOVITE - CHLORITE SCHIST
13	PYRITIC, VARIABLY BARITIC QUARTZITE
12	MASSIVE SULFIDES
11	GRAPHITIC SCHIST
10	MICACEOUS, VARIABLY CARBONACEOUS ORTHOQUARTZITE
9	RED WEATHERING, MASSIVE DOLOMITE
8	MAGNETIFEROUS, CLINOAMPHIBOLE - BEARING METABASITE
7	ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS INCLUDING MAGNETIFEROUS, ASBESTOS - BEARING SERPENTENITE; MAGNETIFEROUS, TALC, CHLORITE SCHIST; MINOR CHERT AND SILICEOUS SEDIMENTARY ROCKS.
6	MUSCOVITE - CHLORITE PHYLLITE

DEVONIAN

5	CARBONACEOUS ORTHOQUARTZITE
4	SILICATED MARBLE AND CARBONACEOUS DOLOMITE
3	GRAPHITIC SCHIST

CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN (?)

KECHIKA GROUP (?)

2	CALC - SILICATE SCHIST AND PHYLLITE
1	CALCAREOUS BIOTITE - MUSCOVITE PHYLLITE

SYMBOLS

007 ROCK OUTCROP (station number)

FLOAT, FROST HEAVED ROCK

GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY (defined, assumed)

LIMIT OF GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

70 70 90 65 S_1 METAMORPHIC FOLIATION (vertical, inclined)

28 105 MESOSCOPIC F_1 FOLD AXIS (trend, plunge)

F_1 MACROSCOPIC F FOLD AXIS (approx. trace, plunge direction)

70 70 90 65 S_2 METAMORPHIC FOLIATION (vertical, inclined)

S_2 METAMORPHIC FOLIATION (horizontal)

28 105 MESOSCOPIC F_2 FOLD AXIS (trend, plunge)

28 105 MESOSCOPIC L_2 LINEATION (S_1 / S_2 intersection; trend, plunge)

F_2 MACROSCOPIC F_2 FOLD AXIS (approx. trace, plunge direction)

F_3 MACROSCOPIC F_3 FOLD AXIS (approx. trace, plunge direction)

DDH 74 - 2 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE COLLAR

0+00 1974 GEOCHEMICAL / GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY GRID

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MM & JJ GRID
PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL MAP

MAPPED BY: D. JENNINGS
DATE: AUG. 1974

PLOTTED BY
DATE:

SCALE: 1 in. = 400 ft.
400 0 400 800

LOCATION: 105 F - 7
DRAWN BY: C. L. C.
DATE: MARCH, 5 1976

FIGURE 9

MM/JJ PROPERTY

DDH 76 MM 04

DETAILED LOG OF 37 FT. TO 62 FT. INTERVAL

SCALE : 1 INCH : 5 FEET
NOTE : STRATIGRAPHIC TOP IS AT TOP OF PAGE.
SECTION IS STRUCTURALLY OVERTURNED - SEE FIGURE 9a.

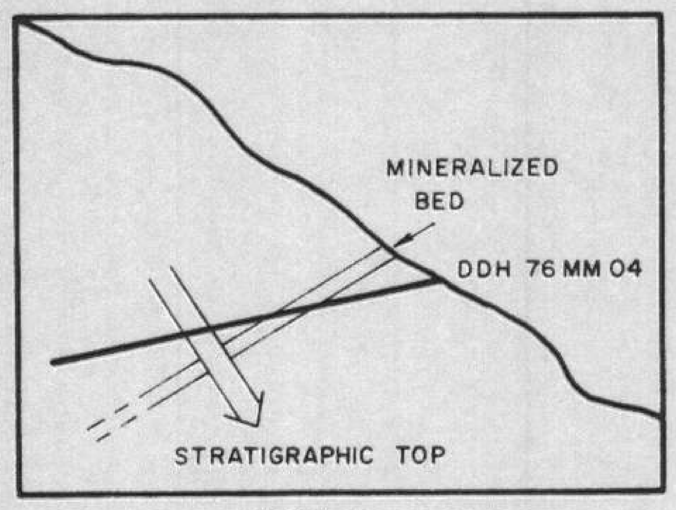
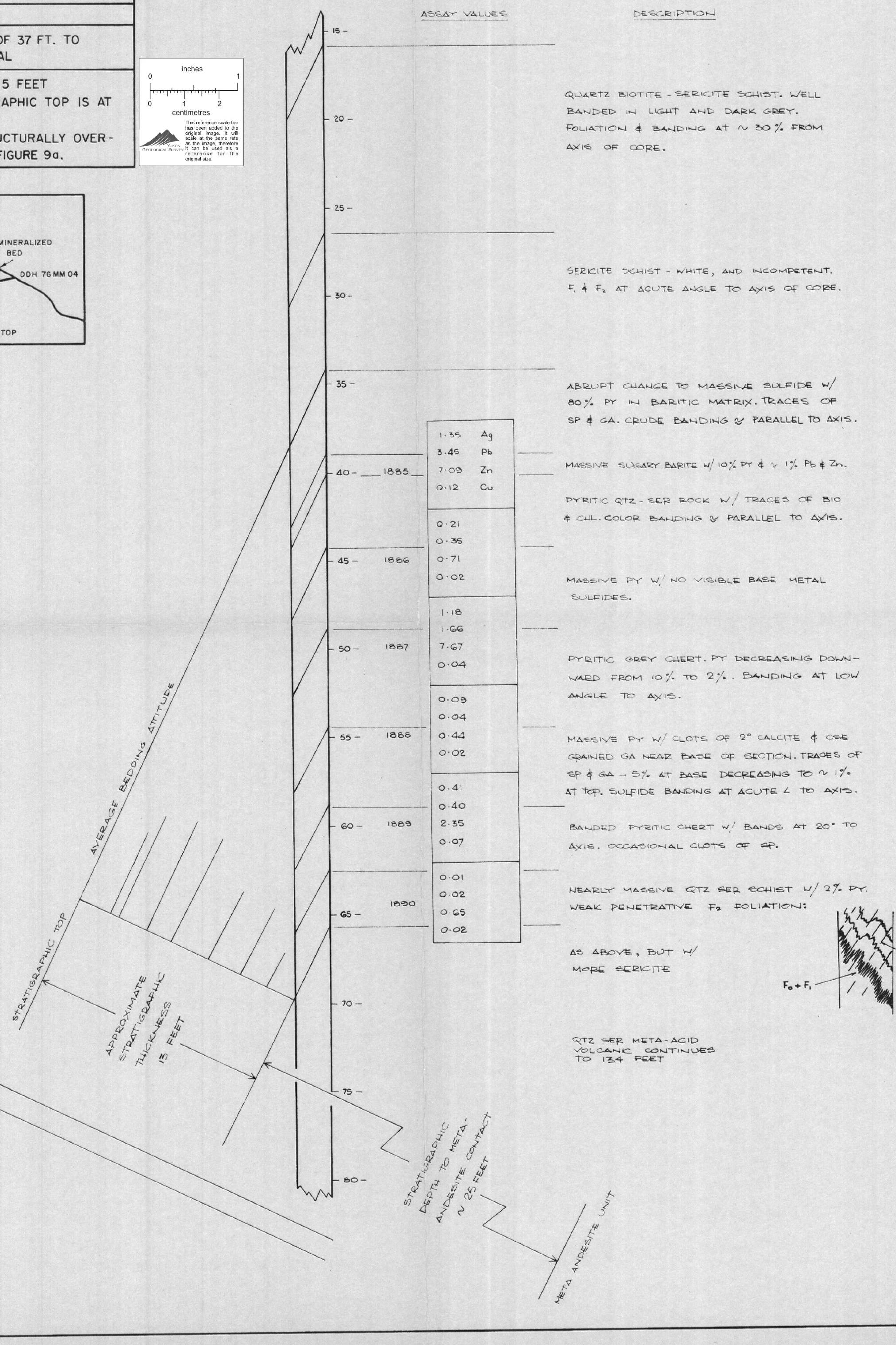


