REPORT ON THE
BEDROCK GEOCHEMICAL ORIENTATION SURVEY
ABOUT THE ANVIL OREBODY
FOR
ANVIL MINING CORPORATION LIMITED
FARO, YUKON
VOLUME I

017010

BY:

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED

304 CARLINGVIEW DRIVE

METROPOLITAN TORONTO

REXDALE, ONTARIO

APRIL, 1971

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1. INTRODUCTION

A geochemical orientation survey was conducted around the Anvil orebody to assess the usefulness of primary dispersion (bedrock) geochemistry in mineral exploration in this environment. At the request of Murray Hampton, three days were spent in December 1970 at the Anvil site examining drill logs and geological data and a brief visit was made to the open pit. At that time an initial sampling and analytical programme was established to determine the extent to which bedrock geochemistry could be used.

The purpose of this programme was three fold:

1. To establish the magnitude of the wall rock anomaly at the Faro deposit, and determine if this was significantly larger than the ore deposit itself, and consequently a significantly better drilling target.

2. To determine if, away from the deposit, a "marker horizon" to which the ore was related could be identified geochemically. That is, if it was possible to determine geochemically, in an otherwise barren hole, if the drill had passed through the horizon favourable for mineralization, and if so, at what depth. This condition can probably only exist if the origin of the deposit is stratigraphically controlled.

3. To determine if sampling of fractured material for mercury could detect the ore deposit where it is blind.

This report outlines results of the preliminary survey and makes recommendations for further sampling and analysis which are essential to come to a firm conclusion.

2. SAMPLING

As all three zones of the Faro deposit appear geologically the same and consequently it was considered essential to collect samples principally about one zone only. In this way, more detail can be obtained with lower cost. Zone one was chosen because it has the best surface expression (i.e. the open pit) and also the greatest number of diamond drill holes close to, but not in, the ore deposit.

Three types of samples were taken:

1. Detailed samples close to the ore deposit. Experience has shown that the metal content in the wall rock generally falls off logarithmically away from an ore deposit. Consequently samples were collected on roughly a logarithmic pattern up to 40 feet away from the deposit.

2. For distances greater than 40 feet away from the ore, samples were taken at regular 25 foot intervals, or at major logical breaks whichever occured first.

3. Several spot samples of fractured material were collected for mercury analysis to determine if, as has been demonstrated elsewhere, analysis of fractured material for mercury can detect the ore deposit when it is blind by several hundred feet.

Samples were collected from 13 diamond drill holes principally along two longitudinal sections, sections C and CC, crossing ore zones one and three, and section A, crossing ore zone one. Part of the same data are also shown in the cross sections 8 and 4. Samples from a number of other holes were requested, but unfortunately the core was not available for sampling. This sampling pattern covers both the well mineralized central portion of the deposit and the more thinly mineralized margins, and where possible, extends beyond the ore zone but crossing as nearly as can be estimated, the same stratigraphic horizon.

3. SAMPLE HANDLING

Samples were coarse crushed in a jaw crusher, quartered, and crushed again to pass an 80 mesh seive. The -80 mesh material was used for analysis.

4. ANALYSIS

A suite of sulphide samples and 10 wallrock samples were analysed spectrographically in order to determine which elements, besides lead and zinc, are anomalous in the ore and may serve as a useful pathfinder. Spectrographic analysis was carried out for 23 elements at Queen's University. Two duplicate samples were included for analytical control.

On the basis of the spectrographic analysis, all rock samples were analysed for copper, lead and zinc; the attack used was concentrated perchloric acid with a four hour digestion and determination was by atomic absorption. On the basis of the known strong association of cadmium with sphalerite and mercury with sulphides, a selected number of samples were also analysed for mercury, and cadmium. For cadmium the perchloric acid sample attack and atomic absorption were used. Analyses for mercury were made using the Barringer mercury spectrometer.

5. RESULTS

Table I shows the results of the spectrographic analysis. The two replicate determinations agree within acceptable limits for spectrographic analysis with the exception of calcium in rocks. Of the 23 elements determined by the spectrograph, only copper, as well as the ore forming elements, lead and zinc, are shown to be anomalous in the ore with respect to the wall rock. Arsenic, antimony, germanium, bismuth, cadmium, silver, and barium are all, on the average, higher in the sulphides, than in the wall rock, however, none of these elements show any recognizable fall-off with distance from the ore deposits, the variation with distance being apparently random. The possible exception is cadmium which is consistently below the detection limit in the wallrock and consequently its dispersion cannot be observed.

Because of the virtually universal association of mercury with sulphides, (mercury cannot be analysed on the spectrograph) and the very strong association of cadmium with sphalerite, (spectrographic analyses were inconclusive for cadmium) both mercury and cadmium were determined on part of the samples as well as copper, lead and zinc (which did show up strongly anomalous by spectrographic analysis and were determined on all the samples).

The histogram of the distribution of copper, lead, and zinc are shown in diagrams 1 to 3. At the present time the data for cadmium and mercury are too few to warrant histograms. Threshold and anomalous levels chosen from these histograms are shown in Table II.

The results are plotted on the accompanying sections. These sections are taken directly by those supplied by Anvil Mining Corporation, except for the ore grade figures and geology which are omitted for clarity. The geology was omitted because it appears that the holes were logged by several different geologists and in some cases logs of adjacent drill holes are not compatable. The results are plotted in both longitudinal and cross sections so the distribution of data can be seen in three dimensions.

DATE April 4/71	Ref. Plate No. 2111 Results in: ppm				Requested by: Barringer Research				Anal.Meth. Emission Spectr. Analyzed by: Leo Hes													
Sample No. \ Elem.	Mg%	Pb	As	Sb	Mn	Fe%	Ti	Ge	Ga	Bi	Ca%	Sn	V	Cd	Cu	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Sr	Ba	Cr	Zr
67-10 225-250	2	314	56	-	1000	9	5000	-	24	4	8	120	120	-	220	470	1.2	55	31	390	>6000	62	174
67-10 437-450	.5	798	540	tr	1100	19	2700	8	31	-	.2	26	170	-	>2000	4400	1.7	58	110	65	1500	51	180
66-33 140-162	1.4	111	-	-	1000	10	5500	-	29	1.4	.6	18	108	-	178	617	-	75	32	170	1400	99	250
66-33 321-323	.3	1368	-	150	750	30	1300	5	25	1.3	.3	26	142	-	>2000	3000	2.8	63	250	34	370	34	110
66-15 250-254	1.8	353	-	-	800	8	4500	3	56	1.7	1.2	52	110	-	610	122	1.3	44	22	107	>6000	95	220
67-34 550-600	1.3	684	160	-	450	7	3700	3	49	-	.2	22	75	-	330	154	2.9	45	25	53	630	62	156
67-34 413-415	1.2	171	-	-	680	6	3300	-	56	1.2	.8	31	78	-	34	125	.2	35	12	152	1070	70	174
66-15 100-136	1.5	154	-	-	1200	9	3700	-	48	1.1	.7	89	84	-	68	180	.3	44	17	89	1400	68	180
67-34 361-5 363-5	.4	433	-	-	580	3	2400	-	39	-	.8	32	78	-	36	810	.4	5	7	109	>6000	10	138
67-34 150-200	1.1	200	-	-	1200	5	2700	-	20	-	4.4	12	84	-	24	173	.2	7	7	280	>6000	14	350
67-34 100-150	1.3	108	-	-	880	9	3800	-	43	1.3	5.9	18	89	-	220	680	.2	62	31	152	1300	57	180
Lim. of Det.		2	50	20			3	2	2	.6		4	9	3	2	2	.1	3	3	.3	1	3	6
*Duplicate of 67-34 100-150																							

