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A REPORT ON 1974 AND 1975
REGIONAL AND AREA INVESTIGATIONS
OF THE EARN PROJECT

for

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

by

G. A. Jilson

June, 1976

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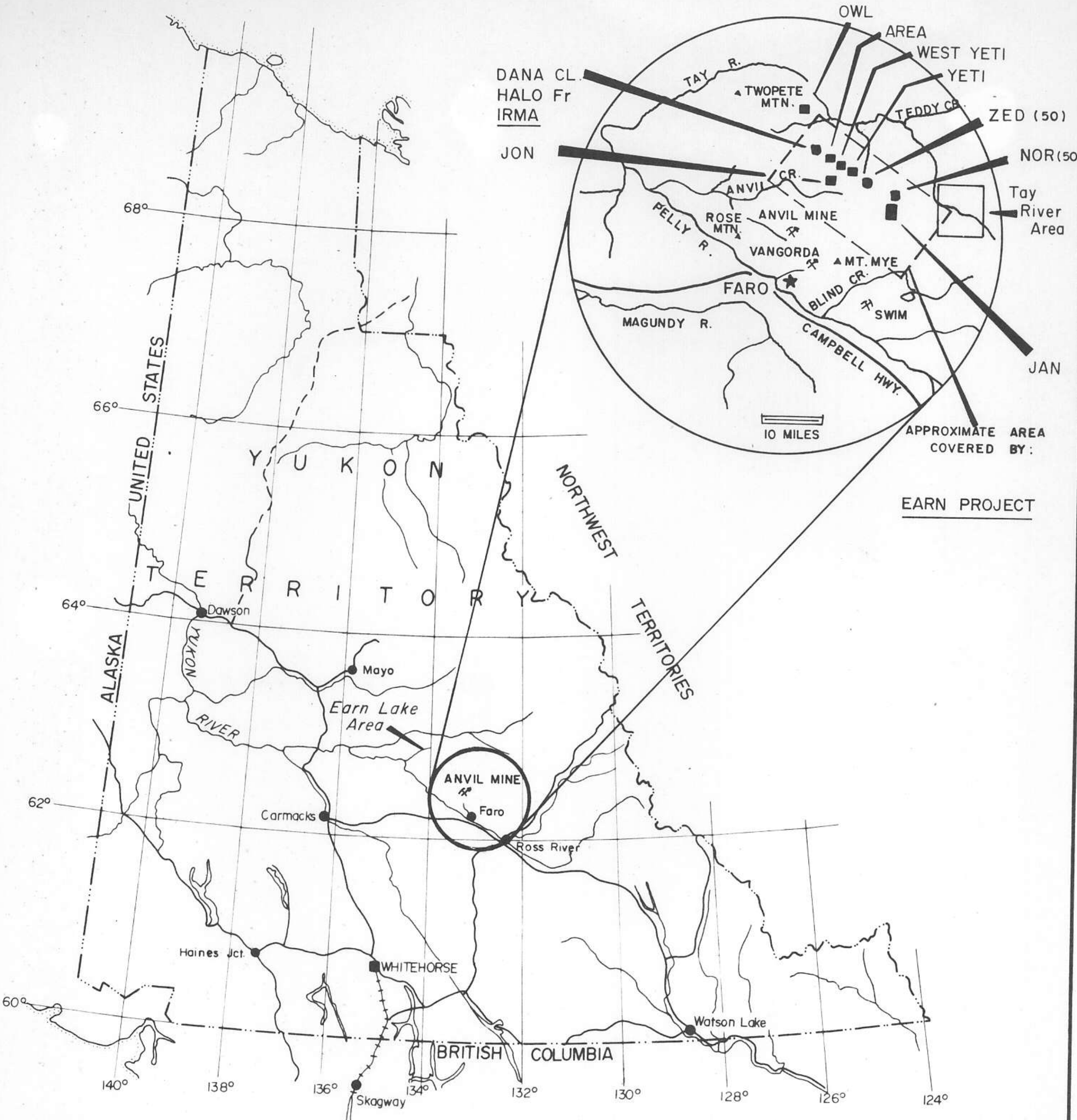
ILLUSTRATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The Earn Project was designed as a follow-up to Ridgemont Mining Corporation's Anvil Range Program. The Anvil Range Program consisted mainly of detailed silt sampling and geological mapping of about 400 square miles of the north flank of the Anvil Range (Lewis, 1974) and reconnaissance soil sampling of three properties (Jilson and Simpson, 1974a,b,c). All this work was completed in 1973. As a result of this program, a large and intense soil anomaly was outlined on the Dana claims and several other geochemical anomalies worthy of follow-up were discovered. After amalgamation of Cyprus Mines Corporation (Ridgemont) and Anvil Mining Corporation exploration efforts in 1974, the Project was renamed the Earn Project, both to avoid confusion with other projects in the Anvil Range and because virtually all the follow-up areas were located within rocks of the Earn Group (Campbell, 1967). During the 1974 field season, most follow-up work, consisting of soil sampling, magnetometer, EM and IP surveys and diamond drilling, was conducted on the Dana claims. The results of this work are thoroughly discussed elsewhere (Jilson and Simpson, 1975a; Jilson, 1976, Walcott, 1976a). A small soil sampling program was conducted over another area five miles east of the Dana claims. In 1975, more drilling was carried out on the Dana claims and several other areas were investigated. The 1975 work on the Dana, Irma and Nor claims is described elsewhere (Jilson, 1976; Jilson and Simpson, 1975b, Walcott, 1976b); the remainder of the work is described in this report.

The Earn Group is a sequence of upper Devonian and Mississippian siliceous clastic and possible volcaniclastic rocks with lesser limy or argillaceous lithologies. The sequence was first mapped by Campbell (1967) in the adjoining Glenlyon map area and has been extended to the Tay River map area



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

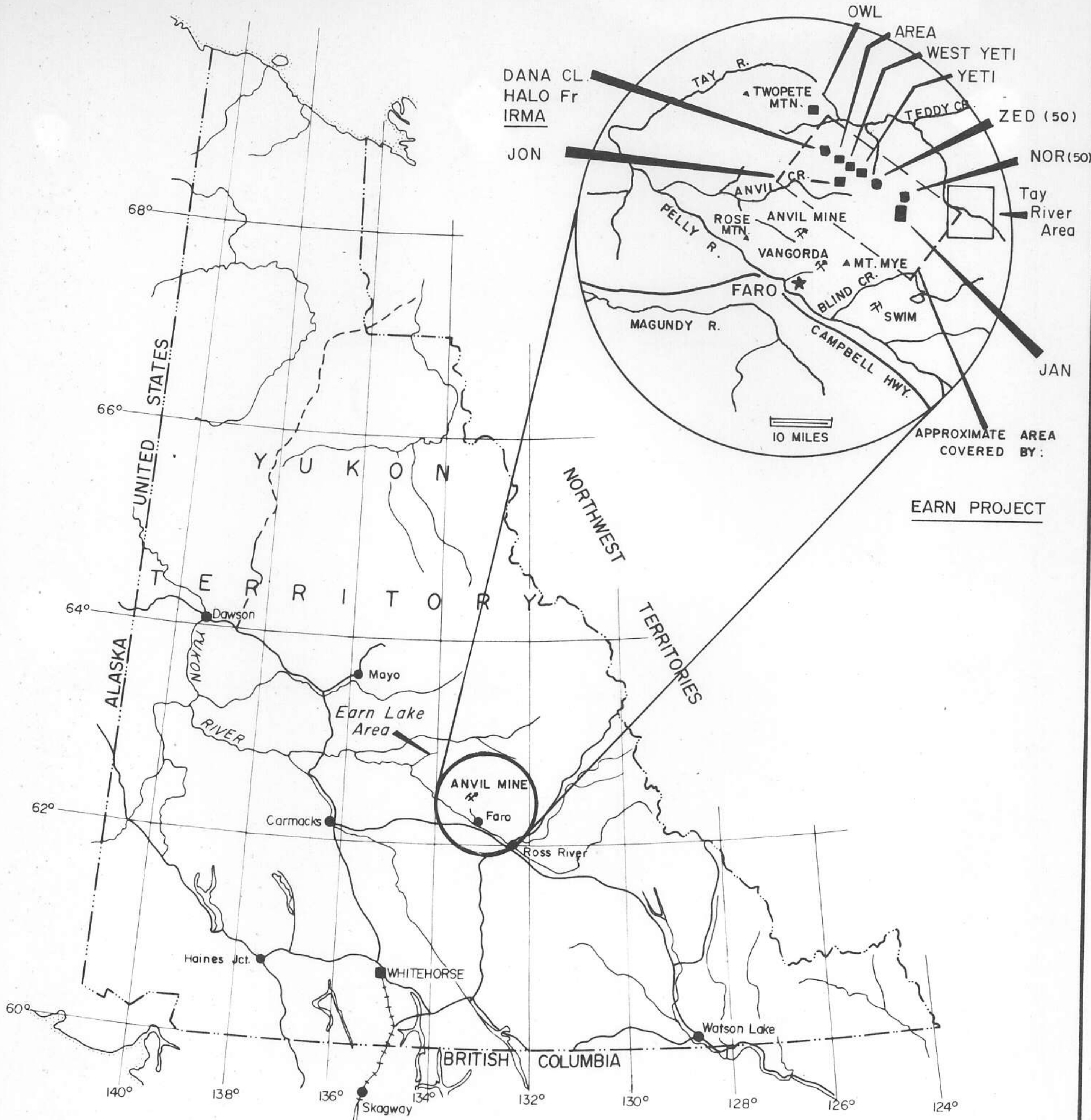
EARN PROJECT

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

YUKON

SCALE : 1" = 100 MILES

Figure: 1



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

YUKON

SCALE : 1" = 100 MILES

Figure: 1

by subsequent mapping summarized by Okulitch et al (1974). In the Earn Project area (see Figure 1), the Earn Group can be subdivided into a three-fold assemblage consisting of a lower unit of dark-colored, argillaceous and silty chert, chert, slate, and lesser amounts of quartzite and chert pebble conglomerate near the top of the unit. The lower unit is overlain with possible unconformity by a dominantly carbonate unit consisting of grey limestone, siliceous limestone, calcareous slate, slate and quartzite. The upper unit is a more varicolored unit of chert, radiolarian chert, silty chert and sandy limestone near the top of the unit. These subdivisions correspond to units 1, 2 and 3 respectively of Jilson (1976); 5 + 6, 7 and 8 respectively of Lewis (1974); and A + B, C, and D + E respectively of Jilson and Simpson (1975b). More complete descriptions of lithologies of the rock units and structure can be found in the previous references.

