Anvil File
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CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

Introduction to the Faro

Orebody, Mining and Milling

Operations, and the Town of Faro

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

(Formerly Anvil Mining Corporation Limited)

(Latitude 62°22'N, Longitude 133°25'W, Elevation 4000 Ft.)

## LOCATION, ACCESS AND CLIMATE

The Faro orebody of Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation, approximately 120 air miles northeast of Whitehorse, is located east of Rose Mountain and northwest of Mount Mye in the Anvil Range of mountains in the east central Yukon.

Access to the property is by a 17 mile unpaved, all weather road, which includes a double span, 540 foot long bridge across the Pelly River. This road joins the Robert Campbell Highway (Highway 9), 108 miles east of Carmacks. Location and access details can be seen on Figure I.

Temperatures at the minesite range from minus fifty degrees Fahrenheit at mid-winter minimum to plus eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit at summer maximum. Freezing conditions persist from mid-September until early May. Snowfall accounts for one-half of the mean annual precipitation of 15 inches and the maximum snow-fall cover ranges up to fifty inches in late March.

## EARLY HISTORY AND OWNERSHIP

Occurrences of lead and zinc sulphides in the Vangorda Creek about 9 miles southeast of the Faro deposit were first staked by A. Kulan and associates in 1953. The property was optioned to Prospectors Airways and diamond drilling from 1953-1955 proved 9.4 million tons of 9% combined lead-zinc which was later designated as the Vangorda deposit. Kerr Addison Mines of Toronto eventually acquired Prospectors Airways, but depressed base metal prices, declining metal markets and the extreme remoteness of the area caused interest in the prospect to subside. Kerr Addison resumed exploration of the area in 1962 and by 1964 had drilled one anomaly resulting in the discovery of the Swim Deposit (5 million tons at 10% combined lead-zinc, about 5 miles southeast of Vangorda).

In 1964 Dynasty Explorations commenced a detailed exploration program on several claim groups in the Swim-Vangorda-Rose Creek area. Encouraging geochemical results and reported occurrences of "float" in the Faro Creek bed led to the staking of the Faro group of claims. In 1965 Dynasty, in a joint venture program with Cyprus Mines Corporation, intersected massive sulphides in a rotary hole on these claims now known as Faro No. 2 deposit. Subsequent diamond drilling through two winters and two summers proved an economic orebody with reserves estimated at 63,473,000 tons averaging 3.4% lead, 5.7% zinc and 1.2 oz./ton of silver.

By the fall of 1969 the project had been brought into commercial production at a capital cost of $63 million dollars for mine production equipment, concentrator and related plant service facilities and townsite. In addition, White Pass and

Yukon Route spent an additional $20 million on equipment related to hauling and handling the concentrate between Faro and Skagway. The Federal Government spent $5 million on a new road link between Faro and Carmacks and Northern Canada Power Commission invested $6 million to upgrade facilities at the Whitehorse Generating Station and construct a new power transmission line to the minesite and townsite.