FIGURE 9a



R.D.H. DEC '76

FIGURE 10

MM/JJ PROPERTY

DDH 76 MM 06

DETAILED LOG OF 488 FT. TO 533 FT. INTERVAL

SCALE : 1 INCH : 5 FEET
NOTE : STRATIGRAPHIC TOP IS AT TOP OF PAGE.
SECTION IS STRUCTURALLY OVERTURNED - SEE FIGURE 10a.

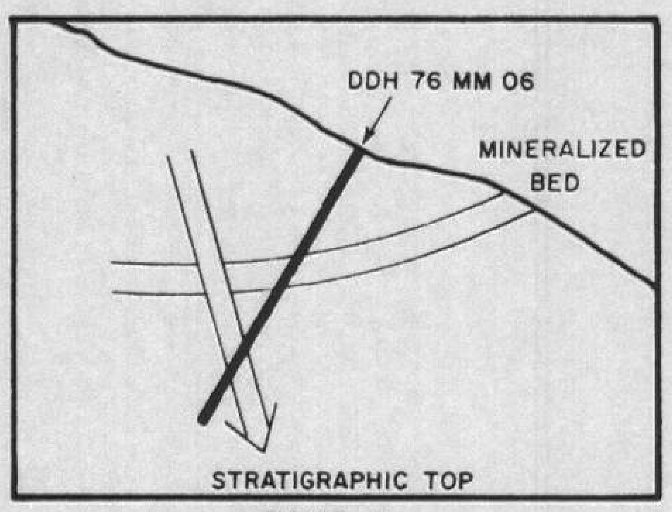
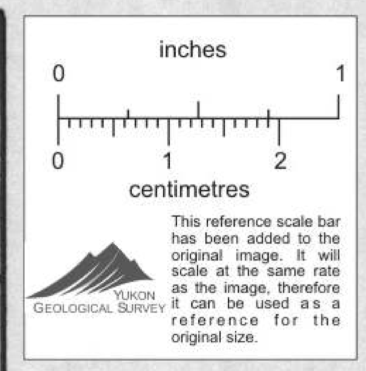


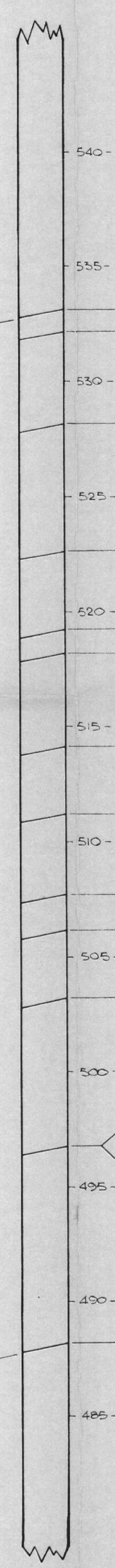
FIGURE 10a



ASSAY VALUES

Sample	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
1904	1.44	0.98	1.90	0.04
1903	2.41	0.42	0.51	0.03
1901	2.35	1.69	2.55	0.05
1900	0.38	0.78	2.48	0.06
1902	1.26	4.15	10.00	0.41
1899	0.12	0.12	2.50	0.07
1898	0.12	0.13	0.43	0.03
1897	0.24	0.29	2.68	0.07
1896	0.15	0.18	3.78	0.17

APPROXIMATE STRATIGRAPHIC THICKNESS



DESCRIPTION

QUARTZ - SERICITE PHYLLITE W/ VERY MINOR CHLORITE.

MASSIVE PYRITE W/ ~ 15% CALCITE CLOTS.

MASSIVE BARITE W/ ~ 10% EVENLY DISS. PYRITE.

MASSIVE PYRITE W/ OCCASIONAL CLOTS OF CAL-BIO-CHL.

MASSIVE BARITE W/ 5% EVENLY DISS. PYRITE. NO VISIBLE BASE METAL SULFIDES.

NEARLY MASSIVE PY IN BA MATRIX. EST. 2-4% Pb + Zn.

BANDED QTZ - FSPR - BIO - CHL ROCK AS AT 507.5 - 511. SULFIDES ~ 10-15% W/ PY ≈ PO > SP.

NEARLY MASSIVE SULFIDES, CRUDELY BEDDED WITH PY ≈ PO > SP ≫ GA. PROBABLY 50-60% SULFIDES TOTAL IN FG QTZ-FSPR-CHL MATRIX. EST. 10% Pb + Zn.