Several areas of mineralization are known in the Earn Group rocks, the best of which appears to be developed on the Dana claims. A complete description of the mineralization there can be found in Jilson (1976) and Jilson and Simpson (1975a). Briefly, the mineralization can be described as a low grade syngenetic bedded zinc-copper zone underlain by a pyrrhotite chalcopyrite stringer zone; in addition a large remobilized epigenetic zinc-copper-lead-silver zone is superimposed on both the bedded and stringer sulphides. The deposit is large but very low grade and represents an important concentration of metal in the Earn Group rocks which, under more favorable depositional conditions, might result in a viable ore body.

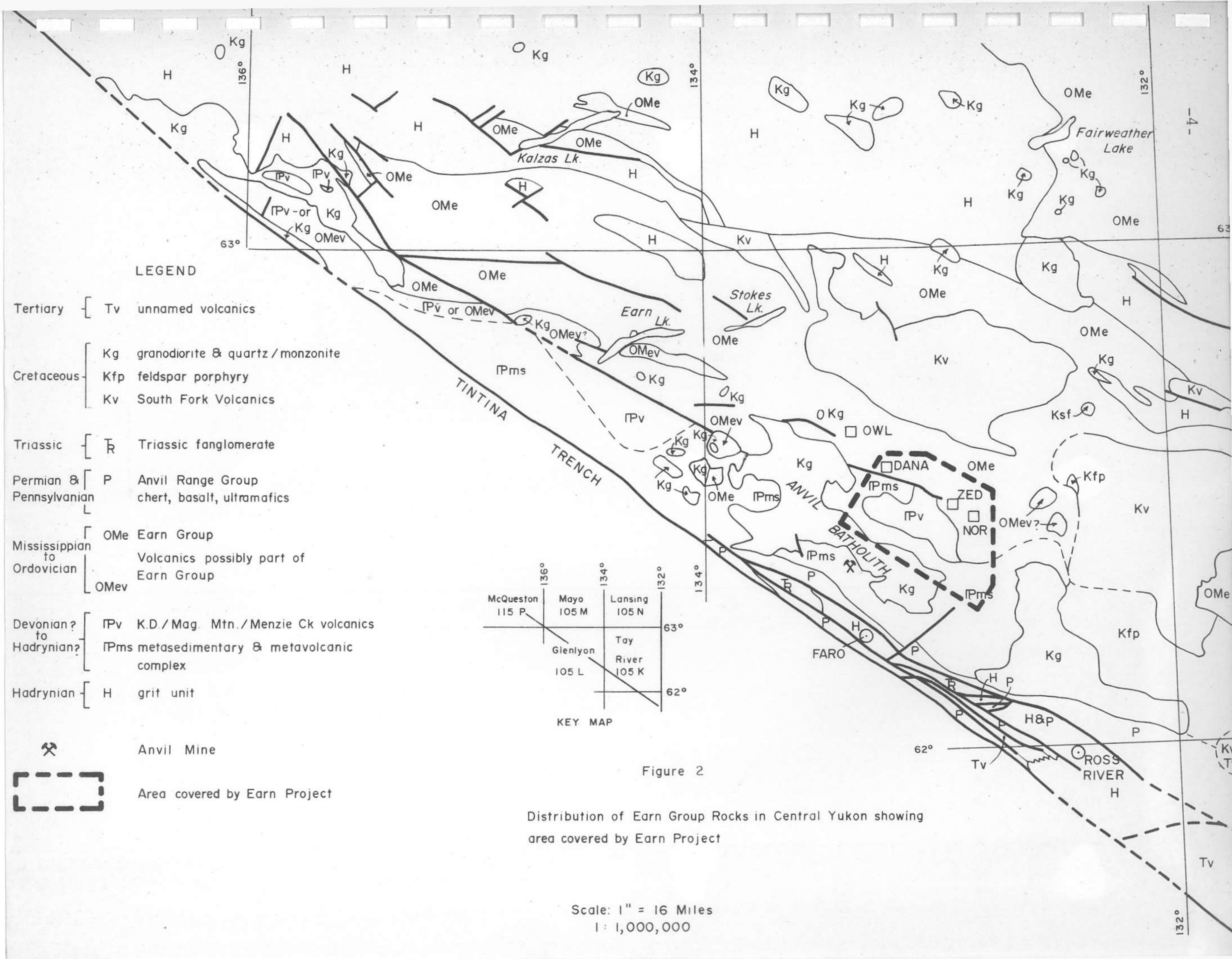


Figure 2

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

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

The remainder of the field work on the Earn Project was designed to evaluate several weak silt geochemical anomalies within rocks of the Earn Group in light of the Dana model, and to investigate two areas of possible proximal volcanic activity in the Earn Group for their potential by analogy of the environment with Canadian Shield-type stratiform zinc-copper deposits. Most of the mineralization found consisted of minor epigenetic lead-zinc-copper veins or veinlets of no direct interest and a small bedded barite deposit on the former Jon claims (Jilson, 1974b).

AREA DESCRIPTION

Zed Claims (Maps 1 and 2)

The Zed claims were staked in September, 1974 to cover an area of gossans where weak Pb-Zn-Cu silt anomalies were obtained from a stream draining the area of a small aeromagnetic anomaly (Geol. Surv. Can., 1968). Part of the area was previously staked by Anvil as the Zeus claims in 1966. Anvil conducted ground EM, magnetic and soil geochemistry but obtained generally negative results and dropped the claims (Adamson, 1966a).

Anvil's report (Adamson, 1966a) states that more work was needed to the southwest where three weak geochemical anomalies seemed to originate. This area is where the new work was carried out confirming Adamson's (1966a) inference.

The Zed claims were grid soil sampled early in the 1975 field season; at the same time, Tom Adamson carried out reconnaissance mapping. Adamson's observations with those of Lewis (1974) and the author's late in the 1975 field season strongly suggest that the sequence is overturned compared to that on the Nor claims but otherwise similar, with the exception of a mineralized feldspar porphyry intrusive (possibly a sill). The porphyry contained several percent finely disseminated arsenopyrite with no visible base metal sulphide but geochemical analyses showed high lead contents. Small pieces of float of massive arsenopyrite, probably from veins in the porphyry, were also discovered. The only evidence of mineralization in the country work was a thin, completely oxidized, sulphide vein or replacement along the layering in the sediments downhill from (structurally below, "stratigraphically" above) the porphyry.

The known mineralization is at the top of the lower dark colored, siliceous unit possibly extending into the middle calcareous unit as at the Nor claims. The fact that the sequence and possibly the porphyry sill is overturned suggests the possibility of replacement mineralization in the limy unit "above" (now below) the porphyry, but such a zone would probably be small since it does not crop out. The overall situation here is similar to that at the Owl claims; however, there the known porphyry intrudes the upper varicolored unit.

A distinctive geochemical pattern was outlined with a core of high lead with minor copper response in the vicinity of the porphyry rimmed to the grid northeast and west (mostly downhill) by patchy zinc, lesser lead and minor copper anomalies. The pattern could be interpreted as downhill dispersion from a source in the area of the lead response but the high lead and lack of high zinc values in the porphyry suggests that it is the source of the core anomaly and another source must be responsible for the peripheral zinc anomalies. It is tempting to speculate that a zonal situation exists within arsenopyrite + minor lead mineralization in the porphyry and zinc $\pm$ lead veins in the country work but no physical confirmation for this model is available. The known anomalies and overall setting do not suggest the presence of substantial mineralized zones; therefore the claims have been allowed to lapse.

Southeast Nor Grid (Maps 20, 21 and 22)

The Nor grid (Jilson and Simpson, 1976b) was extended to the southeast to cover a drainage basin which yielded very high zinc results (Lewis, 1974). The grid straddles the same rock units as those covered by the main Nor grid. Outcrop is not good but overburden cover is thought to be slight.

The results show only small spot zinc highs in the drainage basin of interest (stream cutting 150N at 240E had the high silts) suggesting a small source near the stream or a buried source which feeds spring water directly into the stream which is several hundred feet from the traverse lines. Lack of lead response in the silts suggest a black shale unit may be the cause.

Modest patchy lead $\pm$ zinc anomalies on lines 224E to 264E mostly south of 110N tie into similar weak anomalies on the Jan claims (Jilson, Simpson, 1974c) showing that the later do not build off the old Jan grid and conversely that these also do not build off the present grid. Their source is unknown but may be small galena $\pm$ sphalerite veinlets as commonly found in the Earn Group cherts and reported by A. E. Aho (personal communication, 1975) at the extreme south end of the Jan (formerly Laurel) claims.

Additional regional mapping may be carried out in this area by the author in 1977 or later field seasons as part of another project and these anomalies should be field checked then.

Area A (Maps 3, 4 and 5)

Silt anomalies obtained in 1973 (Lewis, 1974) aroused interest in this area. The area is well-exposed and large areas of rusty outcrops are present. The area was not staked by Cyprus Anvil but was included in a large group of claims staked around the Ivan claims in 1966; to the author's knowledge, no mineralization was known until 1974.

Area A is mostly underlain by the varicolored chert unit with small exposures of the overlying sandy limestone in the creek bottom. Grid and contour soil sampling and prospecting was carried out here in early 1974 with some follow-up prospecting in the 1975 field season.

Minor fracture bound and veinlet sphalerite, galena and arsenopyrite mineralization was discovered in the cherty rocks but nothing of economic significance is indicated. The mineralization appears to be at the same stratigraphic level as the Dana sulphides but no float, suggestive of concentrated bedded sulphide, was noted despite careful search.