DATE Apr 4/71	Ref. Plate No. 2112 Results in: ppm				Sulphides Requested by: Barringer Research				Anal.Meth. Emission Spectro. Analyzed by: Leo Hes													
Sample No. \ Elem.	Mg%	Pb	As	Sb	Mn	Fe%	Ti	Ge	Ga	Bi	Ca%	Sn	V	Cd	Cu	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Sr	Ba%	Cr	Zr
66-40 190-200	.14	>2736	326	80	2000	28	220	10	14	2.6	.12	54	-	178	2400	>24000	28	-	60	260	>1	tr	-
66-32 330-340	.20	>2736	236	58	1800	26	180	8	12	2.6	.16	62	-	248	3000	>24000	22	-	50	270	>1	13	-
66-38 190-200 WO	7 1.20	>2736	-	-	860	58	58	6	-	3.4	.09	46	-	260	3800	>24000	3	-	148	10	.13	-	-
66-36 153-159 WO	7 .70	>2736	300	30	760	26	780	22	26	5.6	.17	44	-	130	4300	>24000	20	tr	62	24	.14	24	-
66-33 340-350 WO	7 .24	>2736	440	160	2060	6	740	14	18	2.2	156	42	90	140	1500	>24000	22	18	17	130	>1	26	-
66-24 254-256	.18	>2736	-	106	2400	4	116	tr	7	1.6	.54	34	-	140	1100	>24000	17	-	21	1700	>1	-	-
66-20 263-273	.70	>2736	1320	100	920	62	1040	10	10	4.4	.56	54	-	104	>4000	>24000	22	64	60	34	.71	160	-
66-89 350-370	.36	>2736	820	54	3800	42	820	12	18	-	.11	96	-	206	>4000	>24000	20	22	46	56	.20	26	-
66-8 300-310	.26	>2736	3800	248	6600	32	326	8	8	7.6	.24	58	52	156	>4000	>24000	74	-	126	410	>1	198	-
67-6 700-720	.14	>2736	1280	80	2400	40	70	12	14	7.6	.08	206	-	184	>4000	>24000	26	-	56	260	>1	tr	-
67-18 80-100	.22	>1368	-	-	540	10	3400	6	32	-	.20	14	196	tr	1600	7600	.9	1100	20	470	>1	90	42
67-21'78-92	.50	>2736	3200	330	6600	38	420	16	22	8.6	.80	196	-	320	>4000	>24000	54	34	68	350	>1	34	-
67-34 370-380	.50	>2736	120	-	3200	30	800	12	12	6.2	.26	90	-	350	>4000	>24000	24	20	66	32	.13	52	-
Lim. of Det.		4	100	40			6	4	4	1.2		8	18	6	4	4	.2	6	6	.6	2	6	12
*Duplicate of 66-40 190-200																							

TABLE 1 - RESULTS OF THE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

TABLE II

BACKGROUND, THRESHOLD AND ANOMALOUS LEVELS

FOR Cu, Pb, Zn, AND PRELIMINARY LEVELS FOR Hg, & Cd

ANOMALOUS LEVELS	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Hg ppb	PROVISIONAL Cd ppm
Background	0-1000	0-80	0-300	0-300	0-3
Threshold	1000	80	300	300	3
Third Order Anomalous	1001-2000	81-160	301-600	301-600	4-6
Second Order Anomalous	2001-4000	161-320	601-1200	601-1200	7-9
First Order Anomalous	>4000	>320	>1200	>1200	>9

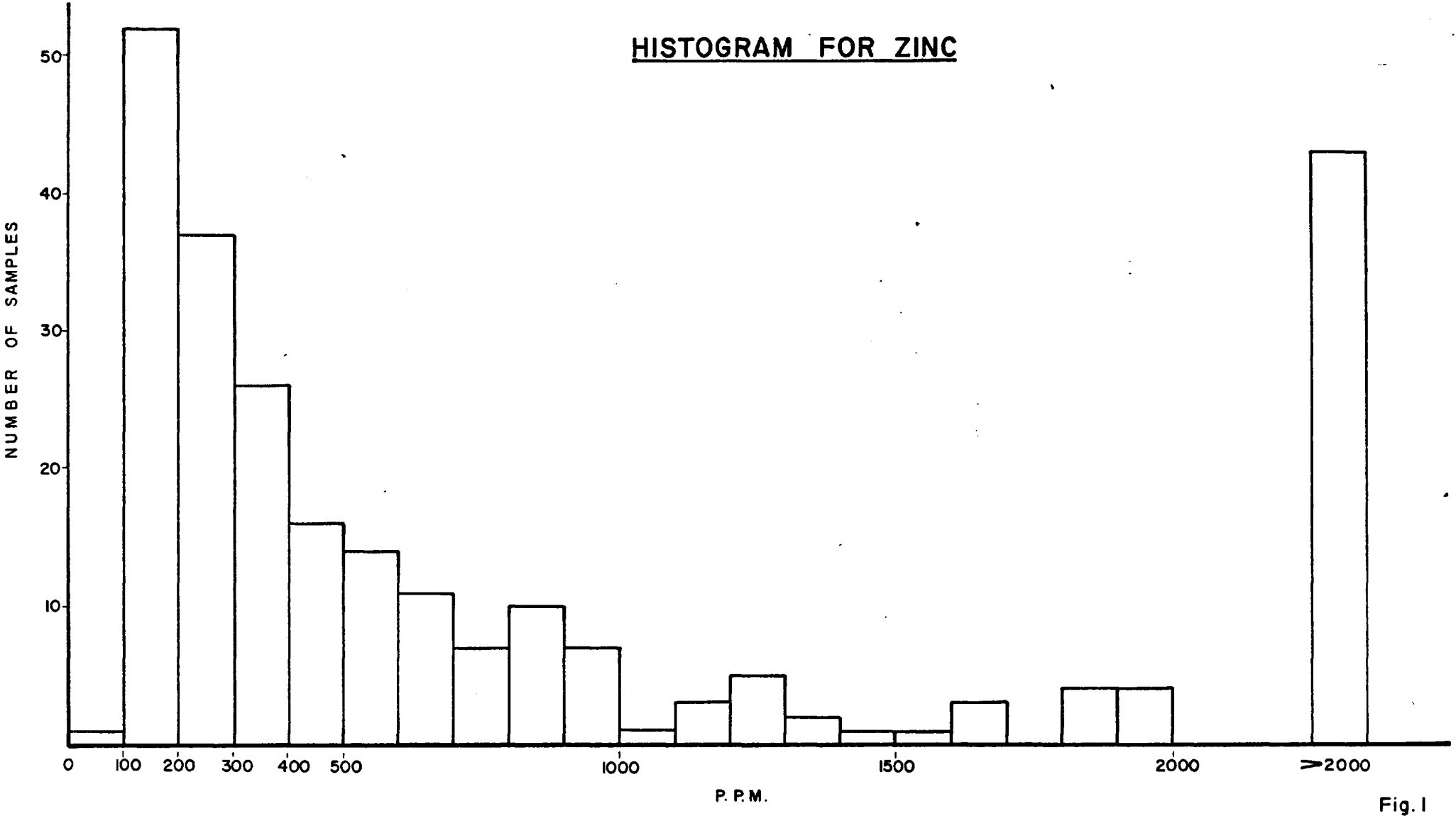
HISTOGRAM FOR ZINC
NUMBER OF SAMPLES
50
40
30
20
10
0
100
200
300
400
500
1000
1500
2000
>2000
P. P. M.