TRANSITIONAL BANDED ROCK W/ QTZ - FSPR - BIO - CHL SULFIDES. CONF. SULFIDE BANDS W/ PO ≈ PY > SP > CP. SULFIDES ~ 5%.

QTZ - SER - (FSPR?) ROCK W/ TRACE OF PYRITE.

WELL BANDED QTZ - FSPR - SER ROCK W/ DARK GREEN MAFIC BANDS & ~ 10% SULFIDES. PO ≈ PY ≫ SP.

PALE GREY QTZ - FSPR ± SER ROCK W/ 2-4% EVENLY DISS. PY. VERY MINOR CHL. SERICITE 5-20% AS SCATTERED DISORIENTED FLAKES. ROCK RELATIVELY MASSIVE AND UNBANDED.

TRANSITION ZONE W/ EUHEDRAL PYRITE IN PO BANDS, OTHERWISE LIKE BELOW.

SIMILAR TO BELOW BUT W/ PO BANDS INCREASING UPWARDS TO ~ 20% BY VOLUME NEAR TOP OF INTERVAL & SEVERAL % SP. SULFIDE BANDS CONFORMABLE TO COLOR BANDING IN ROCK. PROPORTION OF GREY TO GREEN NOW 2/3 TO 1/3.

DARK GREEN TO DARK GREY BANDED FINE GRAINED META ANDESITE. MASSIVE & UNFOLIATED. CRUDE AND IRREGULAR COLOR BANDING IN DARK GREY (1/3) AND DARK GREEN (2/3) WITH BANDS APPROX. 1/8" TO 1/2" IN THICKNESS. - PROBABLY F_1 OVERPRINTING F_0. APPROX 1% DISS. PO.

R.D.H. DEC '76

FIGURE 11

MM/JJ PROPERTY

DDH 76 MM 07

DETAILED LOG OF 561 FT. TO 733 FT. INTERVAL

SCALE : 1 INCH : 5 FEET

NOTE : STRATIGRAPHIC TOP IS AT TOP OF PAGE.

SECTION IS STRUCTURALLY OVERTURNED - SEE FIGURE 11a.

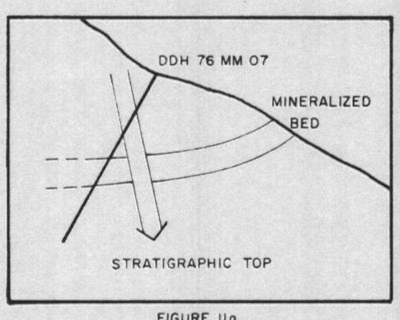


FIGURE 11a

APPROXIMATE TRUE STRATIGRAPHIC THICKNESS

ASSAY VALUES

Sample	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
3735	0.59	0.20	0.48	0.01
3734	0.91	1.03	0.85	0.02
3733	1.03	0.58	0.70	0.03
3732	0.91	0.92	2.23	0.02
3731	0.65	0.42	0.63	0.02
3730	0.03	TR	0.25	0.02
3729	0.56	0.77	2.13	0.03
3728	0.06	0.03	0.33	0.03
3727	0.24	0.13	0.38	0.02
3726	0.15	0.05	2.65	0.05
3725	0.06	0.09	1.10	0.03
3724	0.09	0.04	1.43	0.03
3723	0.06	TR	0.58	0.03
3722	0.03	0.01	1.45	0.07
3721	0.53	0.28	0.75	0.04
3720	1.09	0.35	0.58	0.02
3719	1.06	0.42	0.68	0.02
3718	0.83	[illegible]	0.24	0.01
3717	1.29	0.27	0.38	0.03
3716	0.03	TR	0.08	0.01
3715	TR	TR	0.02	0.01
3714	TR	0.01	TR	0.01
3713	TR	0.01	0.03	0.01
3712	0.29	0.53	2.50	0.05
3711	0.15	0.20	2.08	0.05
3710	0.21	0.62	1.78	0.05
3709	0.50	0.75	4.95	0.07
3708	0.12	0.03	0.23	0.12
3707	0.26	0.29	1.98	0.15
3706	0.83	0.23	3.65	0.78
3705	0.09	0.01	0.53	0.08
3704	0.29	0.19	1.58	0.18
3703	0.44	0.33	4.58	0.19
3702	0.53	0.27	3.10	0.45
3701	0.71	0.47	5.83	0.32

DESCRIPTION

Depth (ft)	Description
	QTZ·SER·(CHL) SCHIST. 2-5% PYRITE AND OCCASIONAL TRACES OF SPHALERITE.
	MASSIVE BARITE.
	PYRITE 50% IN QTZ·CHL·SER SCHIST.
730	COARSE GRAINED QTZ·CHL·SER SCHIST.
	MASSIVE PYRITE W/ TRACES OF COARSE GRAINED GRAINED GALENA (2%)~.
725	
720	QTZ SER·CHL SCHIST W/ 2-5% PYRITE THROUGHOUT
715	
710	CHLORITE SCHIST W/ TRACES OF GREEN FLOURITE IN QUARTZ VEIN.
705	QTZ-SER-CHL SCHIST W/ PY & PO AND TRACE OF SPHALERITE.
	MASSIVE BARITE W/ 20% PYRITE.
700	
695	QTZ·SER·CHL SCHIST.
	MASSIVE BARITE W/ 2% PYRITE.
690	
685	
680	DARK GREEN CHL·BIO·QTZ SCHIST WITH 5 to 10% PO + MINOR PY.
675	
670	
665	
660	QTZ·SER SCHIST W/ 10 to 20% PYRITE.
655	MASSIVE PYRITE W/ CLOTS OF CALCITE.
650	QTZ·SER SCHIST W/ 5-8% PYRITE.
645	MASSIVE PYRITE.
	MASSIVE BARITE W/ TRACE PYRITE.
640	
635	QTZ·SER·CHL SCHIST (NO BIOTITE, LESS MAFIC), TRACES OF PYRITE THROUGH-OUT. PROBABLY META RHYOLITE.
630	
625	
620	
615	ORANGE SPHALERITE
610	
605	
600	
595	
590	CHL-BIO-SER-QTZ SCHIST W/ WELL BANDED PY-PO-SP-(CP) MINERALIZATION, VARYING FROM BLEBBY TO MASSIVE OVER SHORT DISTANCES. PO >> PY.
585	
580	
575	
570	
565	
560	CHLORITE-BIOTITE-SERICITE-QUARTZ SCHIST. PROBABLY A META ANDESITE.