Very patchy copper, lead and zinc anomalies were found over a large area (see Maps 3, 4 and 5). They are mostly concentrated just south of the main westerly flowing stream where most of the known mineralization was found. The patchy anomalies fit the character of the known sparse mineralization and suggest that undiscovered mineralization will be of the same type, with the possible exception of the area below the stream valley where no interpretive information is available.

On the basis of the geochemical results and prospecting, no further work is warranted here.

Yeti Area (Maps 6, 7 and 8)

The Yeti area was partly staked previously as the Yeti claims by Anvil in 1966. Anvil conducted ground EM and magnetic surveys (Adamson, 1966b) and a soil geochemical survey but obtained negative results. Cyprus Anvil's attention was drawn to the area by the well-known gossan and by a lead silt anomaly upstream from the gossan and Anvil's 1966 surveys.

Six soil traverses spaced about 1,000 feet apart were run across the anomalous drainage basin centered about the inferred source of the silt anomaly.

The area north of the main stream is underlain by the lower part of the upper varicolored chert unit and the area south of the stream by the calcareous middle unit which in this area appears to be thrust over the varicolored chert unit. The geochemical results show rock type well. The area north of the stream is marked by higher copper background, probably caused by chalcopyrite associated with the slight pyrrhotite content of the cherts while the area south of the stream is marked by higher zinc background and, to a lesser extent, lead. The most anomalous area, in the stream valley, is caused by a small amount of pyrite mineralization with a high lead background associated with the thrust fault that separates the two units.

This is a minor occurrence of no further interest.

West Yeti Area (Maps 9, 10 and 11)

The soil traverses carried out here were designed to cover the upper part of the varicolored chert unit and sandy limestone member of that unit which together appear to host mineralization at Dana and Area A. This horizon is the source of many gossans and weak silt anomalies. An airborne magnetic anomaly (Geol. Surv. Can., 1968) was also located in this area and was the main target of interest. Traverse A was intended to cover the magnetic anomaly.

The results show a small but strong lead-zinc anomaly near the magnetic anomaly, thus confirming that the magnetic high is of interest. A small gossan is also known in this area.

This small area should be checked in the 1976 field season in conjunction with other work planned there on the north flank of the range. Fill-in soil traverses should also be made on either side of Line A.

No other features of interest are present.

Zinc Creek Area

Several streams draining an area of chert and black slates of the lower unit of the Earn Group returned very high zinc values with minor copper and little or no lead response (Lewis, 1974). This area is at approximately the stratigraphic level of the stratiform barite showings on the nearby Jon claims (Jilson and Simpson, 1974b) and the chert pebble conglomerates of the lower unit, thus there are striking similarities with known Pb + Zn areas elsewhere in the Selwyn Basin (Brock, 1976; Blusson, 1976). While it seemed most likely that the high silt values were caused by high zinc background in black shales, a brief examination was nonetheless made.

Table I shows the results of analyses of the rock samples, all of which are dark slates with high but variable silica.

Table I

Base Metal Content of Rocks from Zinc Creek Area

	Cu	Pb	Zn
EX757R	80	128	146
EX758R	13	34	16
EX759R	19	38	265
EX7510R	495	134	800

The results show that high zinc and copper backgrounds are present as expected; no sulphides were noted during prospecting, thus no further work is needed here.

Owl Claims

The area of the former Owl claims (Coates and Brock, 1970; Adamson, 1970) was investigated early in the 1975 field season because of apparent similarities with the mineralization at Dana.

Fine-grained feldspar porphyry intrusives, formerly considered quartzite, were found there, both in outcrop and in drill core. The intrusive rocks are locally mineralized with finely disseminated arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite and it appears the lead-zinc veins are related to the intrusives in a manner analogous to the peripheral Pb-Zn veins of porphyry coppers. The similarities with the Zed claims are striking but, as with the Zed claims, this revised interpretation does not significantly increase the economic potential of the area. The age of the porphyries is important as they are not compositionally very different from some of the South Fork volcanics and could be feeders to them, but they could also be Devonian or Mississippian and related to Earn Group fumarolic activity as proposed at Dana. The only solution to this problem would probably be isotopic dating.

Earn Lake Regional Investigation

Geological Survey of Canada mapping in the Glenlyon map area (Campbell, 1967) leads to the suggestion that volcanic rocks might be part of the Earn Group in the vicinity of Earn Lake, the type locality. Two days were spent in this area checking this locality for possible future geochemical work. The bulk of the igneous rocks observed were feldspar porphyries of probable andesitic composition. In only one locality, southeast of Earn Lake, did the rocks appear to be interstratified with typical Earn lithologies but here the porphyry was somewhat coarser grained and could be a sub-volcanic sill related to the South Fork volcanics. In this area there were, however, tuffaceous rocks infolded with Earn Group cherts. No sign of acid volcanics was seen here and negligible sulphides were observed in the volcanic rocks. Northwest of Earn Lake, massive porphyritic flows are present as indicated by Campbell (1967) but these rocks are very fresh and may be part of the Cretaceous South Fork volcanics. These rocks continue into Tay River map area in the vicinity of Mt. Menzie where Roddick and Green (1961) mapped them as South Fork volcanics.

In summary, no compelling reason for geochemical coverage of this area is known, other than the presence of Earn Group rocks similar to those hosting subeconomic mineralization to the east.

Tay River Area (Maps 12 to 19, inclusive)

The Tay River area is located in the extreme northeast corner of 105-K-7; it is also known as the Steak Lake area (Coates, 1969). This was another area where volcanic rocks were inferred to be part of the Earn Group on the basis of Geological Survey of Canada mapping (Roddick and Green, 1961).

Due to the late timing, only part of the area was covered and geological work was not carried out as the author was silt sampling. During silting, rocks reminiscent of the KD volcanics or the amygdaloidal chloritic phyllite were noted between Earn Group and typical "Anvil Range" metasediments like those hosting ore to the west. These volcanic rocks may correlate with the amygdaloidal chloritic phyllite and not be part of the Earn Group but the data is very tenuous. The northerly volcanic area was not investigated. Roddick and Green's (1961) unit 1a was looked at as well and appears to be typical Earn Group quartzite, thus is probably mid-Paleozoic rather than upper Proterozoic.

Nothing of immediate interest was noted, although two areas of moderately high values were found. One, just south of the Tay River, is characterized by high zinc values and drains an area of black shale and chert, thus is probably due to zinc-rich shale. The other area is at the southeast corner of the area sampled and is characterized by higher lead and copper but little zinc. The area needs further work to evaluate the geochemical picture more completely, as well as geological follow-up. A small lead-zinc occurrence is known a few miles to the south but its relationship to the weak geochemical anomaly is unknown.

Detailed mapping in this area is planned by the author for the 1977 field season as part of another problem and this follow-up should be done at that time.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The best of the stream sediment geochemical anomalies discovered in 1973 have been field checked without discovery of significant soil geochemical anomalies or mineralization. Other than the minor follow-up work needed at the West Yeti and Tay River areas, no further field work is required at the present time.

Important mineralizing processes have operated in rocks of the Earn Group within the area investigated and work in other areas of this widespread unit may be warranted in the future. For the time being, the results of the Earn Project should be integrated with the other surveys that have been conducted from time to time by Atlas-Dynasty and the ongoing Selwyn Basin studies by Cyprus Anvil. Consideration should be given to poorly exposed areas of this lithologic unit and similar units of older age within the broad arc from Watson Lake to the vicinity of the Klondike River northeast of Tintina Trench.

Several important problems remaining in the timing of mineralization relative to sedimentation and intrusion of the various porphyries might be resolved by isotopic work. Should such work confirm the model of Devonian or Mississippian syngenetic mineralization outlined in Jilson (1976), then unexplored areas, where reducing conditions of sedimentation might be present, must be regarded as worthy of future work. Should all the porphyries and mineralization be related to the Cretaceous granitic rocks and South Fork volcanics, then the likelihood of large tonnage deposits would probably be reduced and less attention paid to Earn Group lithologies, but the South Fork Terrane might be considered as a porphyry Cu-Mo target.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. JILSON