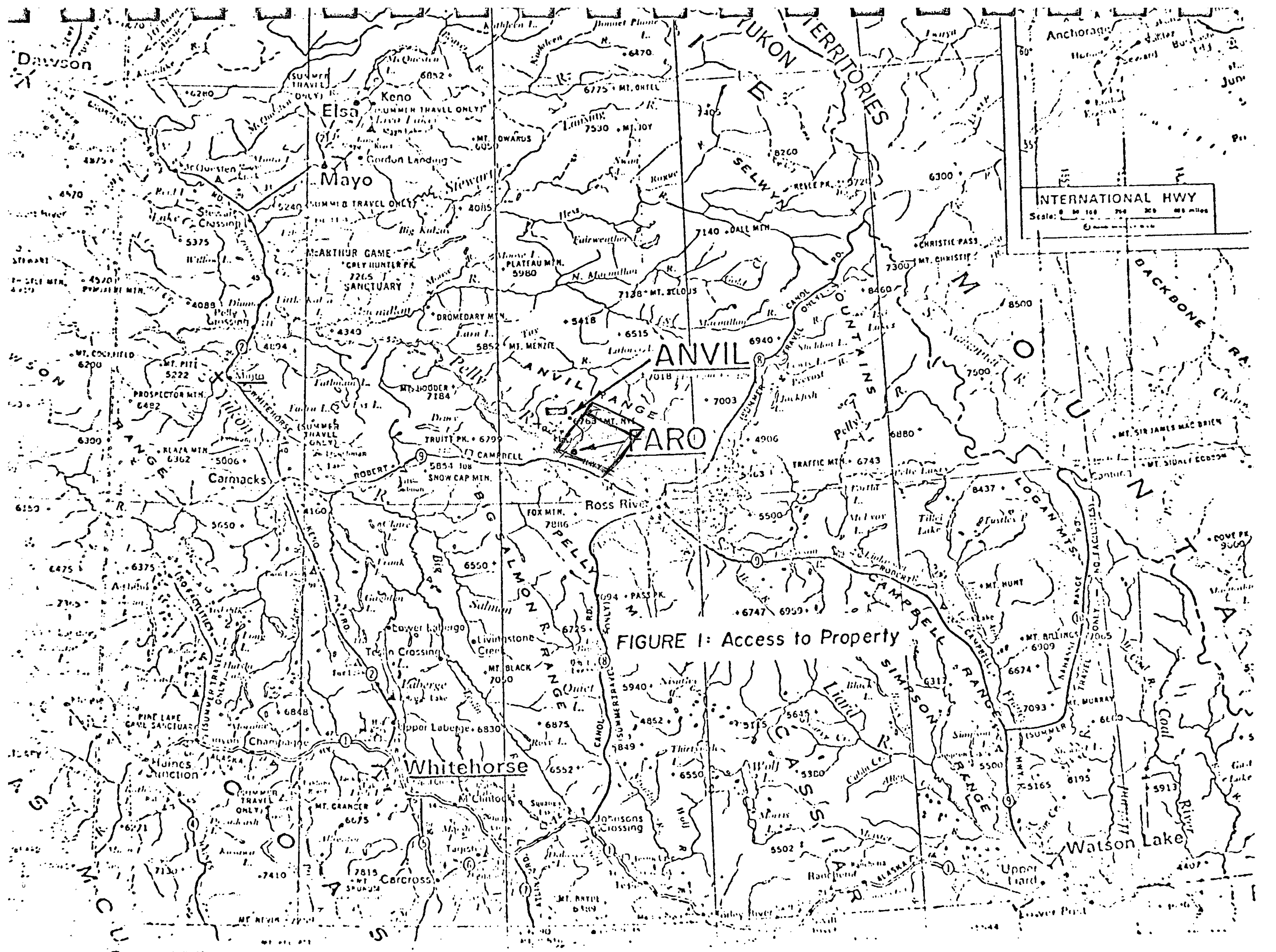



FIGURE 1: Access to Property

GEOLOGY

Strataform, stratabound, massive pyritic lead-zinc deposits in the Anvil Range occur in a polymetamorphic polydeformational volcano-sedimentary terrane of Upper Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic age in Selwyn Basin of Central Yukon. The known sulfide deposits are believed to be restricted to two discreet stratigraphic units within this deformed sequence on the southwest flank of Anvil Arch. This arch is a megascopic, northwest-southeast trending, double plunging, asymmetric anticline with a Middle Cretaceous (90-95 million years) granitic core. Three major deposits, Faro, Vangorda and Swim, aggregating approximately 80 million tons of 9.5% combined lead and zinc, apparently formed contemporaneously with their enclosing host rocks, and prior to the superimposed regional metamorphism and intrusive events.

Of the three major deposits, only the Faro, with original reserves at 63.4 million tons, is currently in production. The deposit is lenticular in plan and cross section (Figure 3) with a 5000 foot length, 1600 foot width and 150 foot average thickness. The Faro deposit consists of three zones. Zones 1 and 3 are parts of the same orebody offset by faulting. No. 2 zone to the southeast is detached from the others and forms a completely separate unit.

Pyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and marcasite are the dominant sulfide minerals present and occur in that order of decreasing abundance. In the central portion of the deposit, pyrite occurs commonly as porphyroblasts (to 5 mm. across) in a finer grained matrix (0.2 to 0.3 mm. across) of quartz, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. Pyrrhotite forms granular aggregates with veinlets of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena near the margins of the deposit.