R.D.H. DEC '76

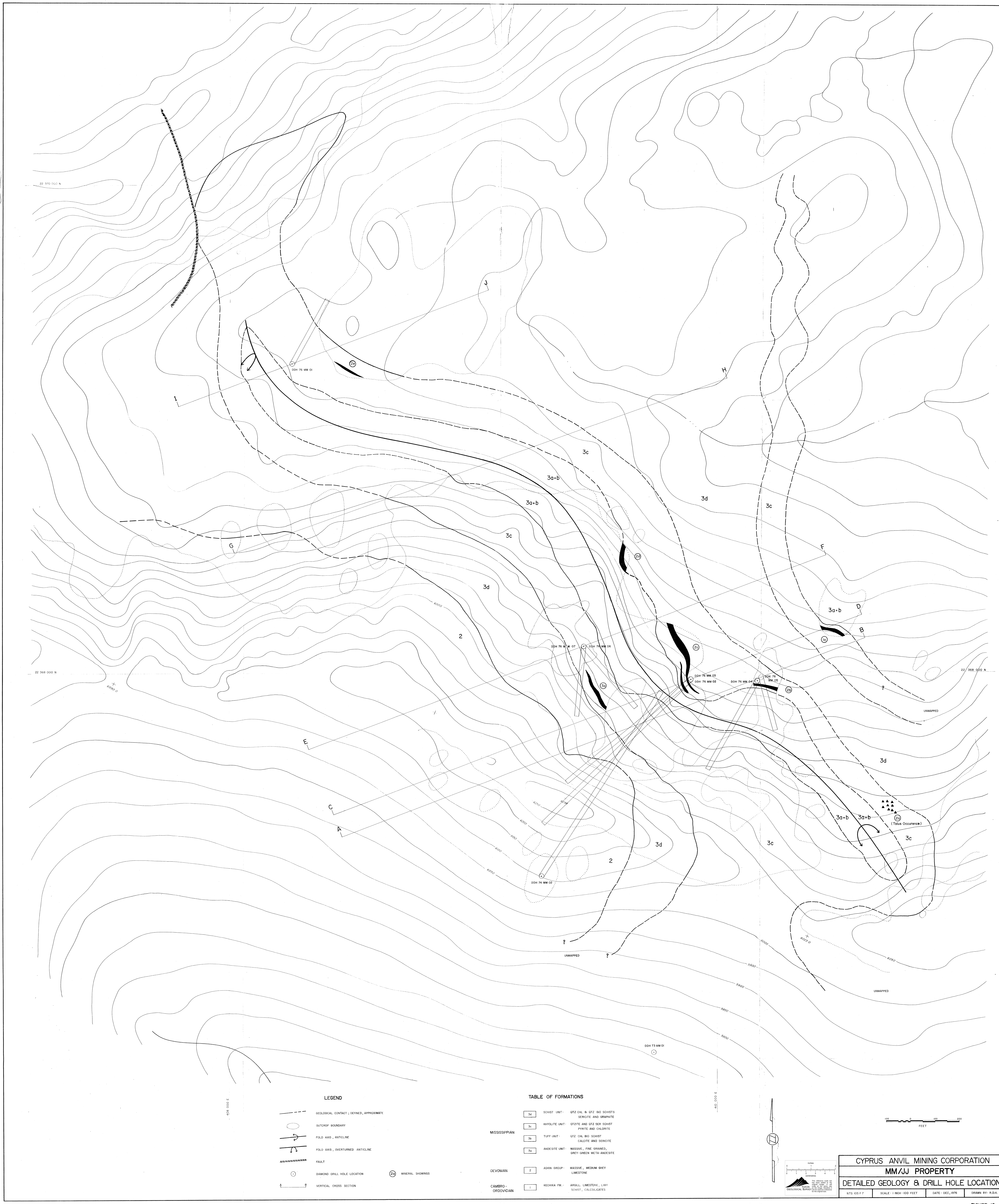

22 370 000 N
22 368 000 N
408 000 E
410 000 E
J
I
H
G
F
E
D
C
B
A
3a+b
3c
3d
2
DDH 76 MM 01
DDH 76 MM 07
DDH 76 MM 06
DDH 76 MM 03
DDH 76 MM 02
DDH 76 MM 04
DDH 76 MM 05
DDH 74 MM 02
DDH 73 MM 01
(Talus Occurence)
UNMAPPED
?
LEGEND
GEOLOGICAL CONTACT ; DEFINED, APPROXIMATE
OUTCROP BOUNDARY
FOLD AXIS , ANTICLINE
FOLD AXIS , OVERTURNED ANTICLINE
FAULT
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION
2a
MINERAL SHOWINGS
A
B
VERTICAL CROSS SECTION
TABLE OF FORMATIONS
MISSISSIPPIAN
3d
SCHIST UNIT: QTZ CHL & QTZ BIO SCHISTS SERICITE AND GRAPHITE
3c
RHYOLITE UNIT: QTZITE AND QTZ SER SCHIST PYRITE AND CHLORITE
3b
TUFF UNIT: QTZ CHL BIO SCHIST CALCITE AND SERICITE
3a
ANDESITE UNIT: MASSIVE, FINE GRAINED, GREY-GREEN META-ANDESITE
DEVONIAN
2
ASKIN GROUP: MASSIVE, MEDIUM GREY LIMESTONE
CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN
1
KECHIKA FM.: ARGILL. LIMESTONE, LIMY SCHIST, CALCSILICATES
100
0
100
200
FEET
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
MM/JJ PROPERTY
DETAILED GEOLOGY & DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
NTS 105 F 7
SCALE: 1 INCH: 100 FEET
DATE: DEC, 1976
DRAWN BY: R.D.H.