Fig. 1

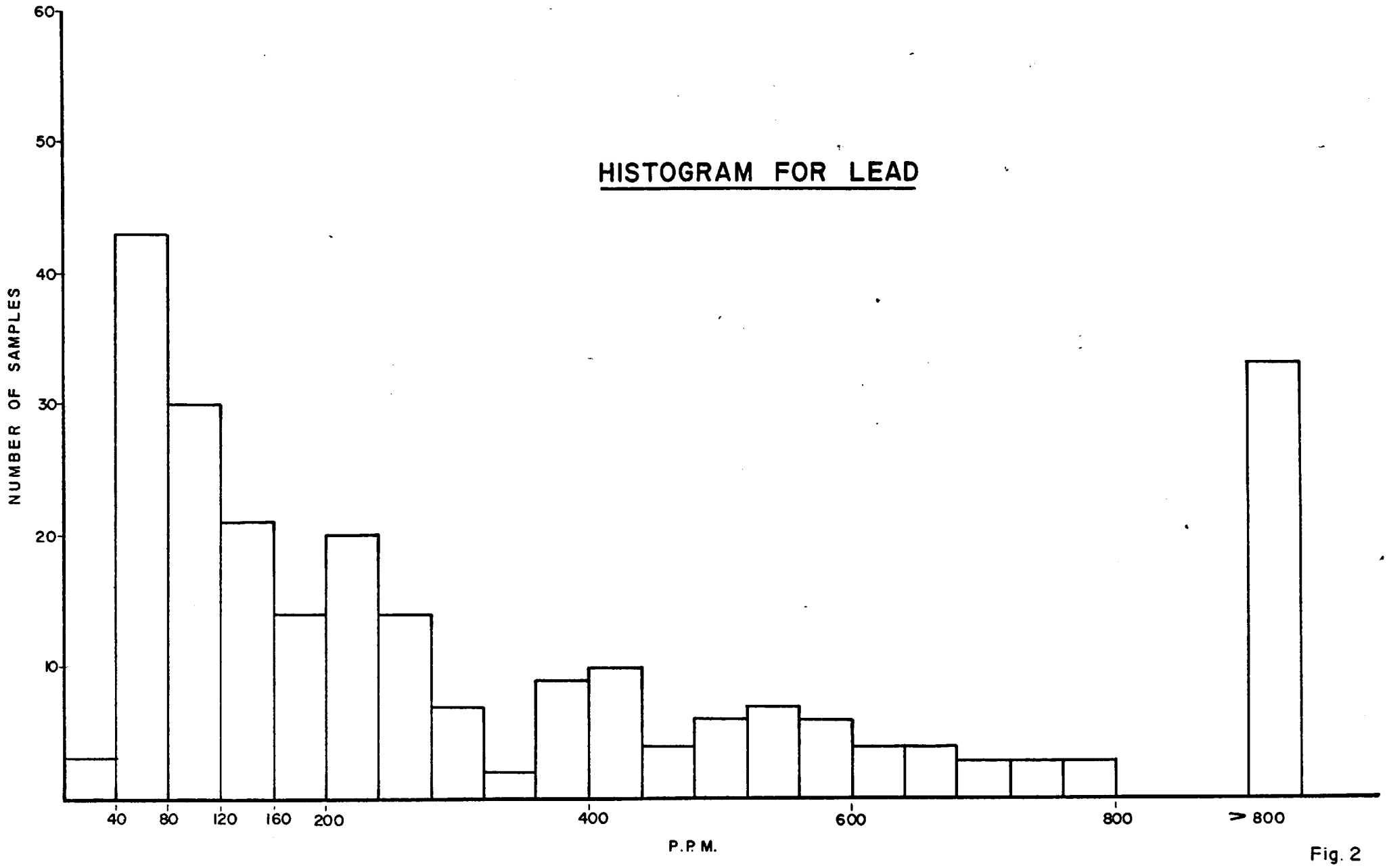
HISTOGRAM FOR LEAD
NUMBER OF SAMPLES
60
50
40
30
20
10
40
80
120
160
200
400
600
800
> 800
P.P.M.

Fig. 2

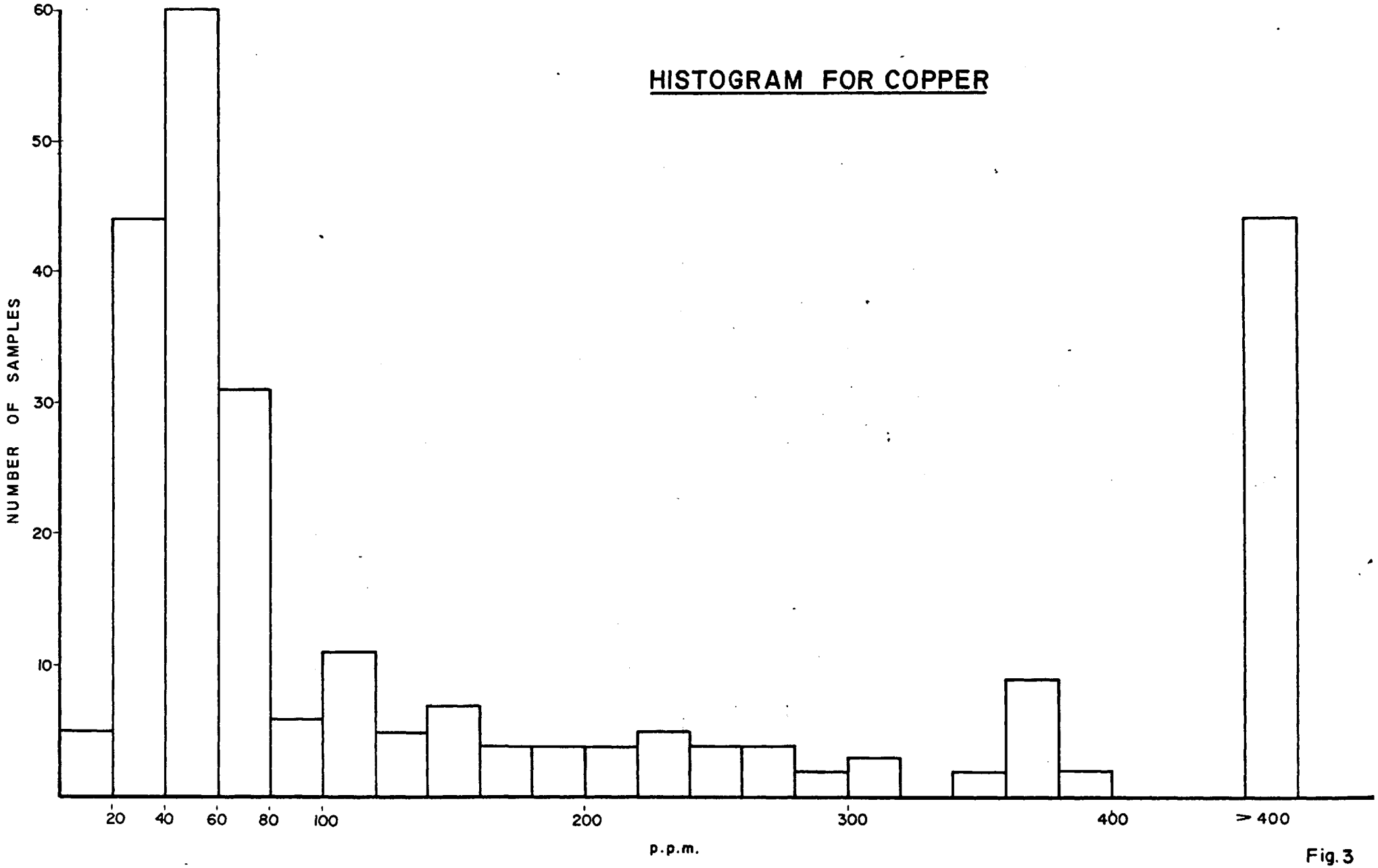
HISTOGRAM FOR COPPER
NUMBER OF SAMPLES
60
50
40
30
20
10
20
40
60
80
100
200
300
400
> 400
p.p.m.

Fig. 3

6. ZINC

The zinc histogram shows a very marked positive skew. This is due to the proximity of a large number of samples to mineralization and is quite common in sampling programmes conducted so close to mineralization. A threshold of 1000 ppm, the first clear break in the histogram, is abnormally high for rocks of this type, and again probably reflects general proximity to mineralization. The histogram also shows a weak division at 700 ppm but attempts to contour at this level showed no significant pattern.

The results for zinc are generally erratic, in the majority of drill holes the samples directly adjacent to mineralization are strongly anomalous, but this is by no means so in every case. In addition, samples up to several hundred feet from ore are sometimes anomalous, while those samples more closely adjacent to the deposit are below threshold.