A crude base metal zonation can be seen in the Faro deposit with lead enrichment toward the top and zinc enrichment toward the base. The deposit occurs in middle amphibolite facies grade pelitic schists overlain conformably by calc-silicate phyllites. The massive sulphide body is successively enveloped by a thin quartzite which is in sharp contact with muscovite schists which grade outward into normal biotite-muscovite-andalusite schists. The deposit has undergone two periods of regional dynamothermal metamorphism followed by three post metamorphic brittle deformational events. It has been faulted into the three segments (Zones 1, 2 and 3) and is intruded by a hornblende-biotite-diorite dike at its northwest end.

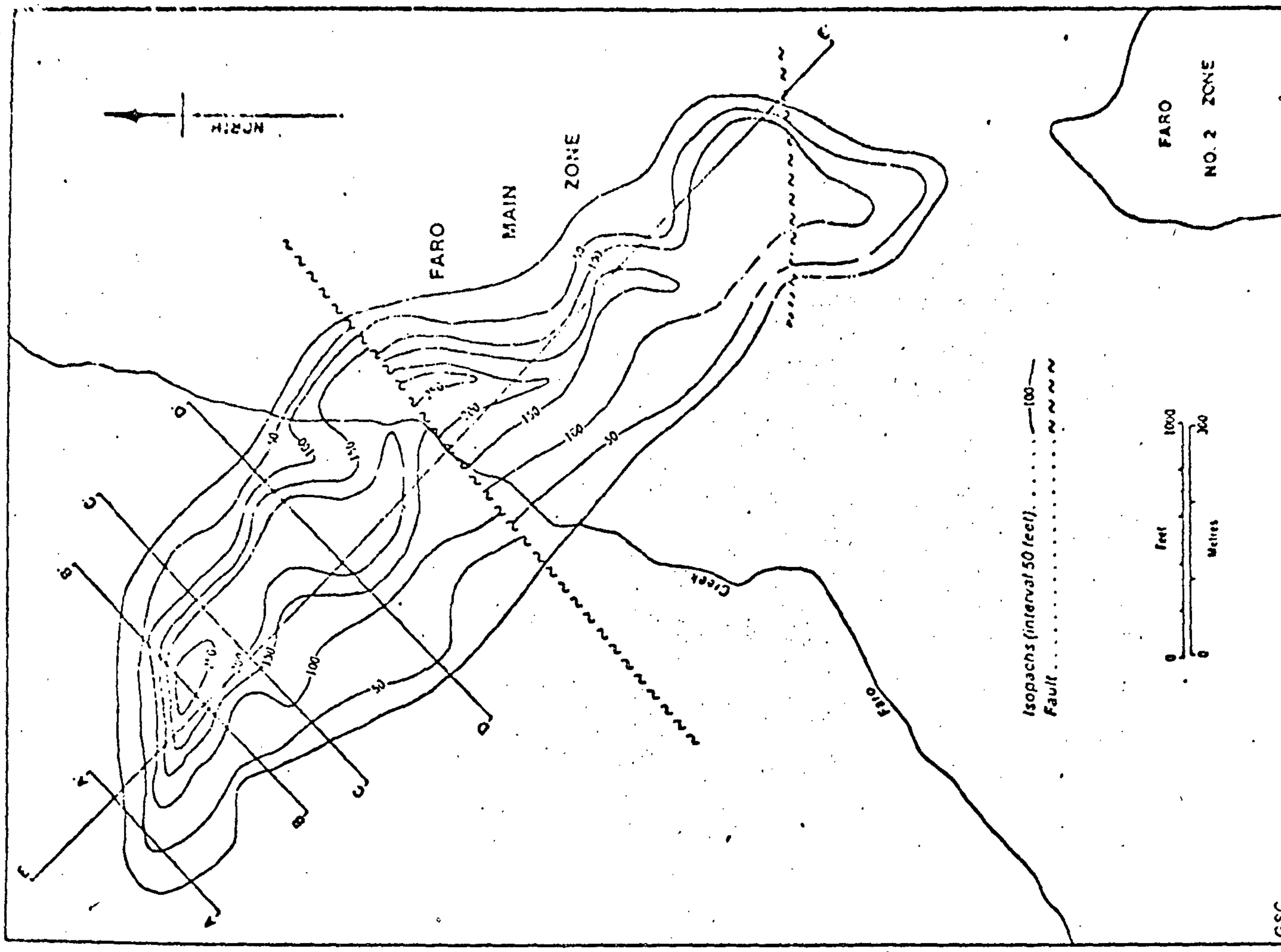



FIGURE 25. Isopach map of the Faro deposit.