FIGURE 12

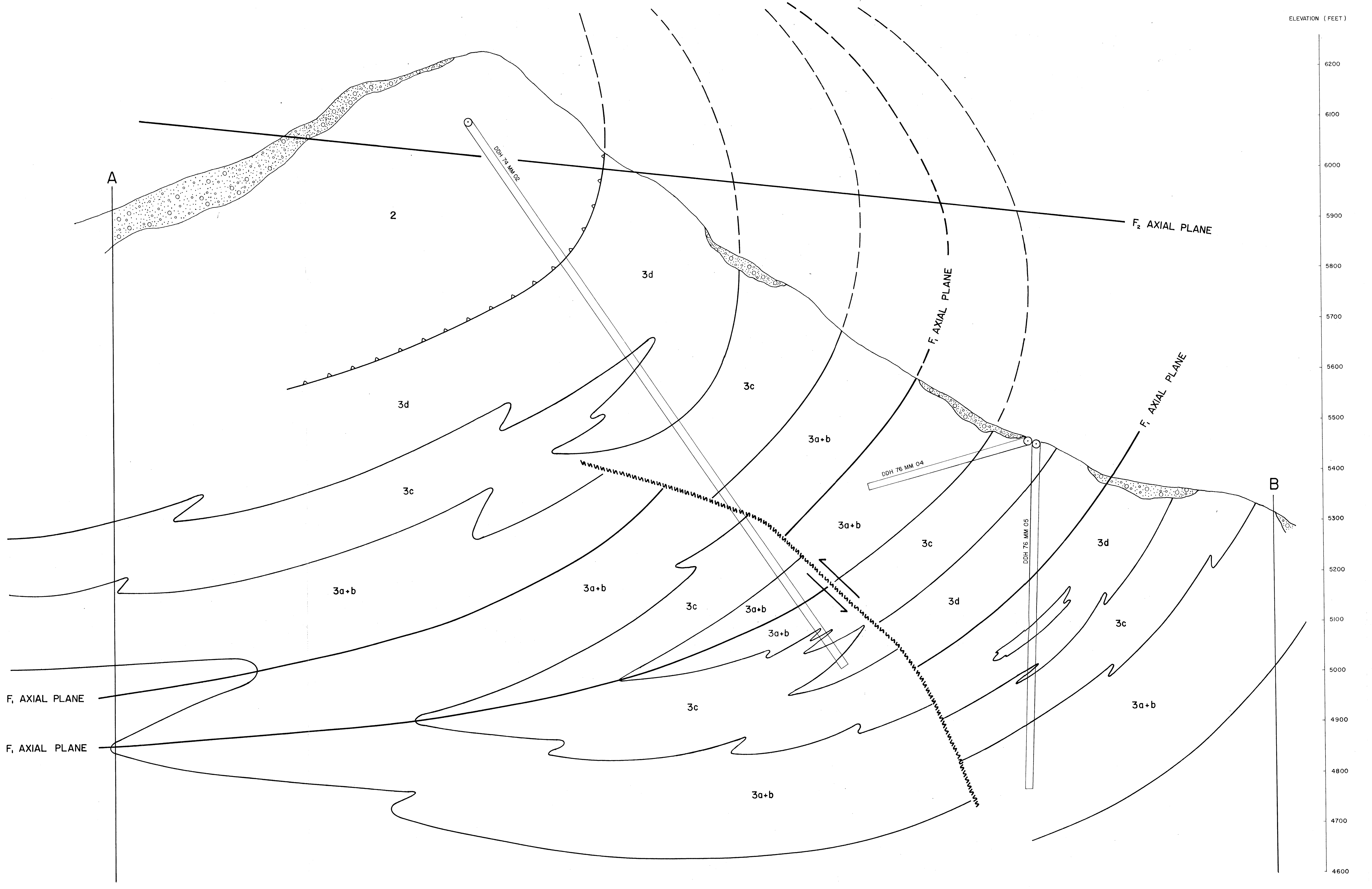


TABLE OF FORMATIONS

MISSISSIPPIAN	3d	SCHIST UNIT:	QTZ CHL & QTZ BIO SCHISTS ± SERICITE AND GRAPHITE
	3c	RHYOLITE UNIT:	QTZITE AND QTZ SER SCHIST ± PYRITE AND CHLORITE
	3b	TUFF UNIT:	QTZ CHL BIO SCHIST ± CALCITE AND SERICITE
	3a	ANDESITE UNIT:	MASSIVE, FINE GRAINED, GREY-GREEN META-ANDESITE
DEVONIAN	2	ASKIN GROUP:	MASSIVE, MEDIUM GREY LIMESTONE
CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN	1	KECHIKA FM.:	ARGILL. LIMESTONE, LIMY SCHIST, CALCSILICATES

100 0 100 200
FEET

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PROFILE A-B

NTS 105 F 7	SCALE: 1 INCH: 100 FEET	DATE: DEC, 1976	DRAWN BY: R.D.H.