GAJ/cb

June 1976

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CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
EARN PROJECT
ZED CLAIMS
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
Values Contoured for Lead
DESIGNED BY: G.J.
DRAWN BY: C. L. C.
DATE: OCTOBER 1975
0 200 400 600 800 1000 feet
Scale: 1" = 500'
MAP NO. 1
NTS 105/K 10
WHITEHORSE M.D.
Cu / Pb / Zn
To accompany a report on the Earn Project
by G. Jilson
L 100N
L 70N
N
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76 E
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92 E
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164 E
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snow
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400
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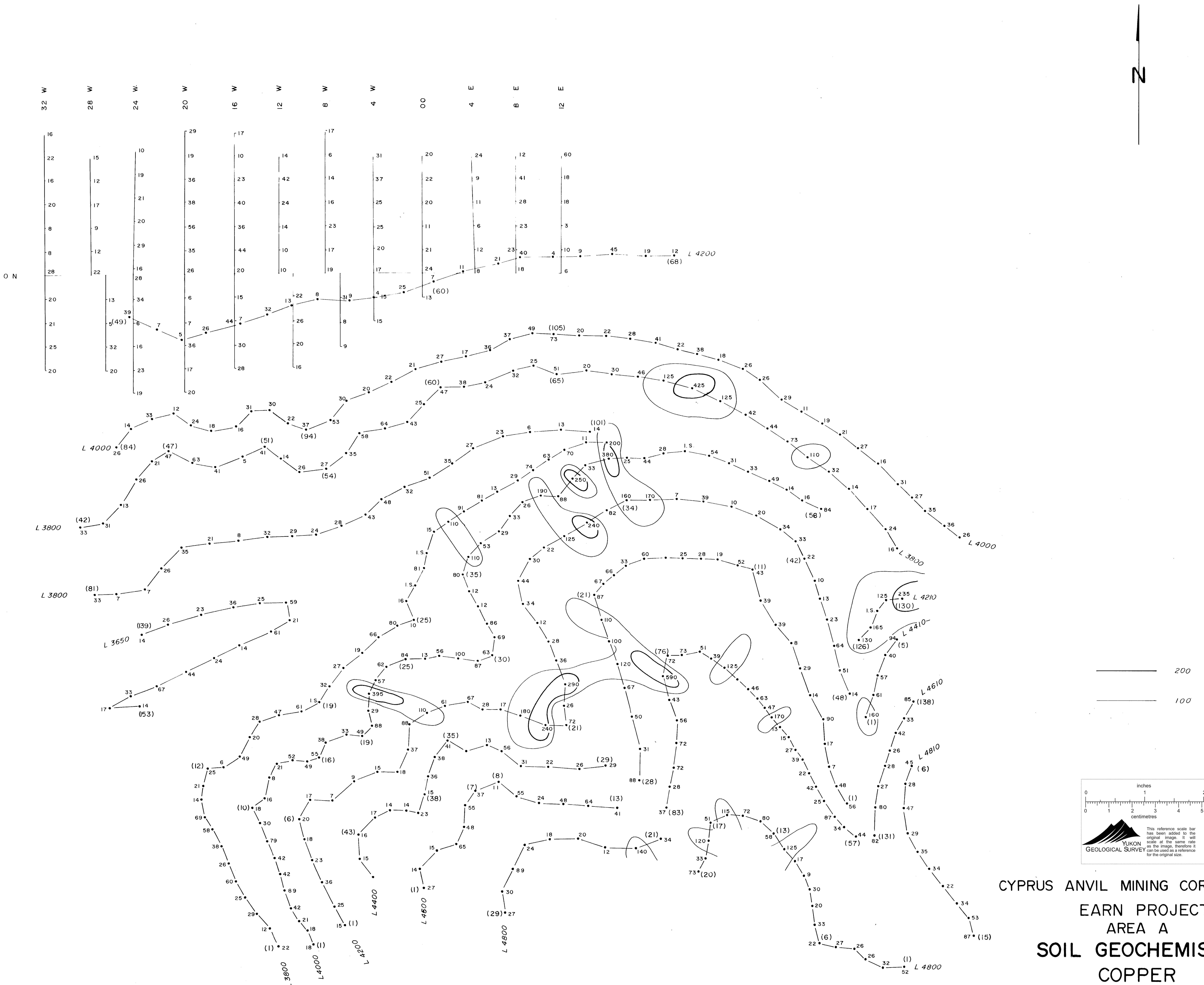
To accompany a report on the Earn Project
by G. Jilson

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT

ZED CLAIMS
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
Values Contoured for Zinc

DESIGNED BY: G.J. DRAWN BY: C. L. C. DATE: OCTOBER 1975	0 200 400 600 800 1000 feet Scale: 1" = 500'	MAP NO. 2 NTS 105/K 10 WHITEHORSE M.D.



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION LTD.

EARN PROJECT
AREA A

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
COPPER

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Scale: 1" = 500'

MAP NO. 3

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION LTD.

EARN PROJECT

AREA A

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

LEAD

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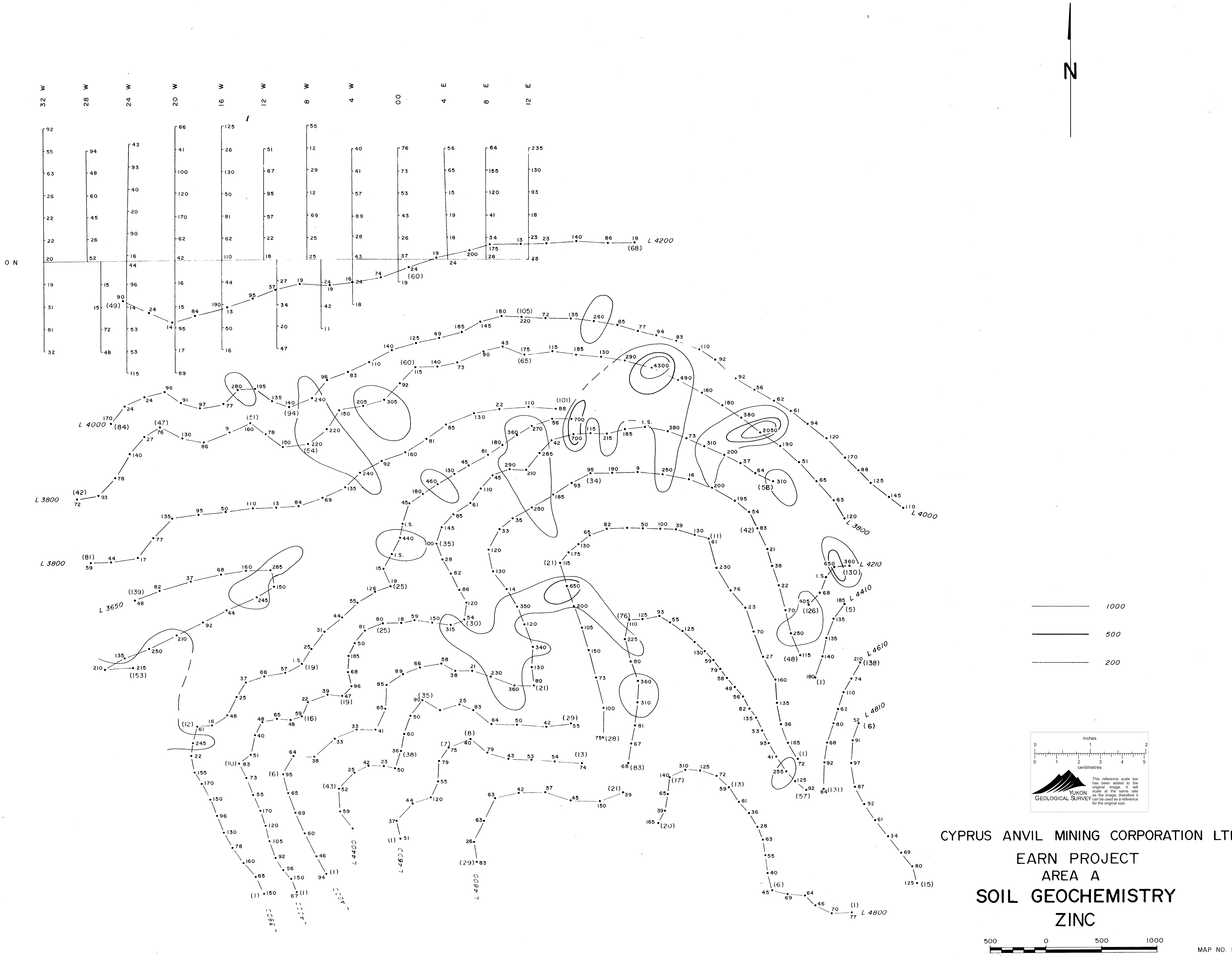
Scale 1" = 500'

MAP NO. 4



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION LTD.

EARN PROJECT
AREA A

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
ZINC

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT
Yeti Area
Soil Geochemical Survey-Copper

Designed by: G. Jilson Drawn by: C. L. C. Nov. 1975	0 500' 1000' 1500' Scale 1" = 1000'	Map No 6 NTS 105 K 10 & 11 Whitehorse M.D.

1966 Anvil Yeti claims grid
"E"
"F"
"A"
"B"
"C"
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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
EARN PROJECT
Yeti Area
Soil Geochemical Survey-Lead
Designed by G. Jilson
Drawn by C. L. C.
Nov 1975
0 500' 1000' 1500'
Scale 1" = 1000'
Map No. 7
NTS 105 K 10 & 11
Whitehorse M.D.

1966 Anvil Yeti claims grid
"E"
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CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
EARN PROJECT
Yeti Area
Soil Geochemical Survey-Zinc
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Drawn by. C. L. C.
Nov. 1975
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Scale 1" = 1000'
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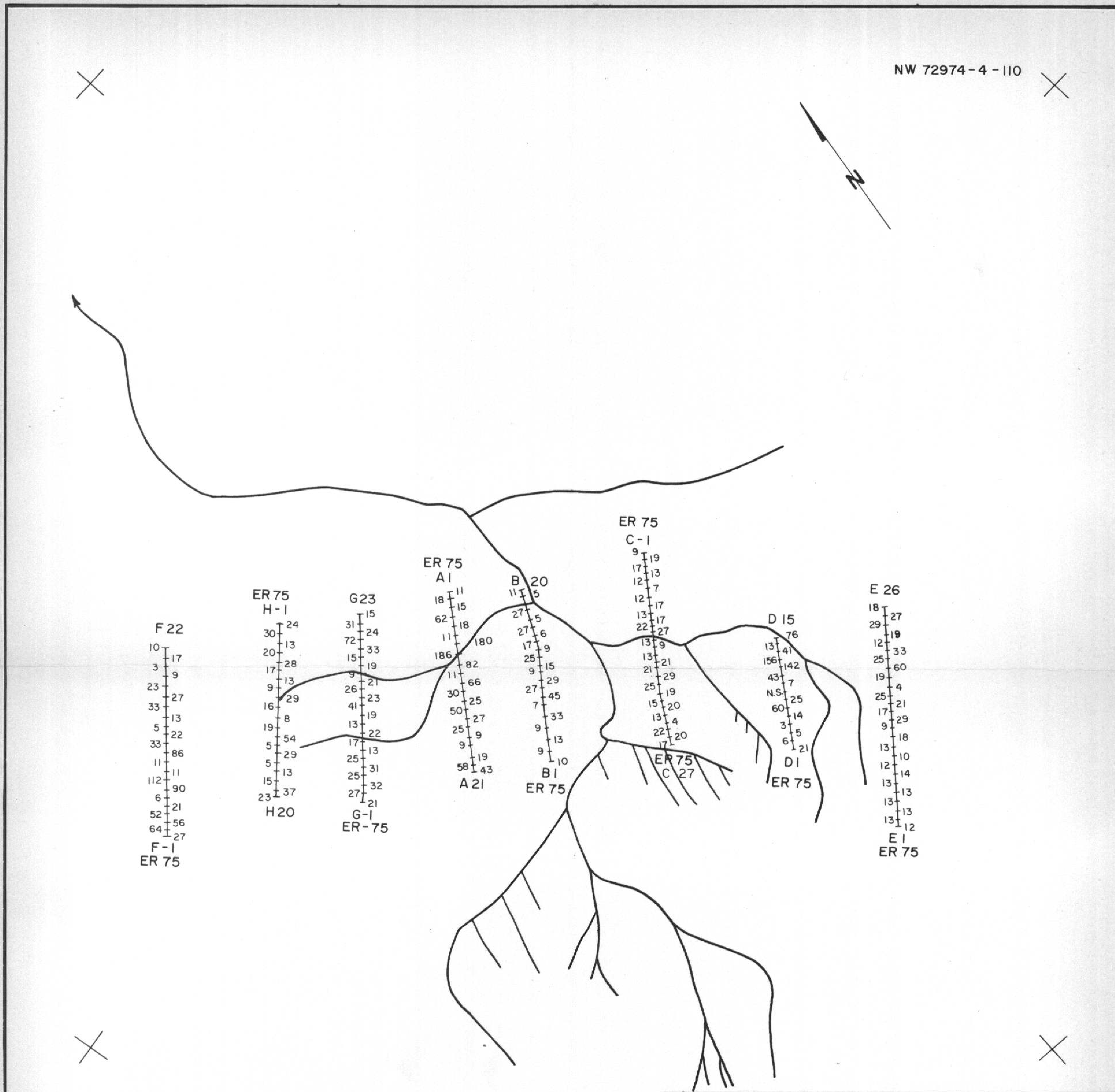
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT
West Yeti Area
Soil Geochemical Survey — Copper

Designed by G. Jilson
Drawn by C. L. C.