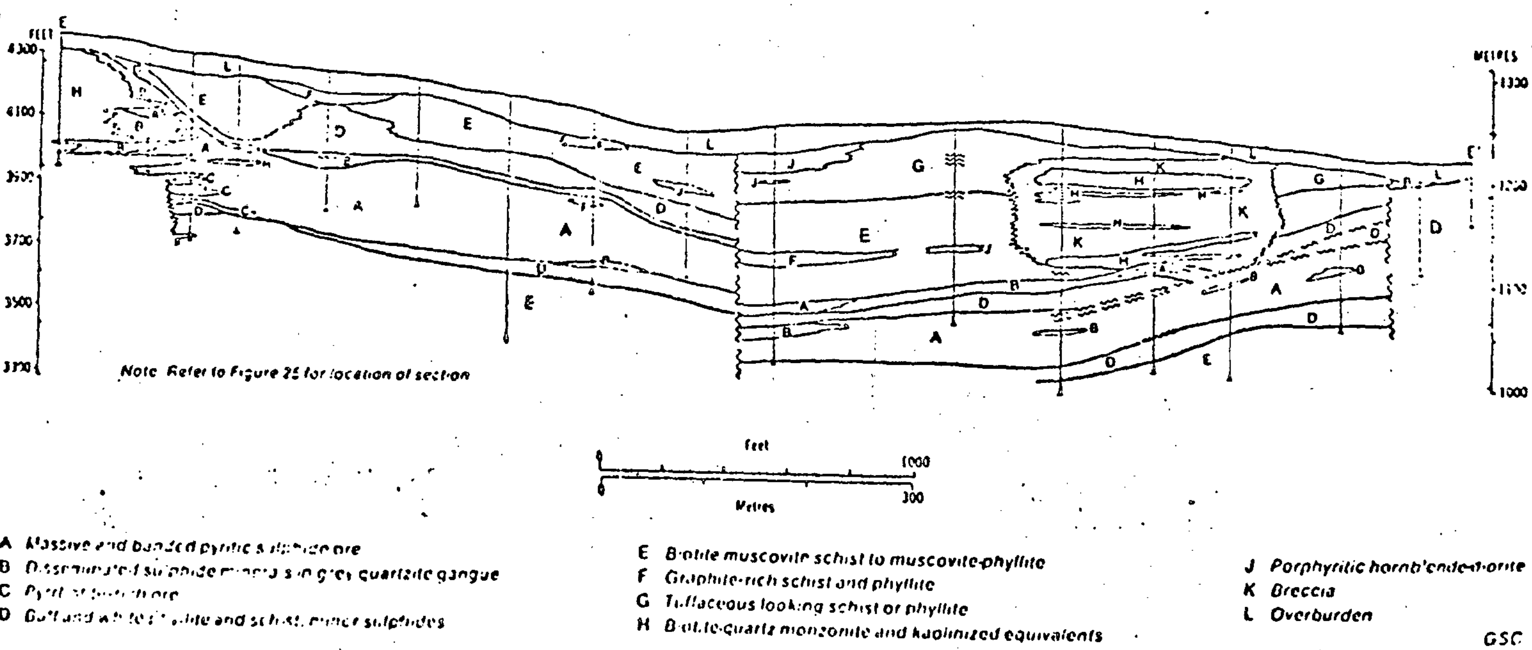



FIGURE 26. Longitudinal section of the Faro deposit.

FIGURE 2: Longitudinal & Plan View of Faro Deposit (After Templeman-Kluit, GSC Bull...