FIGURE 23

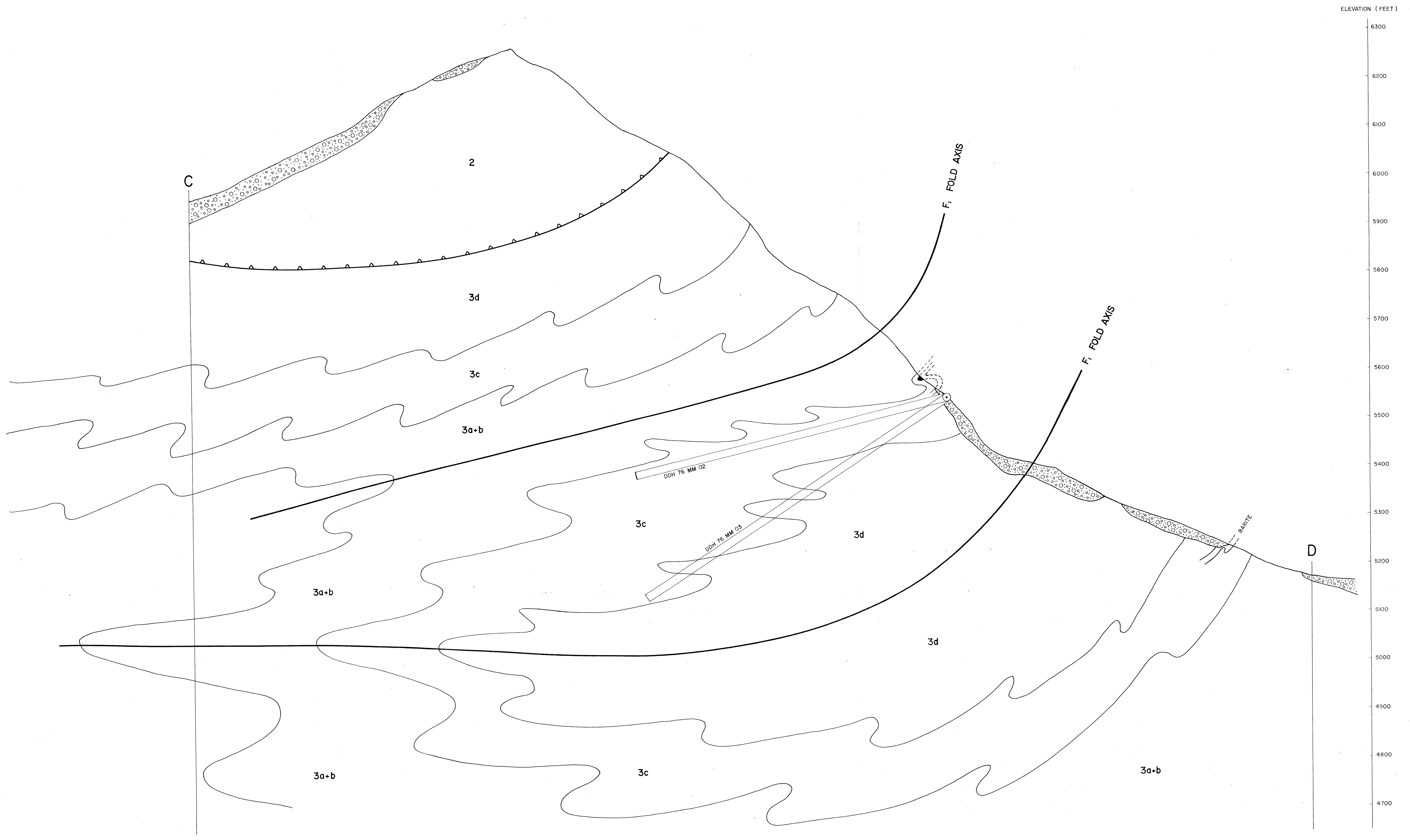

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

MISSISSIPPIAN	3d	SCHIST UNIT:	QTZ CHL & QTZ BIO SCHISTS ± SERICITE AND GRAPHITE
	3c	RHYOLITE UNIT:	QTZITE AND QTZ SER SCHIST ± PYRITE AND CHLORITE
	3b	TUFF UNIT:	QTZ CHL BIO SCHIST ± CALCITE AND SERICITE
	3a	ANDESITE UNIT:	MASSIVE, FINE GRAINED, GREY-GREEN META-ANDESITE
DEVONIAN	2	ASKIN GROUP:	MASSIVE, MEDIUM GREY LIMESTONE
CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN	1	KECHIKA FM.:	ARGILL. LIMESTONE, LIMY SCHIST, CALCSILICATES

100 0 100 200
FEET

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MM/JJ PROPERTY

PROFILE C-D

NTS 105 F 7	SCALE: 1 INCH: 100 FEET	DATE: DEC, 1976	DRAWN BY: R.D.H.