In general the concentration of zinc is too high, and too randomly dispersed to give any useful indication as to the location of ore. The one clear exception is the very high result at the bottom of diamond drill hole 66-34 which indicates that the hole may have stopped just short of ore. The generally high zinc results may be useful in a regional sense as a general guide to the proximity of ore, but a far more widely spread sampling pattern is required to confirm this point.

7. LEAD

Like zinc, lead also has a very positively skewed histogram, and is higher than the normal concentration for rocks of this type. Again as for zinc, the distribution of anomalous lead results are very erratic, no reliable uniform variation with respect to ore can be detected from the accompanying patterns. An attempt was made to determine if the weak break in the lead histogram at 160 ppm would have any geological significance, no correlation with geology could be detected, but there is a crude variation with respect to mineralization. This class interval (160-300 ppm) generally forms an extension of the wall rock aureole about the orebody. This aureole, as for the higher values, is quite erratic and additional samples some distance from the ore deposit are required to prove that these slightly isolated values are related to mineralization and are not merely background fluctuations.

8. COPPER

As for lead and zinc, the copper histogram shows a very positive skew. Unlike lead and zinc the threshold for copper is approximately average for rocks of this type.

The copper results are far more uniform than those for lead and zinc. Without exception, all the first order anomalous copper values are within close proximity to ore and very few of the second and third order anomalous values are separated from the ore zone by background values. Although these samples directly adjacent to the ore are not anomalous in every case, a recognizable wall rock anomaly generally extends for an average of 50 feet on either of the ore body, varying from 0 to greater than 100 feet.

The copper results, as for lead and zinc, indicate that hole 66-34 stopped just short of ore.

9. CADMIUM

The threshold and anomalous levels for cadmium are also shown in Table II but because of the limited number of analysis these levels are provisional.

The background concentration of cadmium is approximately average for rocks of this type, although possibly slightly higher than those reported elsewhere. Few reliable analysis are available for comparison.

Background concentration of cadmium is very uniform (1-3 ppm), and with only one exception, all the anomalous samples detected to date lie directly adjacent to ore. The wall rock dispersion is consequently quite specific but very restricted, being only a few tens of feet at the greatest.

10. MERCURY

As for cadmium the mercury threshold and anomalous levels are provisional. The background range for mercury is very typical, although slightly high for rocks of this type. Of the five elements tested in detail, mercury shows by far the greatest wall rock dispersion and the most uniform. For the limited data available it shows an average wall rock anomaly over approximately 60 feet with variation between 20 and 170 feet. Although not completely regular, the anomalies are fairly uniform. The mercury data also euggest diamond drill hole 66-34 may have stopped just short of ore.

Ten additional samples, eight from diamond drill hole 66-10 and two from diamond drill hole 66-3, were also collected from fractured material to test the dispersion distance of mercury in the fracture system. Of the ten samples, only one, the sample from 220 feet in diamond drill hole 66-10, was above threshold. As no information is available as to the nature or dip of the faults, (some may not have passed through the ore zone), it is not possible to interpret these data in detail. Consequently the interpretation of this aspect of the study must remain ambiguous at this time.

11. CONCLUSIONS

1. Spectrographic analysis of 22 sulphide and wallrock samples showed only copper lead, zinc and possibly cadmium to be significantly higher in sulphides in the wall rock and show an even poorly recognizable wall rock dispersion.

2. Lead and zinc in the wall rocks of the mine area are both rather higher than the average for rocks of this type remote from mineralization. Both elements show detectable but erratic wall rock anomalies. The exact extent of the aureole cannot be estimated at this time because insufficient samples have been collected remote from the deposit, i.e. at distances greater than 400-500 feet. The present data do indicate however that lead in particular may form an irregular aureole using a threshold of 160 ppm, 200-400 feet wide about the deposit. Zinc is more erratic and less predictable. Both lead and zinc show first order anomalous values remote from mineralization, and consequently their dispersion cannot be relied on for detailed interpretation although they may prove useful in indicating the general presence of the ore environment.

3. Copper shows a more restricted but more uniform wall rock dispersion. No first order copper values were found remote from mineralization. The copper dispersion is an average of 50 feet but varies between 9 and greater than 100 feet.

4. Cadmium shows a very restricted but very specific aureole.

5. Mercury shows the most regular wall rock aureole of all the elements tested, with a generally regular fall-off in concentration away from the orebody, up to a maximum distance of 170 feet.

The interpretation of the distribution of mercury in fractured material is ambiguous at this time.

6. There are only two diamond drill holes which do not intersect the orebody, but may intersect the same stratigraphic level, i.e. diamond drill holes 66-34 and 66-42. The very bottom of diamond drill hole 66-34 is strongly anomalous

for copper, lead, zinc and mercury indicating that, at least on geochemical grounds, this hole stopped just short of ore. There is no clear indication in diamond drill hole 66-42 that the ore horizon had been intersected, although both lead and zinc showed anomalous values. Further samples, more remote from mineralization are required before any conclusion as to the significance of these anomalous levels can be assessed.

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Further samples should be collected from existing diamond drill holes remote from mineralization so that:

   a) The true extent of the lead and zinc wall rock aureole can be determined and,

   b) The extent of recognizable or anomalous levels in rocks from the same stratigraphic horizon can be assessed. In particular, samples should be collected from diamond drill holes 66-54, 66-56, 65-2, 65-13, 67-37, 67-36, and 65-24. As previously, samples should be collected of composite chips over regular 25 foot intervals, or at major lithological breaks, which ever occurs first. These should be analysed for copper, lead, zinc, mercury, and cadmium.

2. The samples from the present batch, not yet analysed for cadmium and mercury should be completed. This is in hand.

3. After the ground is clear of snow, further samples of fractured material (15-20 in number) should be collected from areas where the relationship of the fracture with respect to the ore can be clearly seen. These should be analysed for mercury.

4. Diamond drill hole 66-34 should be extended for an additional 50 feet.

5. The use of mercury, cadmium and copper should be investigated in the secondary environment as a prospecting guide. Mercury in particular shows promise of proving a valuable pathfinder. This is slightly contradictory to the general data on mercury elsewhere in Canada, where, except for fractured material, mercury seldom shows a significantly greater anomaly than the ore forming minerals themselves. The apparent enhanced dispersion of mercury could in part be due to its very high levels in even weakly mineralized material.

6. This report is preliminary, and these conclusions are contingent on the findings from the diamond drill holes outlined in 1). above.

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED

Peter M. D. Bradshaw
Chief Geochemist

APPENDIX I

ADDITIONAL DATA ON CADMIUM & MERCURY

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is a continuation of "Report on the Bedrock Geochemical Orientation Survey about the Anvil Orebody", dated April 1971. Further cadmium and mercury analyses on the original samples have been completed as recommended in that report. (See section 12, subsection 2 page 13)

2. RESULTS

On the basis of the more extensive results, background, threshold and anomalous levels for mercury and cadmium can be more reliably established, these remain the same as the provisional levels given in Table II of the original report. The results are plotted on the accompanying sections, the same as used in the original report.

2.1 CADMIUM

The background concentration of cadmium remains fairly uniform (1-3 ppm) and only a small number of anomalous samples have been detected remote from known mineralization.

The correlation between cadmium and zinc is very marked with three minor exceptions:-

(i)
Anomalous cadmium is more restricted to the immediate wall rock area of the mine than zinc.

(ii)
There are fewer anomalous samples remote from the ore deposit than for zinc.

(iii)
The background level is more typical of rocks of this type, (whereas the zinc background level from the present suite of samples is abnormally high by approximately a factor of five.

Cadmium provides a reliable pathfinder for the lead/zinc mineralization and has the advantage that it is more restricted than the zinc itself. However, the more complete cadmium analysis shows that this element sometimes reflects high zinc even in samples remote from known mineralization. It can be reasonably

safely assumed that a high zinc value with no supporting cadmium (in the primary environment) is of no economic interest, but it is by no means proof of the proximity of sulphides. Consequently there is only a limited advantage in analysing for cadmium as well as zinc.

