

PLATA
Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation

Silver, Lead, Zinc
105 N 9, 105 Q 12
(63°35'N, 132°2'W)

References: Blusson and Tempelman-Kluit (1970, ps 29-32); Blusson (1974a); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, ps 17-19); Sinclair et al (1975).

Claims: PLATA 1-232, 241-258, 267-288; INCA 1-44

Location and Access:

The claim groups are situated in the Bostock Range of the Hess Mountains roughly halfway between the Rogue and Hess Rivers. Access is provided by fixed wing aircraft from Ross River, 174 km to the south, to an airstrip 10 km south of the property. A tote road between the airstrip and the property is unserviceable during the summer months due to its swampy location.

History:

The claims were staked in August and September 1972 and July 1974. The property was first examined late in 1972 by a program of hand trenching, geochemical and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling (six holes for a total footage of 1,315 feet). Work in 1973 and 1974 consisted mainly of bulldozer trenching.

Geochemical soil sampling was also carried out on the PLATA and INCA claims in 1974 and the samples were analyzed for silver and lead. Silver-lead anomalies were found to coincide very closely with known areas of near-surface mineralization and at least two additional zones of potential interest were outlined on the PLATA claims.

Description:

The property is underlain by interbedded shale and chert of Ordovician to Mississippian age unconformably overlying or in fault contact with Proterozoic maroon and green slate, quartzite and limestone (see accompanying map). A quartz porphyry dyke trending east-west is the only intrusive on the property. The sediments strike west to west-northwest and are isoclinally folded. The units are cut by a set of conjugate faults trending roughly northeast and northwest and displaced by a major thrust fault. The thrust zone contains low gold and silver values associated with a quartz gangue. Veins of high-grade argentiferous galena occur with siderite in northeast and northwest trending faults. In all, 42 separate showings have been discovered to date.

Current Work and Results:

During summer 1976, a bulk sampling program was undertaken by A. Harman and F. Lavoie to evaluate the profitability of small scale mining from this remote location. Approximately 100 tons of high-grade material was obtained by open cut methods from three vein zones (see accompanying map) and shipped to the smelter.

<u>ZONE</u>	<u>BULK SAMPLE</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE GRADE</u>
1	60 tons	280 oz Ag/ton, 70% Pb
2	25 tons	160 oz Ag/ton, 70% Pb
6	15 tons	200 oz Ag/ton, 70% Pb

In Zone 1, the major mineralization consists of a lens of foliated galena-tetrahedrite measuring 15 m in length by a maximum thickness of 1.3 m. The lens is situated within a fault zone trending 015° and dipping 25° to the west that separates massive brown quartzite from overlying maroon and green slate.