FIGURE 24

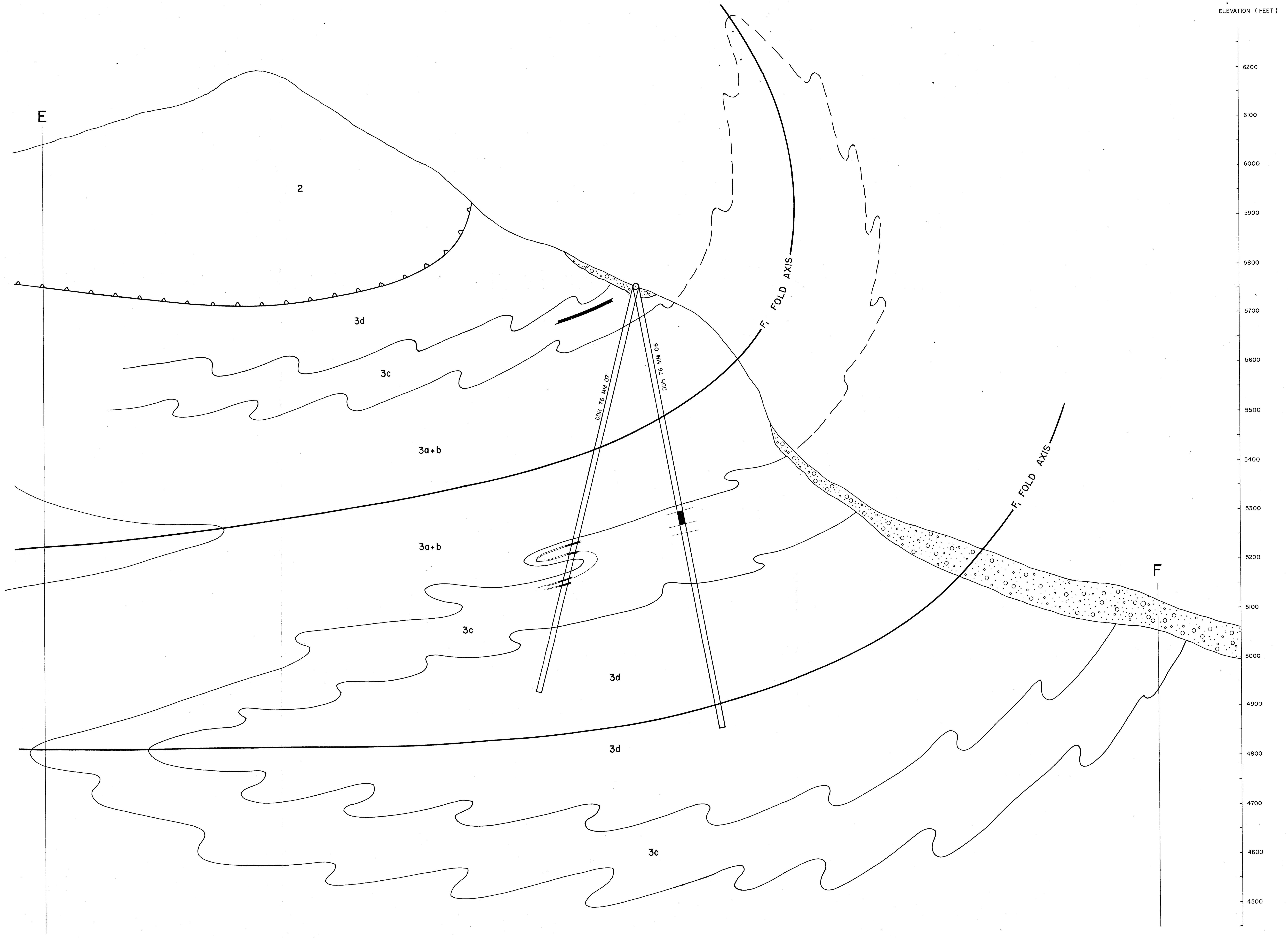

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

MISSISSIPPIAN	3d	SCHIST UNIT:	QTZ CHL & QTZ BIO SCHISTS ± SERICITE AND GRAPHITE
	3c	RHYOLITE UNIT:	QTZITE AND QTZ SER SCHIST ± PYRITE AND CHLORITE
	3b	TUFF UNIT:	QTZ CHL BIO SCHIST ± CALCITE AND SERICITE
	3a	ANDESITE UNIT:	MASSIVE, FINE GRAINED, GREY-GREEN META-ANDESITE
DEVONIAN	2	ASKIN GROUP:	MASSIVE, MEDIUM GREY LIMESTONE
CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN	1	KECHIKA FM.:	ARGILL. LIMESTONE, LIMY SCHIST, CALCSILICATES

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

100 0 100 200
FEET

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

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PROFILE E - F

NTS 105 F 7	SCALE: 1 INCH: 100 FEET	DATE: DEC, 1976	DRAWN BY: R.D.H.

FIGURE 25

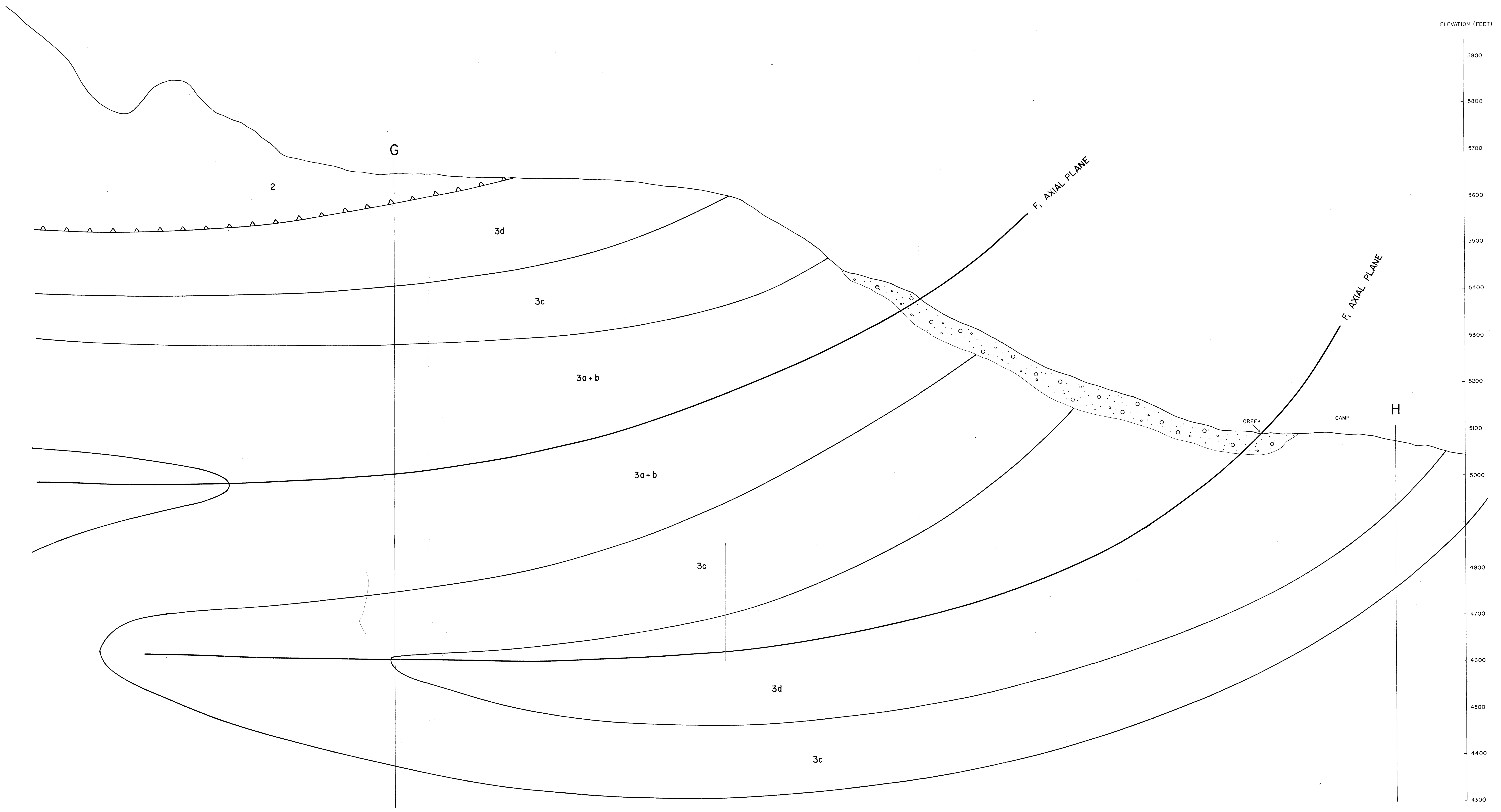

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

MISSISSIPPIAN	3d	SCHIST UNIT:	QTZ CHL & QTZ BIO SCHISTS ± SERICITE AND GRAPHITE
	3c	RHYOLITE UNIT:	QTZITE AND QTZ SER SCHIST ± PYRITE AND CHLORITE
	3b	TUFF UNIT:	QTZ CHL BIO SCHIST ± CALCITE AND SERICITE
	3a	ANDESITE UNIT:	MASSIVE, FINE GRAINED, GREY-GREEN META-ANDESITE
DEVONIAN	2	ASKIN GROUP:	MASSIVE, MEDIUM GREY LIMESTONE
CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN	1	KECHIKA FM.:	ARGILL. LIMESTONE, LIMY SCHIST, CALCSILICATES

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PROFILE G-H

NTS 105 F 7	SCALE: 1 INCH: 100 FEET	DATE: DEC, 1976	DRAWN BY: R.D.H.