Approximate Scale: 1" = 2500'

Overlay to photo NW 72974 - 4 - 110

Map No. 9

Date: June 1976

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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT
West Yeti Area
Soil Geochemical Survey — Lead

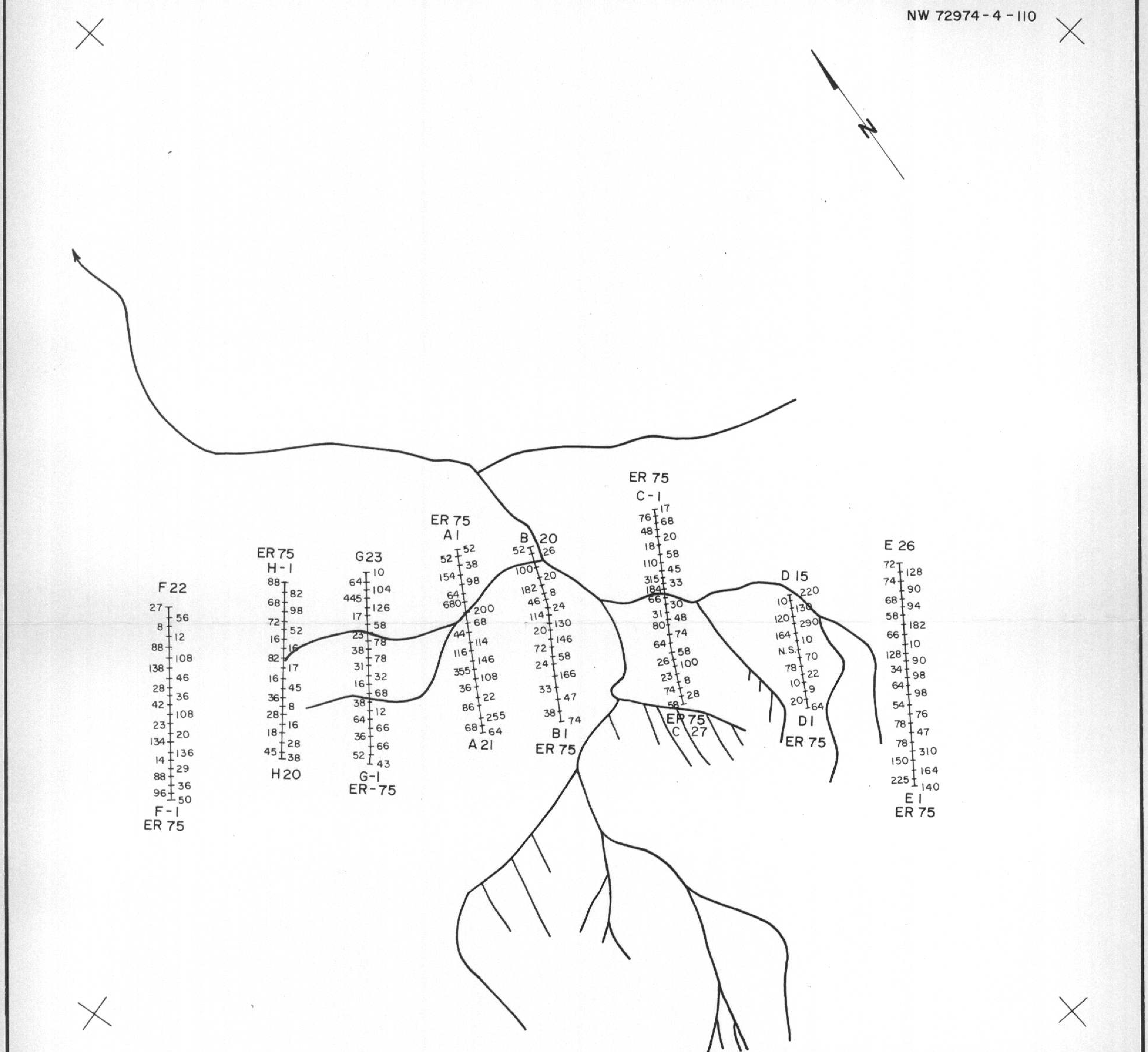
Designed by G. Jilson
Drawn by C. L. C.

Approximate Scale: 1" = 2500'

Overlay to photo NW 72974-4-110

Map No. 10

Date: June 1976



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT

West Yeti Area

Soil Geochemical Survey — Zinc

Designed by
G. Jilson
Drawn by
C. L. C.

Approximate Scale: 1" = 2500'

Overlay to photo NW 72974-4-110

Map No. 11

Date: June 1976

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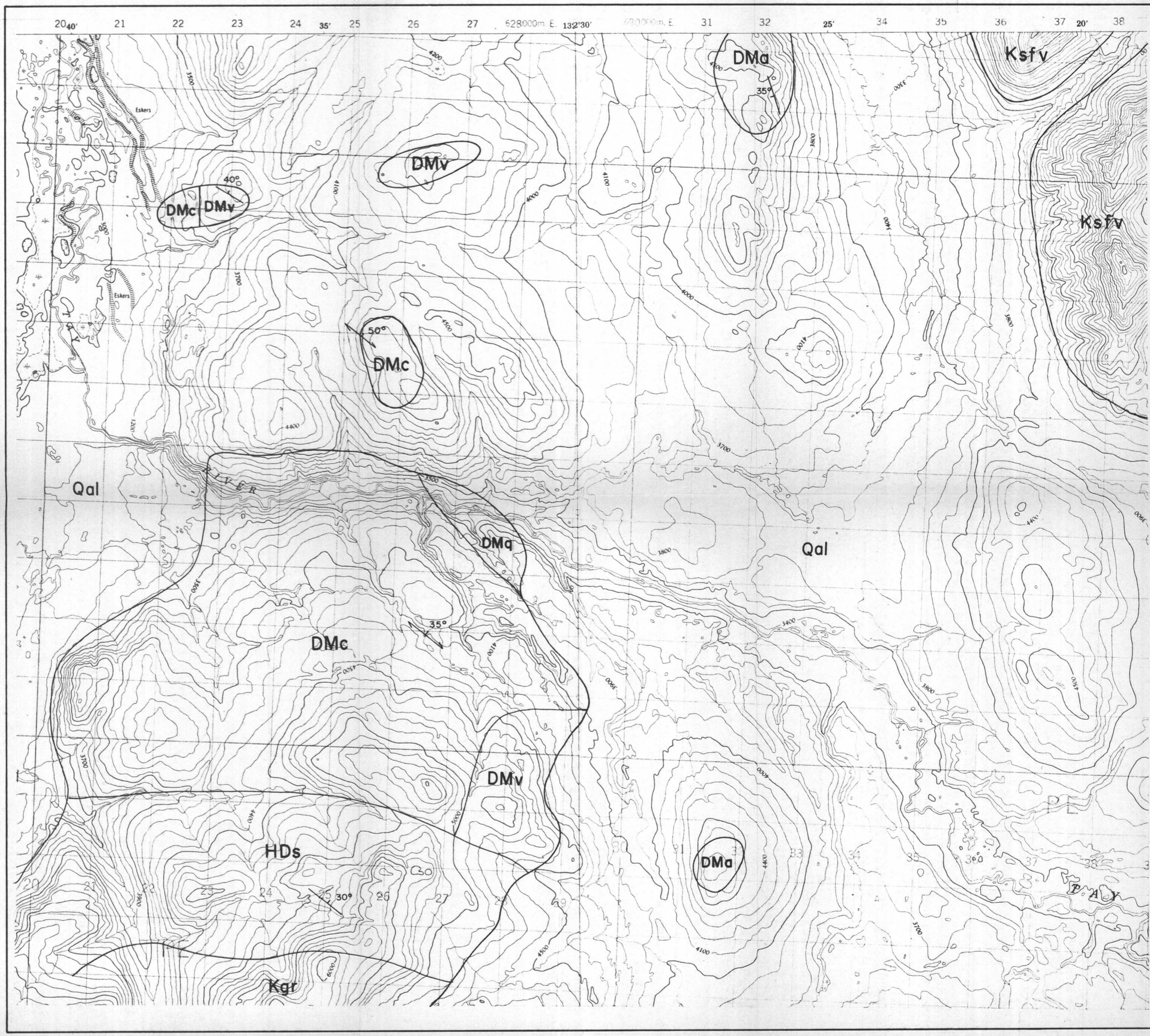
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



EXPLANATION

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

Qal	Unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS

Kgr	Granodiorite
Ksfv	South Fork Volcanics: andesite, dacite, basalt

PALEOZOIC

DEVONIAN & MISSISSIPPIAN
EARN GROUP

DMv	Altered, dark green andesite and basalt flows and tuffs, commonly schistose, rarely porphyritic; minor phyllite, dark argillite, and light grey quartzite.
DMc	Black and grey chert, shale, quartzite; minor conglomerate and limestone.
DMq	Light grey and whitish quartzite
DMa	Black slate, black and brown siliceous shales, sandstone, greywacke, phyllite; minor conglomerate.