## PROPERTY OPERATION

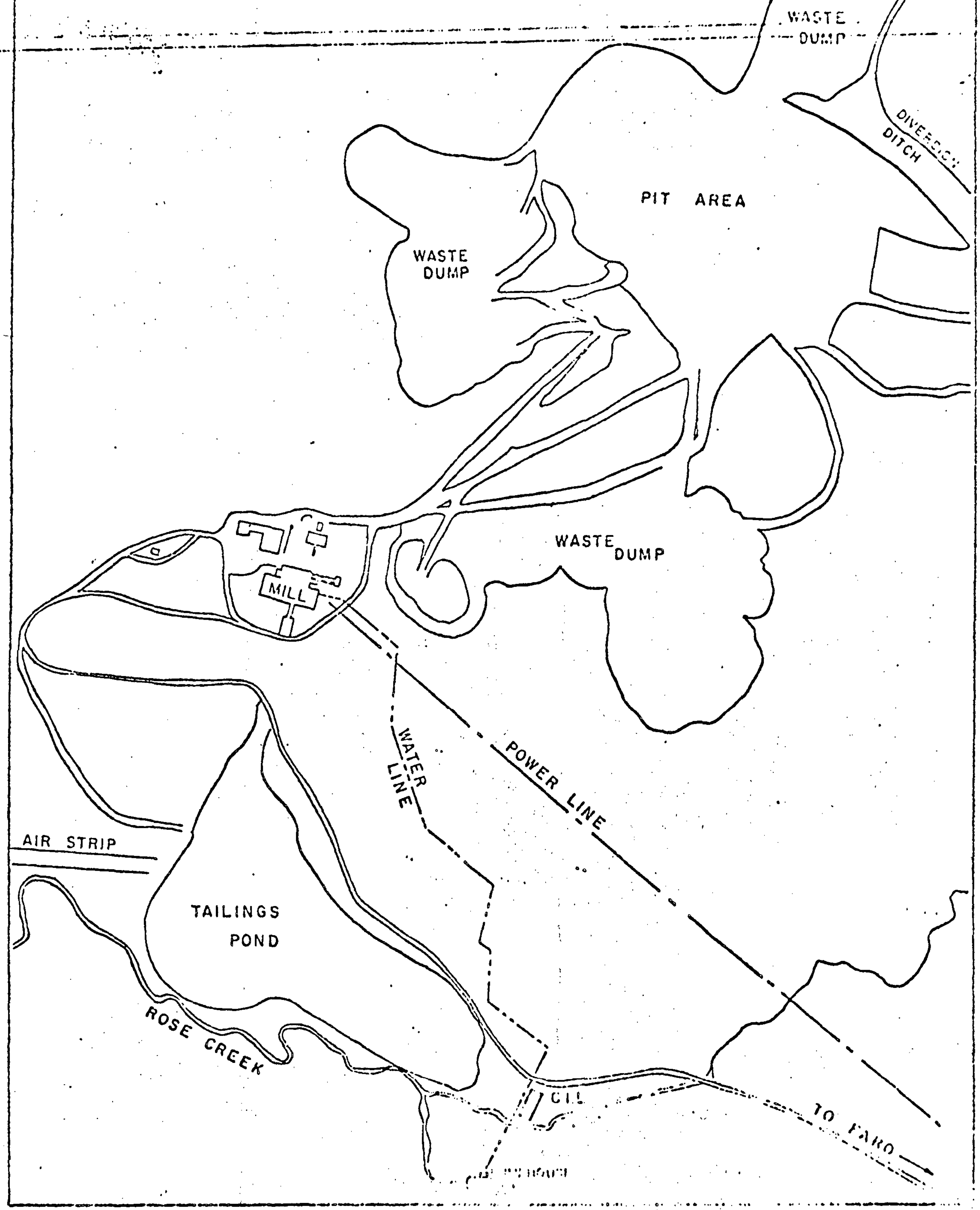
A diagram of the surface layout of the Anvil Mine is shown in Figure 2 under "General Arrangement of Mine and Mill Area."

The operations are under the direction of a General Manager and Assistant General Manager who have two main production divisions directly under their control - the mine and the concentrator. In the mine group fall the Mine, Mechanical, Engineering and Surface Departments. The concentrator group includes the Mill, Metallurgical, Electrical and Coal Mine Departments. The balance of the service departments - Personnel and Safety, Purchasing, Accounting and Townsite, are under a department head responsible to the General Manager.

As of December 31, 1973 the total plant work force was distributed as follows:

| | Staff | Hourly Rated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Administration | 5 | - | 5 |
| Mine Department | 6 | 86 | 92 |
| Mill Department | 27 | 139 | 166 |
| Service Departments | 55 | 85 | 140 |
| | 93 | 310 | 403 |

FIGURE 3 - GENERAL ARRANGMENT
MINE AND MILL AREA



MINING OPERATIONS

Mining operations at the Faro No. 1 orebody are currently conducted on a six day a week, three shift per day basis under the direction of a Mine Superintendent, Assistant Mine Superintendent, General Foreman, and four shift foremen.

