

# Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	110+00N	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST	17+70E	0	-	-90
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%

015772

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

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

( ) indicates results determined by A.A and converted from ppm to % or oz/ton.





# 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				ASSAYS				STRUCTURE		
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	Ftge.	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 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 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.	178.5	182.25	3.75	9481	0.03	0.01	0.35				
				182.25	192.75	10.5	9482	0.14	0.02	4.32				

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		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	Ftg.	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 chalcopryrite. 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 selvage 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)			

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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	Ftce.	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 chalcop- pyrite. 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 replace- ment(?) is only partially complete, core has a spotted appearance. Particularly good pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization around 271-273', 290', 295', 360'. Steeply dipping pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite bearing veinlets are im- portant in this zone. Compared to rocks overlying the ZnCu zone, these rocks are much more fractured and, while pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite	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)		
				282	296	14	9491	(1230)	(26)	(102)	(2.4)		
				296	313	17	9492	(760)	(30)	(88)	(2.2)	294	30°
				313	319.75	6.75	9494	(530)	(35)	(153)	(1.7)	317	~30°

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COLLAR: NORTH _____		HOLE SURVEY		
		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				ASSAYS				STRUCTURE		
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	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	25°	
			pyrrhotite but less than above. A few thin pyrrhotite-rich									442	20-50°	
			( <sup>+</sup> chalcopyrite) coarser calc.-silicate(?) beds, especially 434-435'									460	35°	
			and 467-473'. Below 480' there is less sulphide on fractures and									467	20°	
			more chloritic material.									471	50°	
												481	35°	
												490	20°	
												500	27°	

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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				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.										575	38°
			Rocks cut by numerous steep pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite + pyrite veinlets, some with altered light green selvages similar to above zone- possibly chloritic alteration. Below 590', rock is commonly rich in										577	29°



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

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS				STRUCTURE	
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag	Ftge.	Bedd.
0	7	Nil	Overburden and broken bedrock.										
7	580	~100%	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>									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 35 30 25 65 60 20 25 40 50 15 20 30 30 30 60 70 45 20 35 30 30 32 55 50

( ) indicates results are determined by A.A and converted from ppm to % or oz/ton.

# 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. <u>466-75-5</u>
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°
			chalcopryite. 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 chalcopryite 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

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EAST _____			
ELEVATION _____			
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COMPANY NAME \_\_\_\_\_

PROPERTY NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DRILLING CONTRACTOR \_\_\_\_\_

ASSAYER \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE OF HOLE \_\_\_\_\_

HOLE NO. <u>466-75-5</u>
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, core badly broken and oxidized - no sulphides associated with faulting.									315	70°
												320	20-30°
												322	20°
			216-223 - fault zone as above - minor coarse twinned carbonate in these fault zones, i.e. 197' and 215-216'.									323	20°
												329	20°
												333	30°
			Below about 200', coarse carbonate and mottling are not common but short very calcite-rich sections occur throughout, particularly 277-280'.									335	45°
												338	40°
												344	30°
			Layering (probably bedding in most cases) is generally shallowly dip- ping 15-45° but locally is steep, particularly 76-80', 100-115', 155- 160', 183-185', 255' and 305-315'. A few minor folds are present, i.e. 153½' and 345' - they have Z symmetry (looking N.W.).									348	35°
												353	48°
												363	35°
												370	25°
												374	25°
			378-453 - limy sediments are greener, probably due to onset of calc.- silicate alteration - may be some chlorite in rocks, particularly on fractures - numerous calcite + pyrrhotite veinlets, some with galena and sphalerite. Rocks less competent than above.	370	380	10	9516	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.12)	(0.15)	377	35°
												383	30°
												388	25°
												393	45°
												396	45°
			At 371-377', minor galena replacing limy rocks.									399	35°

# Diamond Drill Record

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NORTH _____			
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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.
			400-415 - minor galena and sphalerite, mostly in steeply dipping veinlets.	400	415	15	9517	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.18)	(0.21)	404 405 408 412	35° 25° 30° 30°
												419 430	40° 20°
			453-580 - limy and siliceous rocks as above, but with less green coloration and more competent core. Minor disseminated blebs pyrrhotite + sphalerite and galena throughout but very erratic and very low grade.									438 441 451 456 460 463	25° 33° 40° 45° 45° 40°
												473 475 479 492 497 500 507 510	20° 35° 30° 50° 50° 40° 40° 60°
			Disseminated mineralization near 550' consists of fine (<1/8"), irregular blebs of dark sphalerite and has tendency to accentuate layering but looks like replacement mineralization in limy quartzites.									523 526 531 536	60° 30° 20° 40°
			Tight minor fold plunging 15° to east at 529'.									540 545 550 554	20° 25° 20° 25°
			472-494' - green calc.-silicate mottling - steep sulphide bearing veinlets with minor sulphide as above are common.	572	594	22	9518	(0.05)	(0.17)	(0.35)	(0.50)	560 561 564 566	60° 23° 20° 25°
			- arbitrary contact -									569 577	25° 32°
580	759		Siliceous rocks - very fine-grained, medium grey and light grey to off-white siliceous rocks. Planar structure consists of fine, light/	594	607	13	9519	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.08)		
				607	617	10	9505	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.12)	(0.26)		

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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. <u>466-75-5</u>
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', 681-¾-682', 703-703-¼', 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		
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-FM-IP - geochem anomalies  
 TOTAL DEPTH: 410½'; OVERALL RECOVERY: essentially 100%.

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

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