2.2 MERCURY

The background range for mercury remains fairly typical, although possibly on the high side for rocks of this type.

With a more complete picture of these additional analyses, mercury still shows a most regular and uniform wallrock anomaly, although isolated third order anomalous values remote from known mineralization still occur. The detectable anomaly is typically 20-40 feet wide although a roughly regular dispersion up to 150 feet can be found on occasion and no detectable dispersion found on other occasions. First and second order anomalous mercury values are found only in close proximity to sulphides and consequently mercury is useful in distinguishing between the numerous anomalies of lead and zinc apparently unrelated to sulphides and those related to sulphides.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recommendation 1 of the original report, further sampling to determine the limit of the lead/zinc aureole collar should be implimented as soon as possible. This basic information is essential to the interpretation of geochemical data collected away from the ore deposits.

2. The exploration samples presently being collected should be analysed for copper, lead, zinc, and mercury. Cadmium can be omitted at this stage and only analysed for in anomalous lead/zinc samples. As the cost of cadmium analysis is 50¢ if done with another element and $1.00 if done on its own, if fewer than 50% of these samples are anomalous in lead/zinc this will result in saving of analytical costs.

3. Recommendations 3, 4, and 5 of the original report should be implimented.

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED

Peter M. D. Bradshaw
Chief Geochemist

APPENDIX II

BARRINGER LABORATORY REPORTS

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED
304 CARLINGVIEW DRIVE
REXDALE, ONTARIO, CANADA
PHONE: 416-677-2491
CABLE: BARESEARCH

Geochemical Laboratory Report

DATE February 25, 197

Anvil Mining Corp
Mine Site
Faro, Y.T.

Authority: P. Agent
J. C. Gibson

REPORT NUMBER 17-B

SAMPLE NUMBER	Total Cu ppm	Total Pb ppm	Total Zn ppm		Sample Number	Total Cu ppm	Total Pb ppm	Total Zn ppm		
67 - 34					415 - 420	61	456	306		
142-174	439	1040	4000		420 - 425	102	407	143		
174-100	78	456	880		425 - 430	54	243	234		
100-150	15	214	572		430 - 441.6	53	250	272		
150-200	21	125	227		441.6 - 455	650	240	125		
200-250	47	240	272		455 - 500	237	209	171		
250-300	48	650	800		500 - 550	260	650	830		
300-320	49	115	471		550 - 600	216	794	164		
320-330	36	111	206		66-44					
330-340	13	219	250		75 - 100	160	794	423		
340-350	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.		100 - 125	62	500	272		
355-359.5	31	554	1210		125 - 150	96	1590	1630		
359.5-361.5	33	536	910		150 - 170	54	3375	340		
361.5-363.5	39	536	518		170 - 180	70	1230	608		
363.5-365.5	60	590	1250		180 - 190	1080	250	439		
365.5-367.5	188	700	536		190 - 195	439	1280	234		
367.5-369.5	80	3120	17500		195 - 199	223	134	261		
409-411	65	4070	19200		199 - 201	700	170	340		
411-413	34	214	471		201 - 203	625	407	391		
413-415	27	147	261		203 - 205	960	1160	2860		

Sample Number	Total Cu ppm	Total Pb ppm	Total Zn ppm		Sample Number	Total Cu ppm	Total Pb ppm	Total Zn ppm		
66 - 44					86-104	68	118	624		
326.5-337	1140	572	11000		104 - 125	230	224	518		
337-345	2090	536	9800		125 - 144	291	62	375		
345-353	2800	500	2950		144- 175	280	1560	2350		
476-480	418	250	518		175 - 200	79	75	234		
480-485	120	152	625		200 - 220	56	816	625		
485-490	750	312	880		220 - 230	38	54	261		
490-500	108	79	500		230 - 240	386	312	407		
500-525	46	170	750		240 - 243	900	343	536		
525-550	41	270	471		250 - 255	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.		
550 -	301	750	4550		255 - 260	153	79	115		
66 - 15					260 - 264	139	46	157		
80-100	43	138	363		264 - 266	355	58	157		
100-136	40	147	199		266 - 268	470	71	375		
136-150	160	407	150		268 - 270	1080	205	192		
150-175	125	86	139		270 - 272.5	3440	980	1040		
175-200	96	89	125		66-33					
200-220	202	214	185		80-110	60	75	880		
220-230	146	46	164		110 - 140	174	1560	6250		
230-240	365	240	220		140 - 162	132	89	500		
240-245	153	75	132		162 - 175	35	440	625		
245-250	250	62	139		175 - 195	46	472	725		
250-254	376	165	157		200 - 214	102	121	317		
254-256	1140	1230	2300		214 - 236	62	247	485		
256-258	344	2770	407		240 - 275	53	391	423		
258-260	365	2860	2400		275 - 290	43	o00	192		
66 - 8					290 - 300	139	572	1400		

Sample Number	Total Cu ppm	Total Pb ppm	Total Zn ppm		Sample Number	Total Cu ppm	Total Pb ppm	Total Zn ppm		
66 - 33					540 - 550	33	247	351		
300-310	270	86	234		550 - 555	386	71	19200		
310-315	1200	423	1300		555 - 560	365	58	1210		
315-319	3010	500	2170		560 - 565	500	42	725		
319-321	3330	111	775		67-10					
321-323	3970	700	2000		41 - 75	11	230	880		
323-325	1880	590	4250		75 - 116	51	554	485		
325-327	1670	955	6550		116- 150	67	608	518		
327-329	5750	1250	100000		150 - 175	33	121	227		
66 - 10					175 - 200	67	170	213		
40 - 100	58	375	536		200 - 225	53	816	1000		
100-150	30	205	250		225 - 250	174	423	536		
150-200	90	816	940		250 - 275	25	250	306		
200-225	139	1340	1940		275 - 300	114	240	471		
225-250	120	1720	1630		300 - 320	35	375	234		
250-275	66	185	227		320 - 346	23	375	227		
275-300	34	180	199		346 - 362	42	312	340		
300-325	44	152	185		362 - 373	50	423	351		
325-350	60	343	650		373 - 404	28	107	234		
350-375	30	107	317		404 - 437	1600	456	4400		
375-390	34	235	234		437 - 450	2800	250	12500		
400-420	250	125	471		450 - 470	230	930	1820		
420-460	376	71	185		470 - 480	52	240	340		
460-490	44	82	164		480 - 485	1020	407	11250		
490-520	3330	650	23800		485 - 490	1740	46	5700		
520-530	153	125	306		490 - 492	3760	536	24400		
530-540	80	71	164		492 - 494	1320	650	7500		

Sample Number	Total Cu ppm	Total Pb ppm	Total Zn ppm		Sample Number	Total Cu ppm	Total Pb ppm	Total Zn ppm		
67 - 10					47 - 75	72	185	1560		
494-496	4600	590	21700		75 - 100	48	115	1000		
681-682	167	700	1300		100-125	62	125	700		
682-684	160	625	70000		125-150	43	89	1170		
684-686	63	625	700		150-175	49	71	1350		
686-690	45	794	3750		177-200	30	71	625		
690-700	216	1140	775		200-225	35	71	242		
700-725	52	89	164		225-250	37	93	375		
725-741	44	58	80		250-275	34	488	830		
66 - E9					275-300	37	50	340		
40-75	96	134	12200		66-40					
75-100	114	143	1350		50 - 75	52	195	590		
100-125	68	134	2450		75-100	35	180	317		
125-150	57	111	1000		100-125	35	62	220		
150-156	63	100	940		125-150	51	125	185		
160-200	181	190	391		150-177	33	115	178		
200-208	237	500	880		177-208	53	243	608		
208-225	376	195	2080		208-215	25	240	391		
225-250	2700	391	25000		215-220	64	165	536		
250-260	376	93	1880		220-225	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.		
260-270	460	250	2500		225-229	2160	608	46400		
270-275	280	312	1630		234-238	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.		
275-279	301	472	363		238-250	174	1160	6450		
279-281	291	32	407		250-275	108	230	391		
281-283	270	25	1875		275-300	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.		
283-285	1670	590	910		300-325	53	89	171		
66 - 42					325-350	27	152	220		