Daily production scheduling is averaged at 27,500 yards/day for waste and 9300 tons/day of ore in the first quarter of 1974* and 11,700 tons/day thereafter for the balance of the year.

Some of the parameters of pit design and waste removal at the Anvil open pit are detailed below:

| Pit Dimensions | Present Size | Ultimate Size |
|---|---|---|
| Length | 2420' | 4100' |
| Width | 3210' | 3210' |
| Depth | 555' | 955' |

| | |
|---|---|
| Overburden bank slope | 26° |
| Overall rock slope | 45° |
| Working widths (crest to toe) | 300' (15 cu. yd. shovel) |
| | 150' (5 cu. yd. shovel) |
| Bench interval height | 35' (4310-4030 elev. |
| | 40' (4030-3390 elev.) |

* Planned completion of expansion of mill throughput to 10,000 TPD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Haulage distance to crusher | 1300 ft. |
| Ramp gradient | 8% (max.) |
| Subgrade Drilling | 5' |
| Blasthole spacing-ore | 18' x 18' |
| -waste | 22' x 22' |
| -alluvium | 30' x 30' |
| Powder factor | 1.13 lb./cu. yd. |

Major pit production equipment and productivity performance together with other supporting pit and surface equipment is outlined in Table I. Production data from the pre-production period to the end of 1973 are presented in Table 2. The total costs of mining, including maintenance, and the total crew strength (including maintenance, supervision and engineering personnel) are detailed in Table 3.

## TABLE I

### MINE PRODUCTION & SURFACE OPERATION EQUIPMENT

| No. of Units | Description | Function | Productivity (Per Op. Hr.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Model 190-B Electric 15 Cu. Yd. Marion Shovel | Overburden & rock loading | 707 cu. yd. |
| 6 | *Diesel Electric 120 T Wabco Rear Dump Trucks | Overburden & rock haulage | 180 cu. yd. |
| 4 | Model 110-B Electric 5 Cu. Yd. Bucyrus-Erie Shovels | Ore & waste rock loading | 231 cu. yd. |
| 15 | Diesel Driven 65 T Dart Sicard Rear Dump Trucks | Ore & waste rock haulage | 75 cu. yd. |
| 2 | 40-R Bucyrus-Erie Diesel Electric Drills | Primary blast hole drilling | 54 ft. |
| 1 | **M-4 Marion Diesel Electric Drill | Primary blast hole drilling | |
| 1 | Caterpillar Model 824-B Rubber Tired Dozer | Shovel clean-up | |
| 2 | Caterpillar Model 988 5 Cu. Yd. Front End Loaders | Feeding ore to crusher & utility work | |
| 3 | Caterpillar Model D-8 Tractors (Blade & Rippers) | Dump and road maintenance | |
| 1 | **Caterpillar Model D-9 Tractor (Blade/Winch) | Dump and road maintenance | |
| 1 | Caterpillar Model D-8 Tractor (Angle Blade/Ripper) | Ripping toes, drainage ditch control | |
| 2 | Caterpillar 14-E Graders | Surface and pit road maintenance | |
| 1 | **Caterpillar 14-G Grader | Surface and pit road maintenance | |
| 1 | 1/2 Yd. P & H Backhoe | Drainage ditch maintenance | |
| 2 | 1967 GMC 1500 Gal. Water Trucks | Watering pit and surface roads | |
| 1 | M-4 Tank Drill (GD PR123 with GD 600 CFM Rotary Compressor) | Secondary drilling | |
| 1 | 25 Ton P & H Crawler Crane Convertible to a 3/4 Yd. Dragline | Shovel maintenance, ditching and tailings pond maintenance | |
| 2 | Model 409 Austin Westerns | Pipeline maintenance and general freight handling | |

* Started production October 1973.