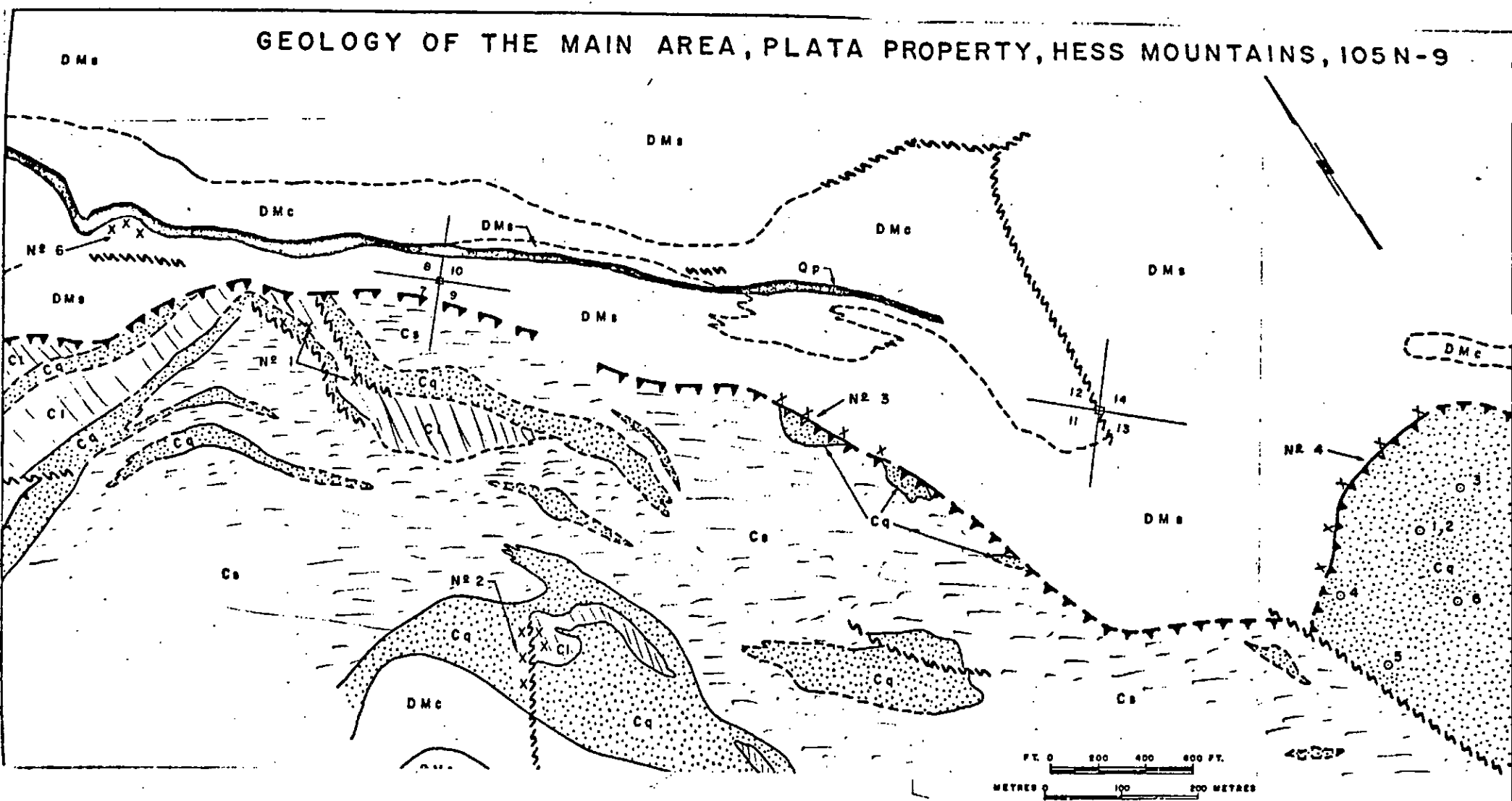
Zone 2 is made up of two sections traced over a distance of 103 metres. The northern section is mainly siderite gangue with blebs and pods of galena and spalerite replacing Proterozoic limestone and the southern section is largely fine to medium-grained foliated galena and tetrahedrite as bands in siderite gangue within a shear zone. The southern section is 52 m long and contains 795 tons per vertical metre grading 35 per cent Pb and 84 oz Ag/ton. Further south, the zone disappears as the fault structure passes into overlying black chert and shale.

Zone 6 consists of massive blocks of high-grade galena-tetrahedrite float and galena-siderite-jarosite bearing fractures in highly sheared footwall black shale and chert.




Transportation played a crucial role in the economics of the operation, accounting for almost half the project cost. Mineralized material was transported by both cat sloop to the PLATA airstrip prior to thawing winter road conditions and by helicopter (800 lb or 360 kg loads) during the summer. It was then flown in 2,000 lb (850 kg) lots in a fixed wing aircraft to the Twin Creeks airstrip on the North Canal Road. The sample bags were then trucked in 8 ton (6.6 metric ton) loads, 500 km to Whitehorse. From Whitehorse, the sample bags were shipped by rail and ship to Vancouver and then by rail to the Asarco Smelting and Refining plant in East Helena, Montana.

Bulk sampling of the PLATA property was difficult due to several factors: the extremely short exploration season, the precipitous and unstable slopes, the impassable access road between the airstrip and camp and the cost of flying bulk samples from the PLATA airstrip to Twin Creeks. However, the venture did turn out to be economically profitable and further bulk sampling (excess of 300 tons) was recommended for the No. 2 zone to determine the economic feasibility of direct shipping lower grade galena-tetrahedrite mineralization.

GEOLOGY OF THE MAIN AREA, PLATA PROPERTY, HESS MOUNTAINS, 105 N-9



LEGEND

TERTIARY	QP	Pale orange weathering, fine to medium-grained, light tan to quartz porphyry to aplite
ORDOVICIAN- MISSISSIPPIAN	OMs	Dark grey to black weathering, predominantly black, carbonaceous shale with minor graphitic chert, argillite and barite lenses
	OMc	Dark grey weathering, pale grey to black massive chert with minor intervals of shale
	Unconformity	
CAMBRIAN	Cs	Pale green and maroon phyllitic shale and slate
AND	Cq	Pale brown to grey quartzite
OLDER	Cl	Pale grey to dark bluish grey limestone
		Geological contact, defined, assumed
		Fault or shear zone
		Thrust fault, defined, assumed
	xxx	Pb - Zn - Ag mineralization
	o'	Diamond drill hole