Sample Number	Total Cu ppm	Total Pb ppm	Total Zn ppm		Sample Number	Total Cu ppm	Total Pb ppm	Total Zn ppm		
66 - 37					250-275	55	50	192		
68-100	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.		275-292	72	50	164		
100-125	65	235	439		275-300	70	71	157		
125-150	40	725	1940		292-325	33	62	150		
150-184	43	955	725		325-350	49	38	139		
184-200	40	134	213		350-375	37	58	171		
200-225	41	255	199		375-400	34	79	192		
225-248	96	230	178		400-430	44	46	157		
250-260	700	750	518		430-450	120	67	199		
261-267	244	955	1880		450-467	312	250	590		
267-270	460	838	48800		468-511	460	1590	8000		
270-272	439	955	36800		66-26					
278-300	365	500	100000		24 - 36	44	230	363		
300-302	1140	1060	23800		36 - 86	11	152	272		
302-305	800	391	24400		86 - 94	66	391	880		
305-310	43	955	1170		101-122	181	2200	1940		
310-320	600	391	855		122-132	79	107	192		
320-350	56	554	1080		132-181	36	79	143		
350-380	139	281	880		181-213	62	75	139		
66 - 34					213-268	47	75	178		
17-50	41	115	206		270-303	59	230	125		
50-86	102	82	192		303-340	45	58	171		
86-125	74	129	295		340-360	43	75	157		
125-150	44	50	206		360-370	62	281	295		
150-175	45	75	157		370-380	108	407	306		
200-225	46	107	199		380-385	60	240	234		
225-250	27	82	199		385-390	38	71	242		

Sample Number	Total Cu ppm	Total Pb ppm	Total Zn ppm		Sample Number	Total Cu ppm	Total Pb ppm	Total Zn ppm		
66 - 26										
390-392	56	281	650							
392-394	43	93	213							
394-396	34	86	171							
396-397	33	125	206							
463-468	376	1080	6250							
468-474	237	93	500							
474-484	37	104	227							
484-494	37	391	572							
494-509	36	46	227							
509-535	41	62	199							
535-556	60	42	143							
Split for Hg										
66-10 40-100	76	250	329							

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED
304 CARLINGVIEW DRIVE
REXDALE, ONTARIO, CANADA
PHONE: 416-677-2491
CABLE: BARESEARCH

Geochemical Laboratory Report

DATE March 4, 1971

Anvil

Authority: Peter M. D. Bradshaw

REPORT NUMBER 33

J M Hazeldine

SAMPLE NUMBER		Total Hg ppb									
66-3	253	150									
	490	85									
66-10	120	78									
	145-146	76									
	141	120									
	102-108	41									
	143	126									
	230	296									
	128-129	161									
	220	1540									

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED

304 CARLINGVIEW DRIVE
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Geochemical Laboratory Report

DATE April 8, 1971

Barringer Research Limited
Vancouver

Anvil Samples

REPORT NUMBER 45

SAMPLE NUMBER	Total Hg ppb									
66-15										
80 - 100	160									
100 - 136	119									
136 - 150	93									
150 - 175	181									
175 - 200	147									
200 - 220	489									
220 - 230	735									
230 - 240	352									
240 - 245	463									
245 - 250	435									
250 - 254	376									
254 - 256	409									
256 - 258	140									
258 - 260	398									
66 - 34										
17 - 50	130									
50 - 86	251									
86 - 125	240									
125 - 150	300									

Sample Number	Total Hg ppb									
66 - 34										
150 - 175	125									
200 - 225	52									
225 - 250	122									
250 - 275	300									
275 - 292	272									
275 - 300	96									
292 - 325	145									
325 - 350	586									
350 - 375	440									
375 - 400	398									
400 - 430	251									
430 - 450	898									
450 - 467	1800									
66 - 37										
100 - 125	408									
125 - 150	1114									
150 - 184	436									
184 - 200	157									
200 - 225	208									
225 - 248	441									
250 - 260	3236									
261 - 267	1035									
267 - 270	12,320									
270 - 272	11700									
278 - 300	56000									
300 - 302	9040									

Sample Number	Total Hg ppb									
66 - 37										
302 - 305	2105									
305 - 310	178									
310 - 320	1050									
320 - 350	704									
350 - 380	428									
66 - 40										
50 - 75	163									
75 - 100	212									
100 - 125	176									
125 - 150	186									
150 - 177	130									
177 - 208	133									
208 - 215	201									
215 - 220	494									
225 - 229	30000									
238 - 250	1135									
250 - 275	358									
300 - 325	266									
325 - 350	160									
66 - 42										
47 - 75	261									
75 - 100	217									
100 - 125	176									
125 - 150	165									
150 - 175	122									
177 - 200	122									

Sample Number	Total Hg ppb									
200 - 225	55									
225 - 250	78									
250 - 275	526									
275 - 300	212									

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Geochemical Laboratory Report

DATE May 12th, 1971.

Anvil Mining

411.34

REPORT NUMBER 74

SAMPLE NUMBER	$HClO_4$ Cd ppm	Total Hg ppb		Sample Number	$HClO_4$ Cd ppm	Total Hg ppb		Sample Number	$HClO_4$ Cd ppm	Total Hg ppb
66-3 253'	2			67-21 78-92	120	38100		125-150	3	231
490'	3			67-34 370-380	180	17500		150-156S	2	156
66-10 107-108	2			66-8 86-104	2	65		160-200	2	133
120'	2			255-260	2	121		200-208	4	161
128-129	4			260-264	1	295		208-225	5	242
141	3			264-266	2	373		225-250	34	1830
143	3			268-270	2	1270		250-260	5	585
145-146	2			270-272.5	2	1810		66-E9 260-270	8	373
220	75			104-125	3	242		270-275	4	500
230	19			125-144	3	250		275-279	2	377
66-8 300-310	90	35700		144-175	4	300		279-281	3	533
66-E9 350-370	67	8090		175-200	3	135		281-283	3	215
66-20 263-273	62	14700		200-220	3	140		283-285	4	1850
66-24 245-265	100	39500		220-230	2	22		66-10 40-100	3	168
66-32 330-340	140	39000		230-240	3	164		100-150	3	85
66-33 340-350	70	18400		240-243	2	680		150-200	4	570
66-36 153-159	52	17400		250-255	N.S.	N.S.		66-10 200-225	12	434
66-38 190-200	140	17950		66-E9 40-75	12	199		225-250	12	200
67-6 700-720	70	17850		75-100	4	119		250-275	3	98
67-18 80-100	5	1090		100-125	3	132		275-300	3	28

SAMPLE NUMBER	$HClO_4$ Cd ppm	Total Hg ppb		Sample Number	$HClO_4$ Cd ppm	Total Hg ppb		Sample Number	$HClO_4$ Cd ppm	Total Hg ppb
300-325	2	72		380-385	3	119		66-33 321-323S	4	190
325-350	4	254		385-390	2	119		323-325	6	2620
350-375	3	66		390-392	2	346		325-327	9	1350
375-390	4	154		392-394	2	121		327-329	150	1490
400-420	3	283		394-396	2	119		66-44 75-100	3	355
530-540	3	259		396-397	3	80		100-125	3	533
540-550	3	81		66-26 463-468	9	652		125-150	4	183
550-555	9	1330		66-26 468-474	2	281		150-170	3	206
420-460	3	444		474-484	2	146		170-180	3	163
460-490	2	38		484-494	3	280		180-190	4	216
490-520	29	347		494-509	3	121		190-195	3	390
520-530	2	84		509-535	3	128		195-199	2	655
555-560	4	580		535-556	2	390		199-201	3	885
66-10 560-565	4	780		66-33 80-110	3	158		201-203	2	1010
66-26 24-36	3	65		110-140	8	422		203-205	18	910
66-26 36-86	5	93		140-162	4	130		326.5-337	51	4060
86-94	8	135		162-175	5	124		468-511	12	856
101-122	25	187		175-195	4	244		66-44 337-345	46	3570
122-132	4	68		200-214	4	170		345-353	6	2430
132-181	3	52		240-275	3	121		66-44 476-480	3	420
181-213	2	84		275-290	3	88		480-485	3	325
213-268	2	27		290-300	4	409		485-490	4	210
270-303	3	68		300-310	2	442		490-500	3	142
303-340	2	94		310-315	3	236		500-525	8	154
340-360	3	150		315-319	3	3590		525-550	3	133
360-370	3	159		319-321	3	2920		550-	6	1950
370-380	2	138		214-236	2	142		67-10 41-75	4	66