** Planned for delivery during 1974.

TABLE 2

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

(MINE DEPARTMENT)

**Pre-Production Stage:** (October 1967 - August 1969)

| | |
|---|---|
| Alluvial Overburden | 1,052,000 Cu. Yd. |
| Waste Rock | 4,850,000 Cu. Yd. |
| Stockpiled Ore | 96,670 Cu. Yd. |

**Production Stage:** (September 1969 - December 1973)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alluvial Overburden | | 1,052,000 Cu. Yd. | |
| Waste Rock | | 31,757,000 Cu. Yd. | |
| Stockpiles | (High Grade) | 86,400 Tons* | 11% Pb-Zn |
| | (Low Grade-Red) | 515,700 Tons | 9.2% Pb-Zn |
| | (Low Grade-Yellow) | 1,994,700 Tons | 7.2% Pb-Zn |
| Mill Feed | | 10,892,400 Tons | 4.7% Pb, 6.3% Zn |

5511

13,489,200

**Production for Year Ending Dec. 31, 1973:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Waste Rock | | 4,658,000 Cu. Yd. | |
| Stockpiles | (High Grade) | 5,300 Tons* | 11% Pb-Zn |
| | (Low Grade-Red) | 85,800 Tons | 9.2% Pb-Zn |
| | (Low Grade-Yellow) | 597,000 Tons | 7.2% Pb-Zn |
| Mill Feed | | 2,899,100 Tons | 4.9% Pb, 6.4% Zn |

3587200

2.9/1

* Dry, short tons

TABLE 3

MINE DEPARTMENT

1973 AVERAGE

OPERATING COSTS

| | Cost/Cu. Yd. (Cents) |
|---|---|
| Drilling | 3.1 |
| Blasting | 16.2 |
| Shovel Loading | 8.2 |
| Hauling | 16.6 |
| Dump & Road Maintenance | 8.3 |
| Tires | 6.3 |
| Supervision | 2.2 |
| Maintenance | 43.6 |
| | 104.5 |

MINE & MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENTS

OPERATING PERSONNEL

(as at Dec. 31, 1973)

| Pit Operations | Hourly | Staff |
|---|---|---|
| Drillers | 7 | |
| Blasting Crew | 2 | |
| Haulage Truck Drivers | 42 | |
| Shovel Operators | 10 | |
| Lube Servicemen | 9 | |
| Equipment Operators | 14 | |
| Engineering Control | | 8 |
| Supervision & Clerical | | 6 |
| | 84 | 14 |

TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

MINE & MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENTS

OPERATING PERSONNEL

(as at Dec. 31, 1973)

| Pit Maintenance | Hourly | Staff |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Duty Mechanics | 32 | |
| Welders | 10 | |
| Lube Servicemen | 9 | |
| Tiremen | 1 | |
| Machinists | 2 | |
| Labourers | 2 | |
| Clerical | | 1 |
| Supervision | | 6 |
| | 56 | 7 |

## MINERAL PROCESSING

The mineral processing plant capacity was increased from the designed capacity of 6600 SDT per day to 10,000 SDT per day early in 1974. The average daily throughput in 1973 was 8000 tons per day. The plant operated 97% of the total available time.

The three stage crushing and screening plant is shown schematically in Figure 4 (FX 7312).

The crushing plant is scheduled to operate fourteen shifts per week with the remaining seven shifts being reserved for maintenance. The primary and fine crushing sections of the plant are operated simultaneously to optimize blending and provide the most uniform feed grade to the flotation circuit without any intermediate primary crusher feed stockpiles.

The -3/8 inch product from the primary crusher goes directly to the fine ore bin while the +3/8 inch product is returned to the 16,000 ton coarse ore storage. Primary crusher product contains up to 30% -3/8 inch material which has a higher Pb/Zn content than the coarser product. This increases the importance of a simultaneous primary and fine crushing schedule.

The schematic material flow through the grinding and flotation section is shown by Figure 5 (FX 7318).

1. Grinding:

The -3/8 inch discharge from the three 2000 ton fine ore bins is fed to three identical primary grinding circuits, each composed of one 450 HP 9' x 12' open circuit rod mill and one 450 HP 9' x 12' closed circuit ball mill. The 30 inch cyclone product containing 50% -200 mesh at 70 percent solids is laundered to the feed pump box of a 2500 HP 13.5' x 22' closed circuit ball mill. The cycloned product from this circuit, which is 70% -200 mesh and 45% solids, is delivered to the flotation circuit.