PROTEROZOIC

HADRYNIAN (?) to DEVONIAN (?)

HDs	Pelitic schist and phyllite

Geological boundry

30 Bedding

30 Foliation

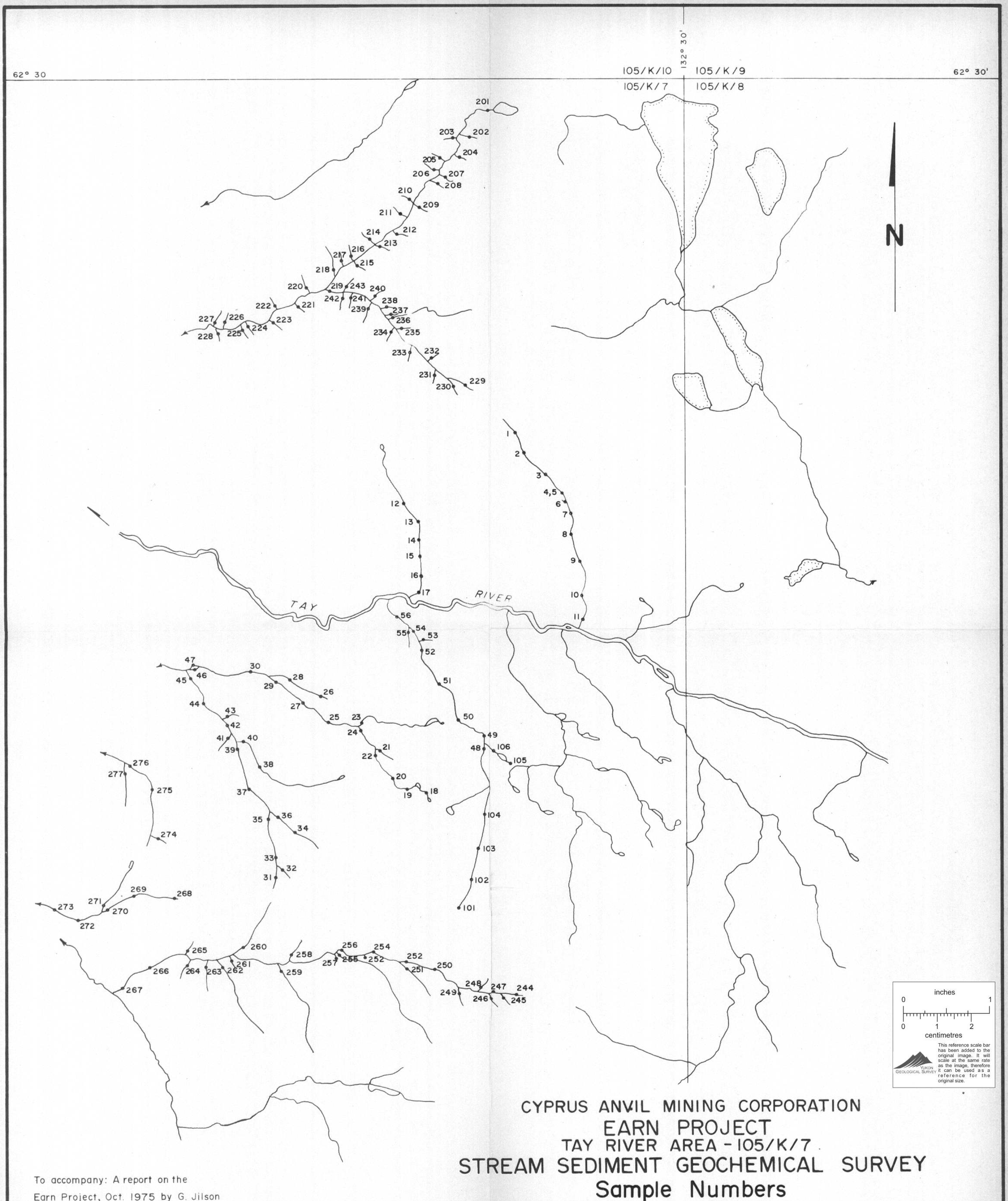
inches 0 1
0 1 2 centimetres
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

Note: Geology from GSC map 13 - 1961 by JA Roddick and LH Green

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT
Tay River Area
GEOLOGICAL MAP

Designed by: G. Jilson	Scale 0 3000 6000	Map No. 12
Drawn by: C. L. C.	1 = 50,000	NTS 105 K 7 & 8
Date: Nov. 1975		Whitehorse M. D.