SAMPLE NUMBER	$HClO_4$ Cd ppm	Total Hg ppb		Sample Number	$HClO_4$ Cd ppm	Total Hg ppb		Sample Number	$HClO_4$ Cd ppm	Total Hg ppb
75-116	4	142		725-741	3	113		266-268	2	455
116-150	4	236		67-34 14.2-17.4	6	3550		684-686	3	468
150-175	3	153		17.4-100	3	265				
175-200	3	285		100-150	2	325				
200-225	7	182		150-200	3	220				
225-250	4	329		200-250	3	247				
250-275	3	145		250-300	4	242				
275-300	2	117		200-320	3	193				
300-320	3	143		320-330	3	106				
320-346	3	90		330-340	4	74				
346-362	4	242		355-359.5	5	260				
67-10 362-373	3	235		359.5-361.5	2	160				
373-404	2	140		361.5-363.5	3	139				
404-437	7	2220		363.5-365.5	4	172				
437-450	4	1960		365.5-367.5	4	129				
450-470	3	467		367.5-369.5	20	808				
470-480	2	251		409-411	11	367				
480-485	16	2980		411-413	2	81				
485-490	8	1967		413-415	2	82				
490-492	34	18,700		415-420	2	129				
492-494	10	11,688		420-425	2	100				
494-496	28	15,487		425-430	2	80				
67-10 681-682	4	459		430-441.6	3	128				
682-684	74	2900		441.5-455	2	155				
686-690	5	2050		455-500	3	282				
690-700	4	491		500-550	3	304				
700-725	4	194		550-600	2	402				

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED

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Geochemical Laboratory Report

DATE April 23, 1971

Anvil Mining
411.34

REPORT NUMBER 66

SAMPLE NUMBER	Total Hg ppb	Total Cd ppm		Sample Number	Total Hg ppb	Total Cd ppm		Sample Number	Total Hg ppb	Total Cd ppm
66-15				150-175	125	3		250-260	3236	3
80-100	160	2		175-200	96	2		261-267	1035	4
100-136	119	2		200-225	52	3		267-270	12320	73
136-150	93	2		225-250	122	2		270-272	11700	34
150-175	181	1		250-275	300	2		278-300	56000	100
175-200	147	2		275-292	272	2		300-302	9040	21
200-220	489	2		292-325	145	2		302-305	2105	4
220-230	735	2		325-350	586	2		305-310	178	2
230-240	352	2		350-375	440	1		310-320	1050	3
240-245	463	2		375-400	398	1		320-350	704	2
245-250	435	2		400-430	251	1		350-380	428	3
250-254	376	3		430-450	898	2		66-40		
254-256	409	17		450-467	1800	2		50-75	163	3
256-258	140	4		66-37				75-100	212	2
258-260	398	11		100-125	408	2		100-125	176	3
66-34				125-150	1114	4		125-150	186	2
17-50	130	3		150-184	436	2		150-177	130	2
50-86	251	3		184-200	157	2		177-208	133	1
86-125	240	3		200-225	208	2		208-215	201	4
125-150	300	3		225-248	441	1		215-220	494	2

Sample Number	Total Hg ppb	Total Cd ppm								
66-40										
225-229	30000	47								
238-250	1135	5								
250-275	358	3								
300-325	266	2								
325-350	160	2								
66-42										
47-75	261	7								
75-100	217	2								
100-125	176	3								
125-150	165	3								
150-175	122	2								
177-200	122	2								
200-225	55	2								
225-250	78	2								
250-275	526	2								
275-300	212	1								

NW.

N. 10,500

N. 9,000

SE.

D.D.H. 66-42

D.D.H. 66-40

D.D.H. 66-37

D.D.H. 66-34

D.D.H. 66-29

D.D.H. 66-26

D.D.H. 65-12

D.D.H. 66-55

D.D.H. 66-43

D.D.H. 66-5

Overburden

Overburden

ELEV. 4,000

ELEV. 3,500

304.0'

357.0'

381.0'

511.0'

607.0'

396.0'

556.0'

419.0'

602.0'

673.0'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

Av. 536
Av. 46400

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

Av. 21025
Av. 12665

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

Av. 238
Av. 325
Av. 3114

SECTION N°11 WB-37 | SECTION N°10.5 WB-64 | SECTION N°10 WB-31 | SECTION N°9.5 WB-63 | SECTION N°9 WB-30 | SECTION N°8.5 WB-62 | SECTION N°8 WB-29 | SECTION N°7 WB-28 | SECTION N°6 WB-27 | SECTION N°5 WB-26 | SECTION N°4 WB-25 | SECTION N°3 WB-24

ZONE N° 1

LEGEND

43 — Zinc value in p.p.m.
——— Limit of ore body
——— Limit of 1st order anomalous
— " — 2nd — " —
— — — 3rd — " —

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.

Work undertaken by
BARRINGER RESEARCH LTD, Toronto, Canada.

ANVIL MINING CORPORATION LTD.

WHITEHORSE – YUKON TERRITORY

SECTION A - LOOKING N.E.

ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS— ZINC

MARCH 1971 | SCALE 1" = 100' | DWG. 4-411/A-1

NW.

SE.

D.D.H. Nº 66-17

D.D.H. Nº 67-34

D.D.H. Nº 66-25

D.D.H. Nº 66-44

D.D.H. Nº 65-11

D.D.H. Nº 66-15

D.D.H. Nº 65-5A

D.D.H. Nº 66-8

D.D.H. Nº 66-2

D.D.H. Nº 66-33

D.D.H. Nº 66-3

Overburden

Overburden

414'

396'

604.0'

600.0'

555'

463.0'

420.0'

581.0'

461.0'

744.0'

1382'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

ELEV. 3,500

ELEV. 3,000

SECTION Nº11 WB-37

SECTION Nº10 WB-31

SECTION Nº9 WB-30

SECTION Nº8 WB-29

E 13,500

SECTION Nº7 WB-28

SECTION Nº6 WB-27

SECTION Nº5 WB-26

SECTION Nº4 WB-25

SECTION Nº3 WB-24

E 14,500

SECTION Nº2 WB-23

ZONE Nº1

LEGEND

43 — Zinc value in p.p.m.

Limit of ore body

Limit of 1st order anomalous

" 2nd "

" 3rd "

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.

Work undertaken by
BARRINGER RESEARCH LTD, Toronto, Canada.

ANVIL MINING CORPORATION LTD.

WHITEHORSE - YUKON TERRITORY

SECTION C - LOOKING NE.

ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS— ZINC

MARCH 1971 | SCALE: 1" = 100' | DWG. 4-411/A-2

NW

SE

D.D.H. 66-3 PROJECTED 45'

PROPOSED D.D.H. N°113

D.D.H. 66-10 PROJECTED 35'

D.D.H. 67-6

D.D.H. 67-10

DDH. 67-4 PROJECTED 20'

D.D.H. 66-E9 PROJECTED 15'

D.D.H. 67-1

D.D.H. 66-E3

Overburden

ELEV. 4000

ELEV. 3590

ELEV. 3000

744·0'

638·0'

853·0'

741·0'

742·0'

546·5'

351·5'

200·0'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1"=20'

Av. 10205

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1"=20'

Av. 8475

Av. 17900

Av. 17522

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1"=20'

Av. 1067

Av. 1084

SECTION 3 WB-24

SECTION 2 WB-23

SECTION 1 WB-22

SECTION 99 WB-83

SECTION 98 WB-82

SECTION 97 WB-81

SECTION 96 WB-80

SECTION 95 WB-79

LEGEND

|| 43 Zinc value in p.p.m.