FIGURE 26

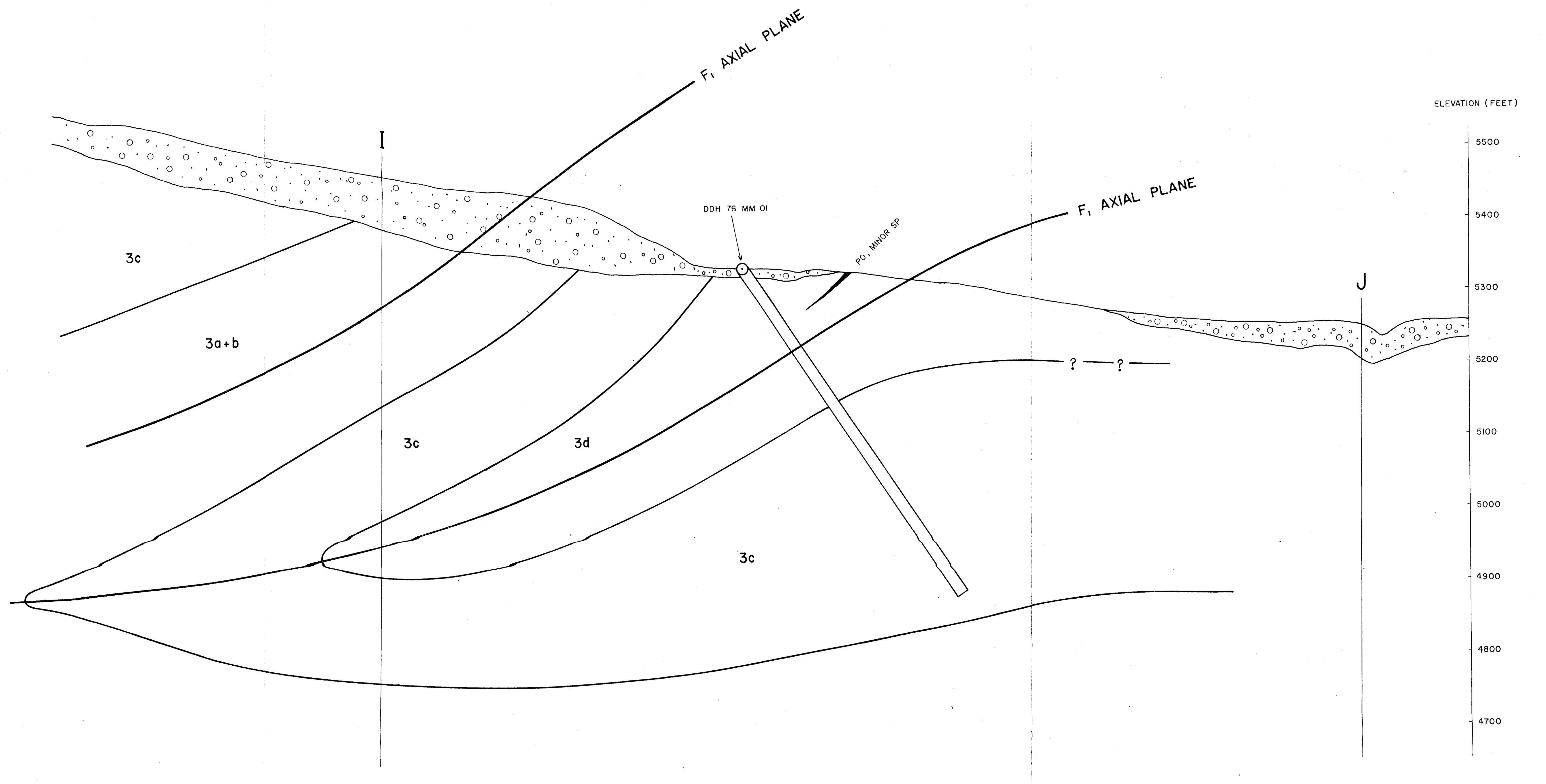
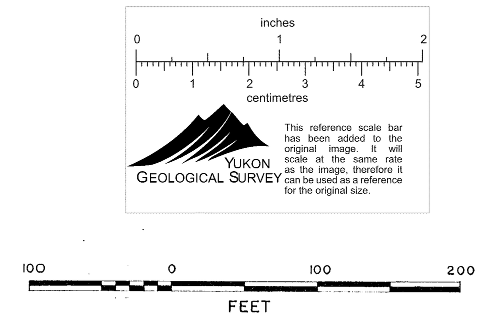


TABLE OF FORMATIONS

MISSISSIPPIAN	3d	SCHIST UNIT:	QTZ CHL & QTZ BIO SCHISTS ± SERICITE AND GRAPHITE
	3c	RHYOLITE UNIT:	QTZITE AND QTZ SER SCHIST ± PYRITE AND CHLORITE
	3b	TUFF UNIT:	QTZ CHL BIO SCHIST ± CALCITE AND SERICITE
	3a	ANDESITE UNIT:	MASSIVE, FINE GRAINED, GREY-GREEN META-ANDESITE
DEVONIAN	2	ASKIN GROUP:	MASSIVE, MEDIUM GREY LIMESTONE
CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN	1	KECHIKA FM.:	ARGILL. LIMESTONE, LIMY SCHIST, CALCSILICATES



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PROFILE I - J

NTS 105 F 7	SCALE: 1 INCH: 100 FEET	DATE: DEC, 1976	DRAWN BY: R.D.H.

FIGURE 27