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT

TAY RIVER AREA - 105/K/7

STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

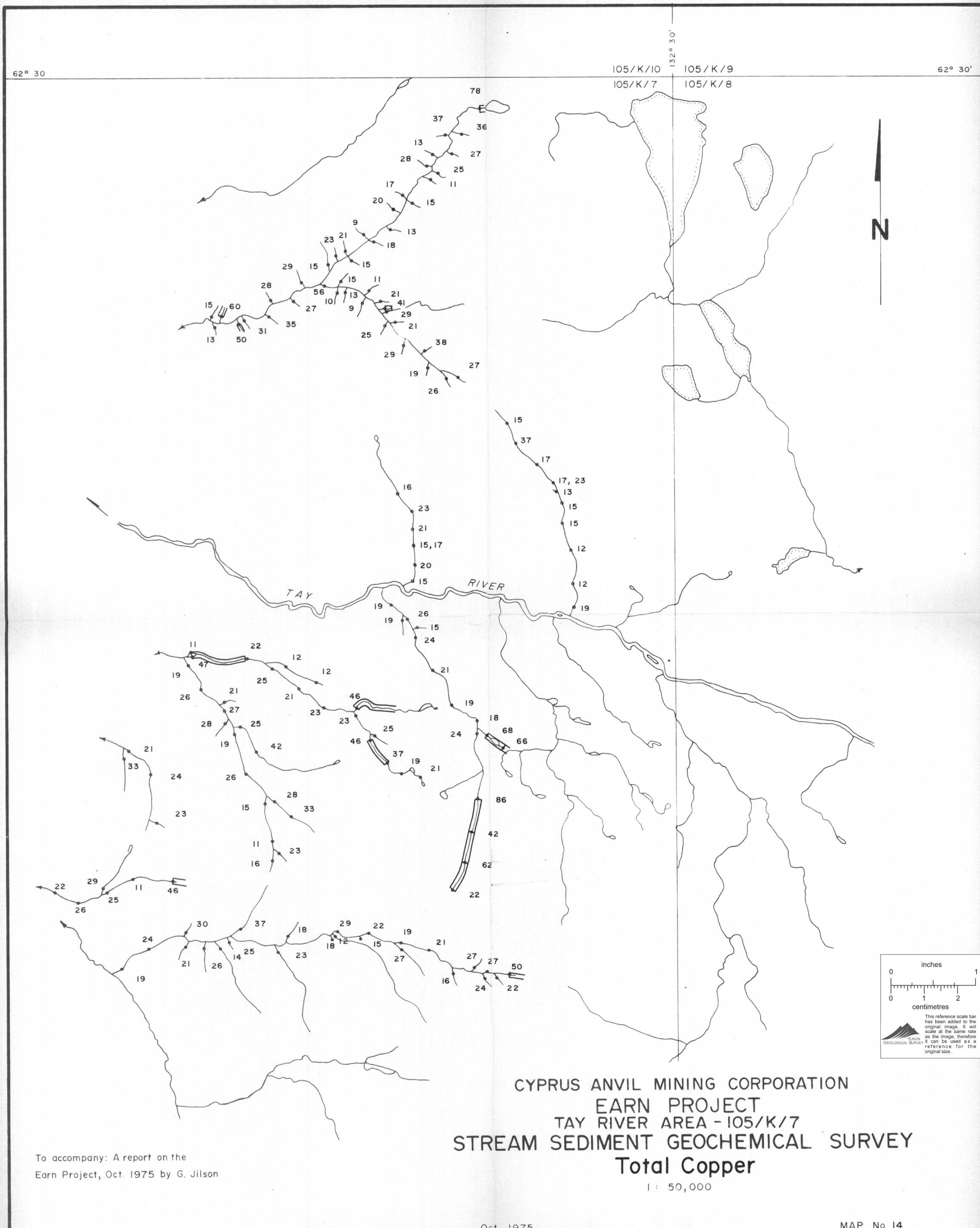
Sample Numbers

1 : 50,000

To accompany: A report on the Earn Project, Oct. 1975 by G. Jilson

Oct. 1975

MAP No. 13



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT

TAY RIVER AREA - 105/K/7

STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

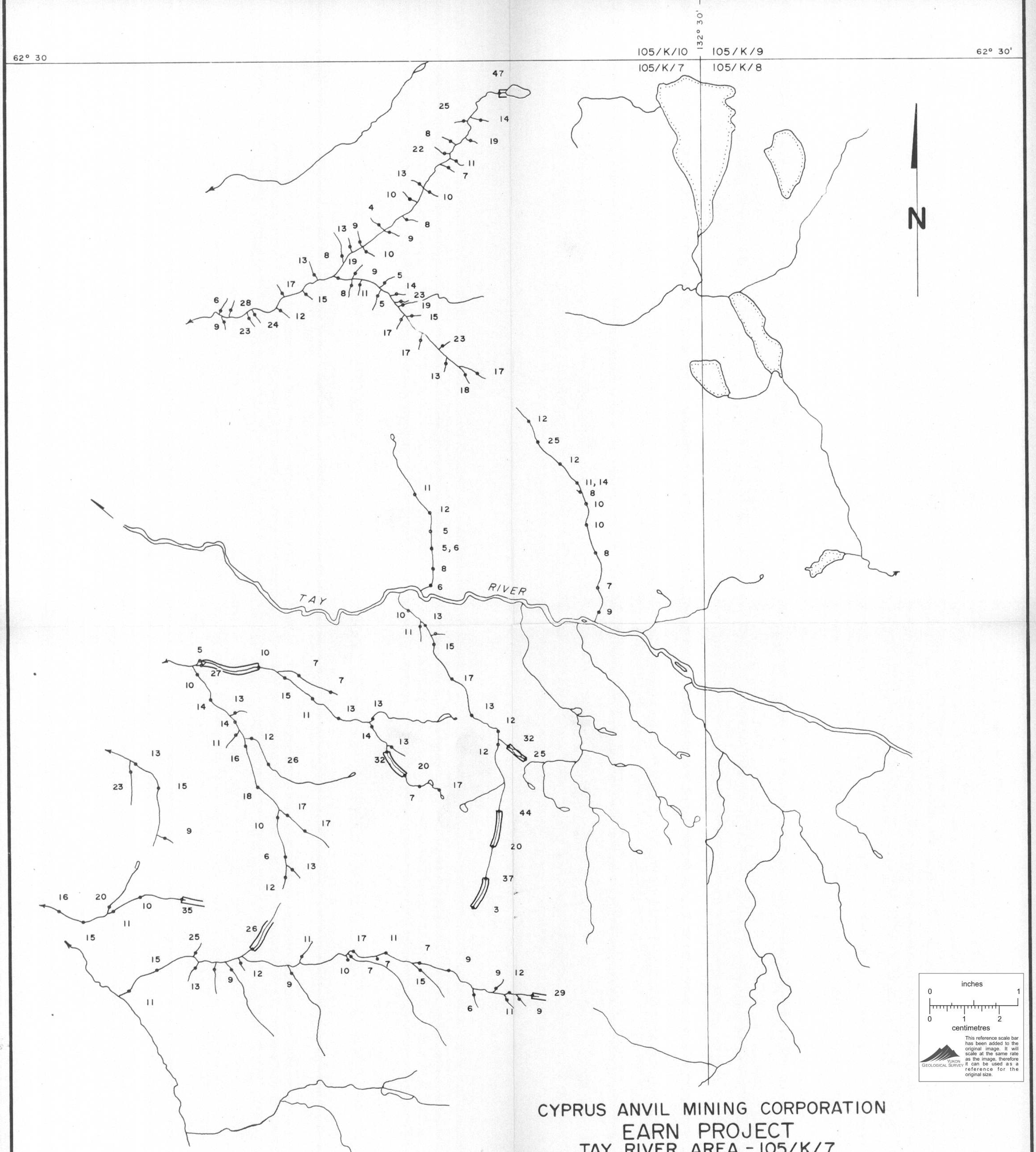
Total Copper

1 : 50,000

To accompany: A report on the Earn Project, Oct. 1975 by G. Jilson

Oct. 1975

MAP No. 14



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT

TAY RIVER AREA - 105/K/7

STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

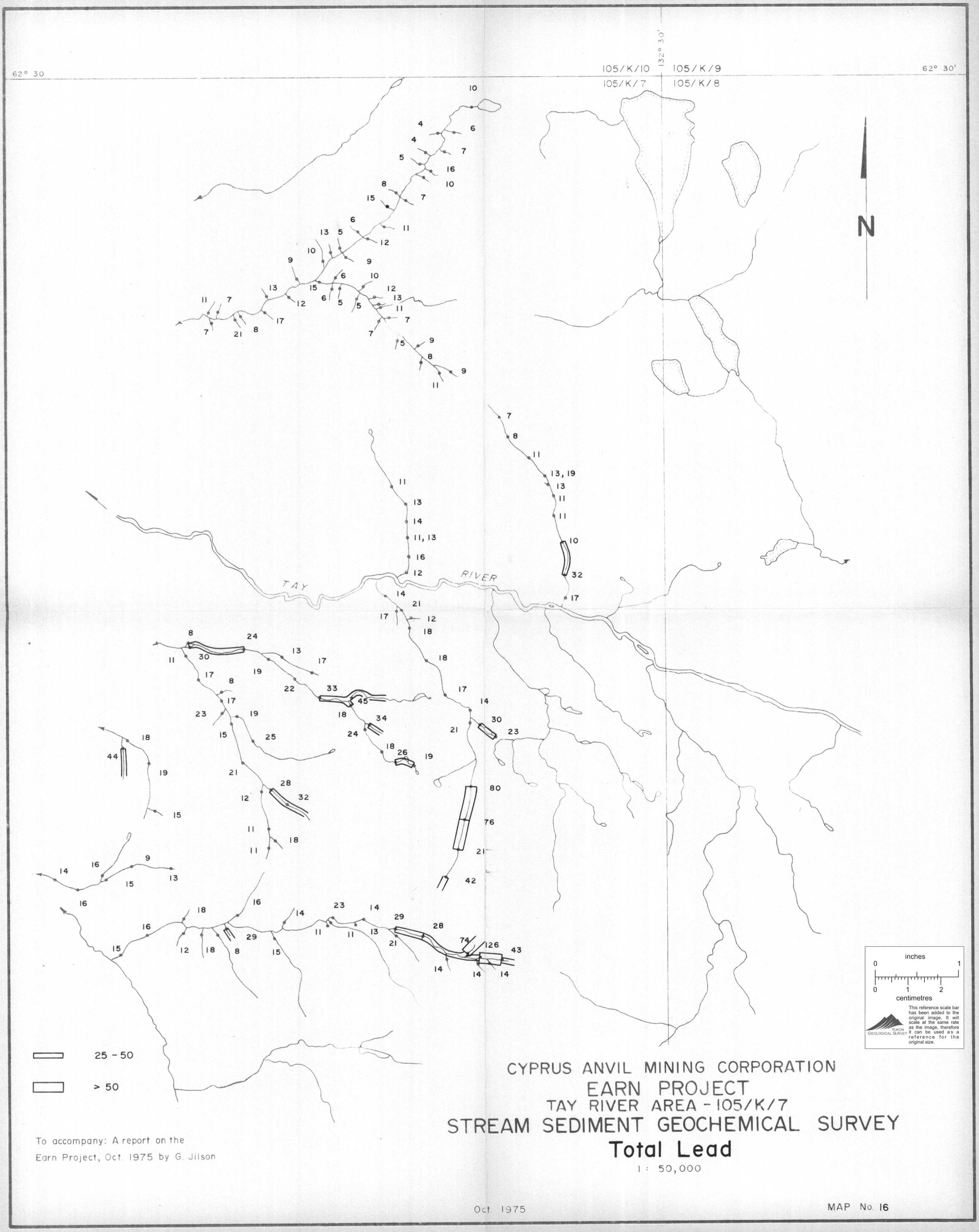
Cold Extractable Copper

1 : 50,000

To accompany: A report on the Earn Project, Oct. 1975 by G. Jilson

Oct. 1975

MAP No. 15



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT

TAY RIVER AREA - 105/K/7

STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

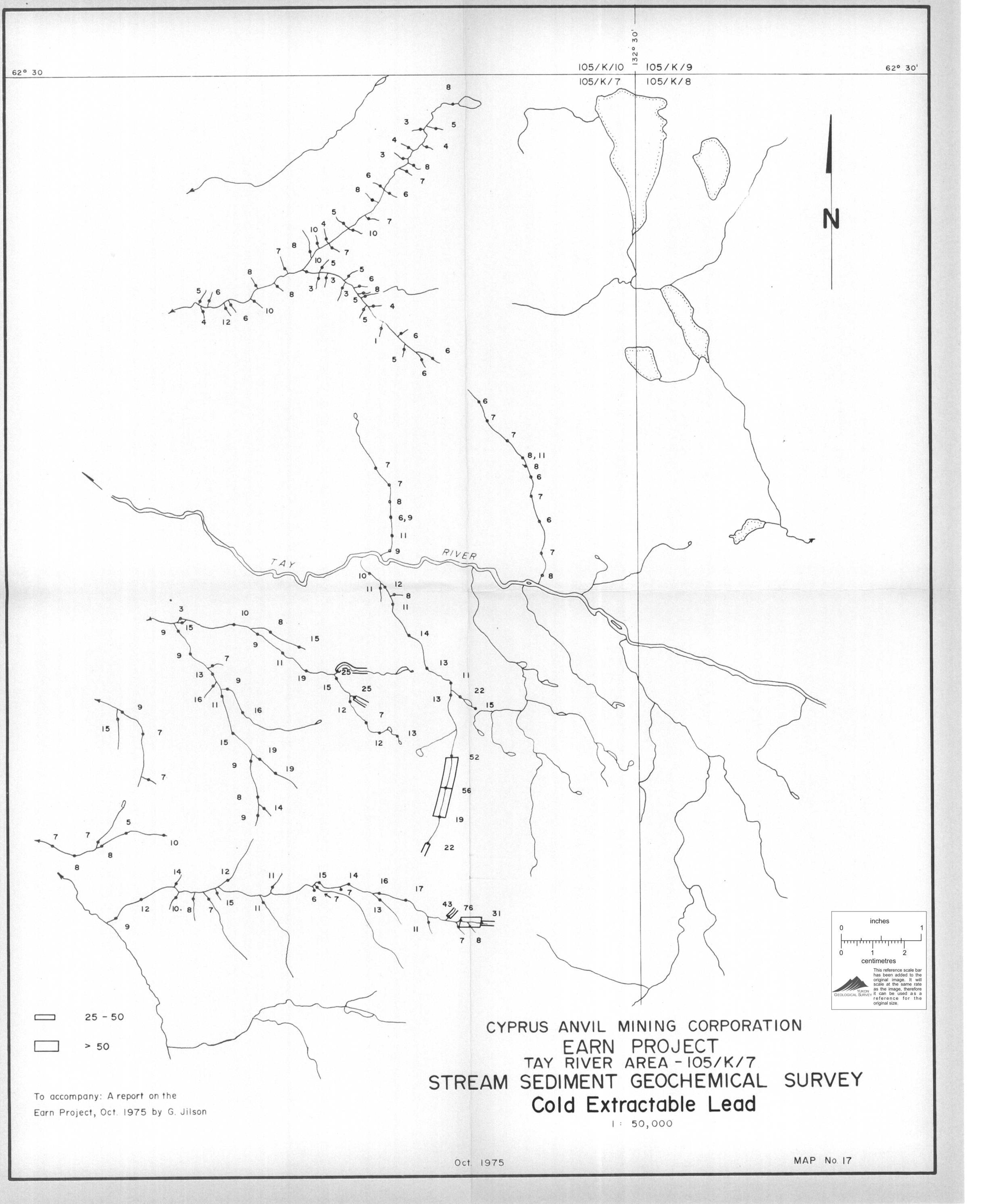
Total Lead

1 : 50,000

To accompany: A report on the Earn Project, Oct. 1975 by G. Jilson

Oct. 1975

MAP No. 16



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT

TAY RIVER AREA - 105/K/7

STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

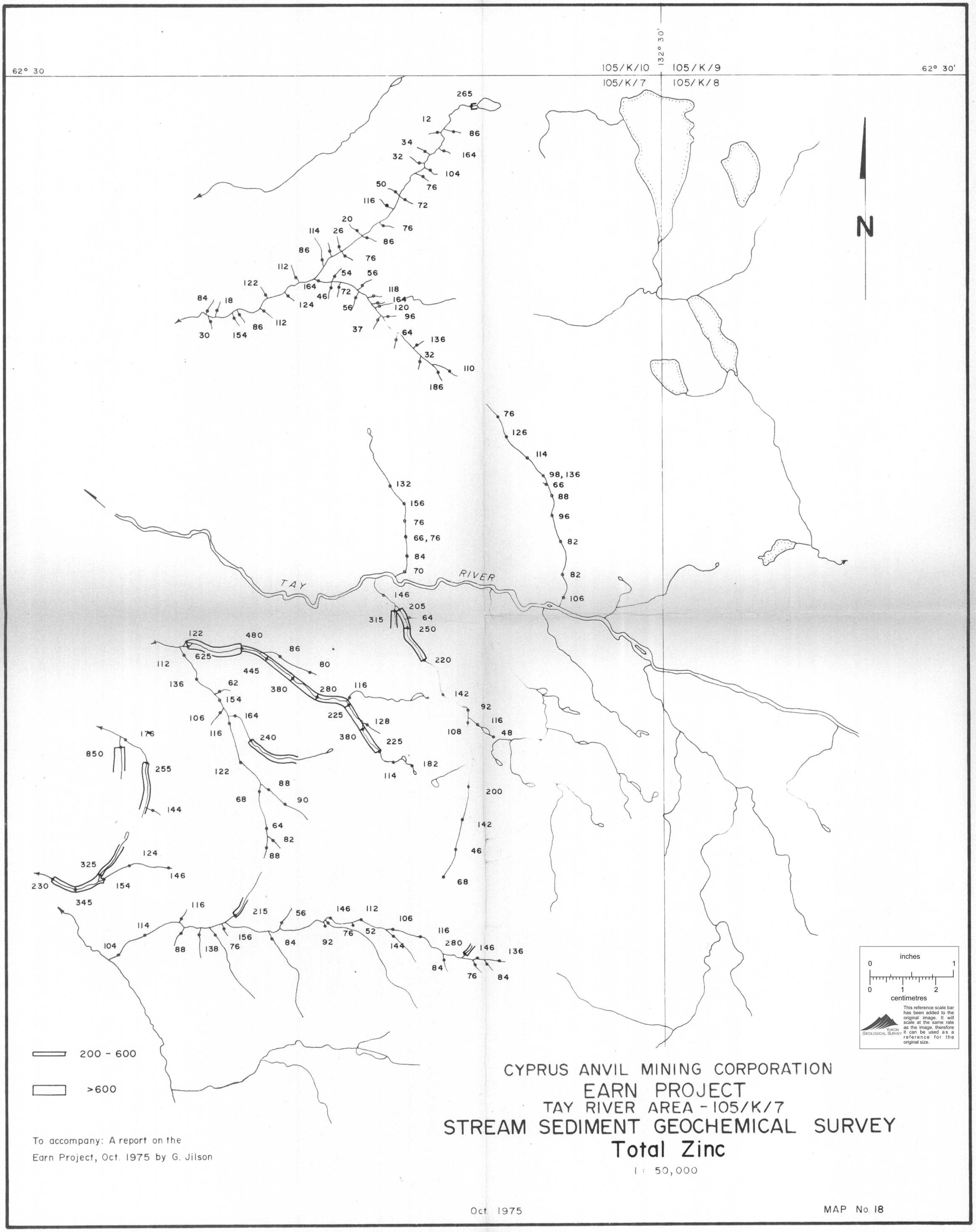
Cold Extractable Lead

1 : 50,000

To accompany: A report on the Earn Project, Oct. 1975 by G. Jilson

Oct. 1975

MAP No. 17



To accompany: A report on the Earn Project, Oct. 1975 by G. Jilson

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT

TAY RIVER AREA - 105/K/7

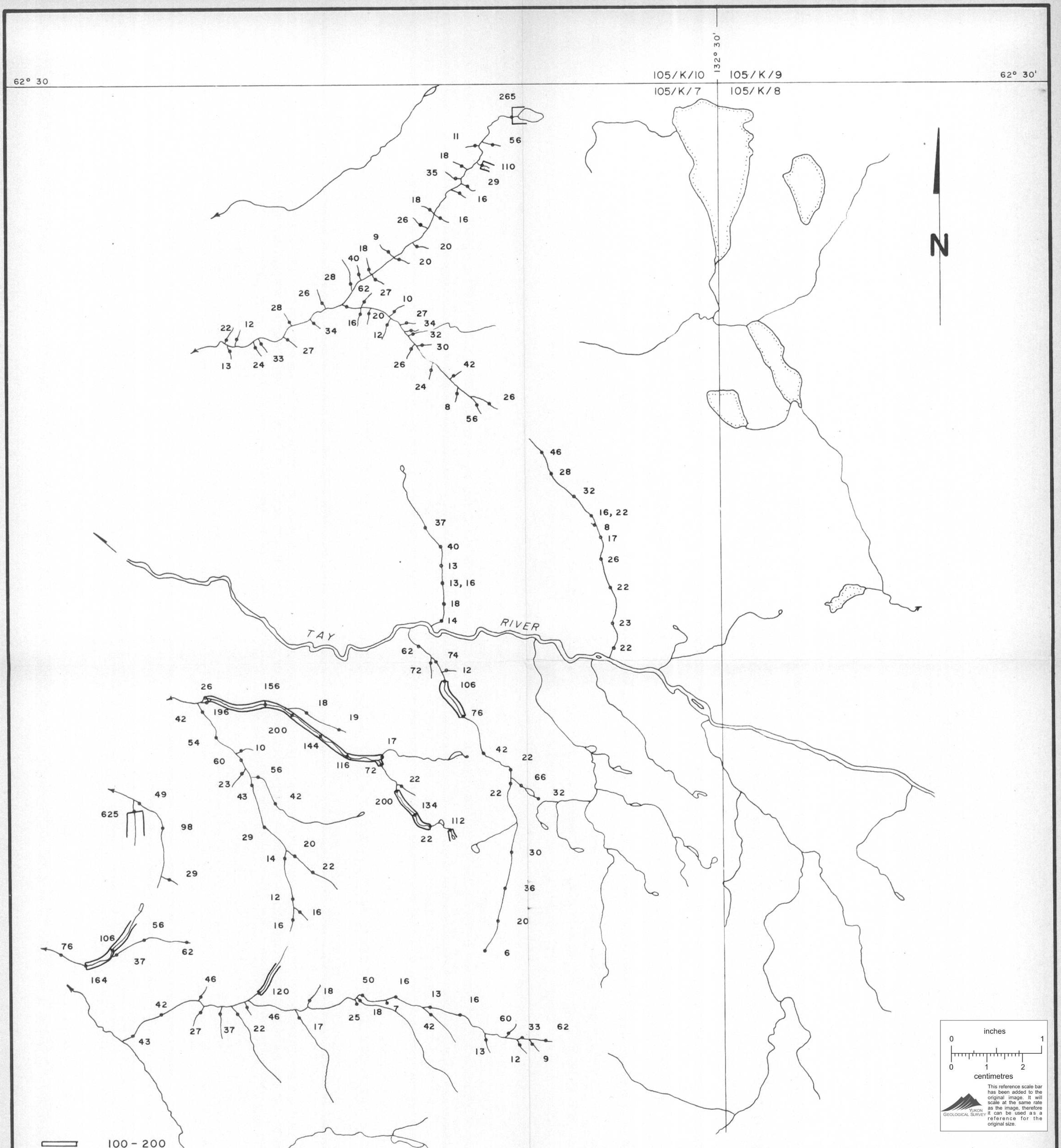
STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Total Zinc

1 : 50,000

Oct. 1975

MAP No. 18



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

EARN PROJECT

TAY RIVER AREA - 105/K/7

STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Cold Extractable Zinc

1 : 50,000

To accompany: A report on the Earn Project, Oct. 1975 by G. Jilson

Oct. 1975

MAP No. 19


CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
EARN PROJECT
SOUTHEAST NOR GRID
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – COPPER
MAP 20
Values plotted as Cu / Pb / Zn in ppm
All values are HClO4 (total) extractable metal in – 80 mesh fraction of A or B horizon
Contour intervals 53, 106 ppm
Scale: 1" = 1000'
Outline of NOR CLAIMS
150 N
100 N
N
inches
centimetres
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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY


CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
EARN PROJECT
SOUTHEAST NOR GRID
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – LEAD
MAP 21
Scale: 1" = 1000'
Values plotted as Cu / Pb / Zn in ppm
All values are HClO4 (total) extractable metal in – 80 mesh fraction of A or B horizon
Contour intervals 69, 138, 276, 552, 1104, 2208 ppm
Outline of NOR CLAIMS
N
150 N
100 N
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

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
EARN PROJECT
SOUTHEAST NOR GRID
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – ZINC
MAP 22
Scale: 1" = 1000'
Values plotted as Cu / Pb / Zn in ppm
All values are HClO4 (total) extractable metal in - 80 mesh fraction of A or B horizon
Contour intervals 294, 558, 1176 ppm
Outline of NOR CLAIMS
150 N
100 N
N
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