Limit of ore body

Limit of 1st order anomalous

—"—2nd—"—

—"—3rd—"—

inches

centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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WHITEHORSE — YUKON TERRITORY

SECTION-CC FARO ZONE-3
(LOOKING NE.)
ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS — ZINC

MARCH 1971 | SCALE: 1" = 100' | DWG. 4-411/A-3

SW.

NE.

E 13,000

E 14,000

ELEV. 4500

ELEV. 4000

ELEV. 3500

D.D.H. 66-34

D.D.H. 66-12

D.D.H. 70-6

D.D.H. 66-15

D.D.H. 70-16

D.D.H. 65-4

D.D.H. 66-41

D.D.H. 66-28

Overburden

17.0 206
50.0 142
88.0 245
124.0 206
150.0 167
175.0
200.0
225.0 199
250.0 199
275.0 142
287.0 164
325.0 150
350.0 139
375.0 171
400.0 142
425.0 157
450.0 199
468.0 540
488.0 8000
511.0'

83.0
100.0 343
118.0 199
150.0 150
175.0 139
200.0 125
225.0 185
240.0 164
260.0 230
280.0 Av. 136
290.0 Av. 1084

409.0'
328.0'
463.0'
408.0'
544.0'
477.0'
480.0'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

240.0
245.0 132 Av. 136
250.0 139
254.0 167
256.0 2300 Av. 1084
258.0 407
260.0 2400

SECTION A WB-43

SECTION B WB-39

SECTION C WB-42

SECTION D WB-40

SECTION E WB-41

SECTION F WB-44

ZONE N°1

LEGEND

|| 43 Zinc value in p.p.m.
Limit of ore body
Limit of 1st order anomalous
—"—2nd—"—
—"—3rd—"—

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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WHITEHORSE — YUKON TERRITORY

SECTION N°8-LOOKING N.W.

ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS — ZINC

MARCH 1971 | SCALE: 1" = 100' | DWG. 4-411/A-4

NW.

SE.

N. 10,500

N. 9,999

DDH 66-42

DDH 66-40

DDH 66-37

DDH 66-34

DDH 66-29

DDH 66-26

DDH 65-12

DDH 66-55

DDH 66-43

DDH 66-5

Overburden

Overburden

ELEV. 4,000

ELEV. 3,500

304.0'

357.0'

381.0'

511.0'

607.0'

556.0'

396.0'

419.0'

602.0'

673.0'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

Av. 165

Av. 608

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

Av. 923

Av. 807

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

Av. 156

Av. 149

Av. 542

SECTION N°11 WB-37

SECTION N°10.5 WB-64

SECTION N°10 WB-31

SECTION N°9.5 WB-63

SECTION N°9 WB-30

SECTION N°8.5 WB-62

SECTION N°8 WB-29

SECTION N°7 WB-28

SECTION N°6 WB-27

SECTION N°5 WB-26

SECTION N°4 WB-25

SECTION N°3 WB-24

ZONE N° 1

LEGEND

43 — Lead value in p.p.m.

Limit of ore body

Limit of 1st order anomalous

—"— 2nd —"—

—"— 3rd —"—

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Work undertaken by
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ANVIL MINING CORPORATION LTD.

WHITEHORSE – YUKON TERRITORY

SECTION A - LOOKING NE.

ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS— LEAD

MARCH 1971 | SCALE 1" = 100' | DWG. 4-411/A-5

NW.

SE.

D.D.H. N° 66-17
D.D.H. N° 67-34
D.D.H. N° 66-25
D.D.H. N° 66-44
D.D.H. N° 65-11
D.D.H. N° 66-15
D.D.H. N° 65-5A
D.D.H. N° 66-8
D.D.H. N° 66-2
D.D.H. N° 66-33
D.D.H. N° 66-3

Overburden

414'
604·0'
396'
600·0'
555'
463·0'
420·0'
581·0'
461·0'
744·0'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

ELEV. 3,500

ELEV. 3,000

SECTION N° 11 WB-37
SECTION N° 10 WB-31
SECTION N° 9 WB-30
SECTION N° 8 WB-29
E 13,500
SECTION N° 7 WB-28
SECTION N° 6 WB-27
SECTION N° 5 WB-26
SECTION N° 4 WB-25
SECTION N° 3 WB-24
E 14,500
SECTION N° 2 WB-23
ZONE N° 1

LEGEND

43 — Lead value in p.p.m.
Limit of ore body
Limit of 1st order anomalous
—"—2nd—"—
—"—3rd—"—

inches
centimetres
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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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ANVIL MINING CORPORATION LTD.
WHITEHORSE - YUKON TERRITORY
SECTION C - LOOKING NE.
ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS — LEAD
MARCH 1971 | SCALE: 1" = 100' | DWG. 4-411/A-6

NW

SE

D.D.H. 66-3 PROJECTED 45'

PROPOSED D.D.H. No 113

D.D.H. 66-10 PROJECTED 35'

D.D.H. 67-6

D.D.H. 67-10

D.D.H. 67-4 PROJECTED 20'

D.D.H. 66-E9 PROJECTED 15'

D.D.H. 67-1

D.D.H. 66-E3

Overburden

Overburden

ELEV. 4000

ELEV. 3500

ELEV. 3000

744.0'

638.0'

853.0'

741.0'

742.0'

546.5'

351.5'

200.0'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1"=20'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1"=20'

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1"=20'

SECTION 3 WB-24

SECTION 2 WB-23

SECTION 1 WB-22

SECTION 99 WB-83

SECTION 98 WB-82

SECTION 97 WB-81

SECTION 96 WB-80

SECTION 95 WB-79

LEGEND

43 Lead value in p.p.m.

Limit of ore body

Limit of 1st order anomalous

" 2nd "

" 3rd "

inches

centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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WHITEHORSE — YUKON TERRITORY

SECTION-CC FARO ZONE-3
(LOOKING NE.)

ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS — LEAD

MARCH 1971 | SCALE: 1" = 100' | DWG. 4-411/A-7

SW.

NE.

E. 13,000

E. 14,000

ELEV. 4500

ELEV. 4000

ELEV. 3500

D.D.H. 66-34

D.D.H. 66-12

D.D.H. 70-6

D.D.H. 66-15

D.D.H. 70-16

D.D.H. 65-4

D.D.H. 66-41

D.D.H. 66-28

Overburden

17.0 115
50.0 82
86.0 124
125.0 50
150.0 75
175.0 107
225.0 82
250.0 50
275.0 50
297.0 62
325.0 58
350.0 58
375.0 19
400.0 46
425.0 67
450.0 250
475.0 1540
511.0'

409.0'

328.0'

80.0
100.0
138
147
150.0 407
175.0 86
200.0 89
219
230.0 46
240
Av. 64
250.0 Av. 1438
260.0
463.0'

408.0'

544.0'

477.0'

480.0'

?

?

?

-DETAIL-
SCALE 1" = 20'

240.0
245.0 75 Av. 69
250.0 62
255.0 165
264.0
268.0 1230 Av. 1438
270.0 2770
280.0 2860

SECTION A WB-43

SECTION B WB-39

SECTION C WB-42

SECTION D WB-40

SECTION E WB-41

SECTION F WB-44

ZONE N°1

LEGEND

43 Lead value in p.p.m.
Limit of ore body
Limit of 1st order anomalous
" 2nd "
" 3rd "

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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WHITEHORSE — YUKON TERRITORY

SECTION N°8-LOOKING N.W.

ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS — LEAD

MARCH 1971 | SCALE: 1" = 100' | DWG. 4-411/A-8