2. Lead Flotation Circuit:

The lead rougher scavenger circuit is composed of 15-400 H Denver cells. The first 4 cells are roughers, the last 6 cells are scavengers and the center 5 cells are double laundered so that each cell can be a rougher or scavenger as required. The lead rougher concentrate is pumped to a 450 HP 9' x 12' closed circuit regrind ball mill. The regrind cyclone overflow pulp feeds the 2 x 13 Wemco 100 first cleaner circuit. The lead scavenger concentrate flows directly to the retreat circuit consisting of 13 Wemco 100 flotation machines. The lead first cleaner tail constitutes the second portion of the retreat feed. The lead retreat tail is returned to the head of the rougher circuit and the retreat concentrate is pumped to the 1st. cleaner feed. The lead cleaning circuit has a second and third stage of cleaning with a counter current flow of the tailing product.

3. Zinc Flotation Circuit:

The lead scavenger tail is conditioned in three 14 x 12 tanks and then pumped to the zinc rougher scavenger circuit composed of 15 400 H and 15 200 V Denver Cells.

The zinc circuit is the same as the lead circuit, with the following exceptions:

1. The zinc scavenger concentrate is returned to the zinc rougher feed.

2. The zinc rougher concentrate is reground in one 450 HP 9 x 12 closed circuit ball mill prior to the first cleaning stage.

3. The 1st. cleaner tail is reground in another 450 HP 9 x 12 closed circuit ball mill, then fed to the 13 Wemco 100 retreat circuit. The retreat tail is discharged to final tail.

4. The zinc circuit has a 4th. stage of cleaning.

5. The fourth cleaner tail is treated in a 6 Galliger 100 barite rejection circuit with the concentrate feeding the bulk concentrate thickener and the tail to the retreat feed.

4. Bulk Lead/Zinc Circuit:

A bulk concentrate containing 19% lead and 30% zinc is produced by combining a quantity of lead 1st. cleaner or retreat concentrate with the concentrates of the zinc barite rejection circuit.

5. Concentrate Thickening, Filtering and Drying:

The lead concentrate is thickened in a 75 foot center rake drive Eimco thickener, from 35% solids to 70% solids. The thickener underflow is pumped to two disc-type Peterson filters which reduce the concentrate moisture to approximately 10%. This filter cake is delivered to a standard steel oil fired rotary kiln dryer which reduces the moisture to approximately 4.5%.

The zinc concentrate is thickened in a 90 foot Eimco thickener filtered by two Peterson filters and dried to 5.5% moisture in two coal fired rotary kiln dryers.

Want 5%

The bulk concentrate is thickened in a 65 foot Eimco thickener filtered by a Peterson filter and dried to 5.5% in a coal fired rotary kiln.

One filter and one coal fired dryer are arranged to handle any one of the three products as required.

6. Concentrate Handling:

The three concentrate products are stored in a common shed with a combined capacity of approximately 7000 tons. The concentrates are loaded into light aluminum containers, holding 30 tons, which are trucked 240 miles to Whitehorse, where the loaded container is transferred to a narrow gauge rail and transported 110 miles to Skagway, Alaska. The concentrates are stored in a 120,000 ton storage shed at Skagway awaiting deep sea shipping to smelters primarily in Japan and Europe.

A tabulation of mineral processing and operating statistics can be found in Table 4.

7. Tailings Disposal:

The tailings at approximately 30% solids are gravity fed to the 60 acre tailings pond. The dyke is build by spiggotting and then restacking with a drag line.

TABLE 4

CONCENTRATOR OPERATING STATISTICS

(for year ended Dec. 31, 1973)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Mill Feed | 2.9 million tons |
| Concentrate Produced | 157,000 short dry tons of lead concentrate |
| | 233,000 short dry tons of zinc concentrate |
| | 79,000 short dry tons of bulk concentrate |
| Overall Recovery | 84.3% Pb |
| | 77.3%, Zn |
| Power Consumption | 25.1 KW hours per ton of mill feed |
| Grinding Media | 2.5 pounds of steel per ton |
| Reagent Usages: | |
| Lime | 3.3 pounds per ton milled |
| Collector (Isopropylxanthate) | 0.31 pounds per ton milled |
| Frother (MIBC) | 0.060 pounds per ton milled |
| Flocculant | .08 pounds per ton milled |
| Soda Ash | 2.41 pounds per ton milled |
| Copper Sulphate | 1.22 pounds per ton milled |

TABLE 5

MINERAL PROCESSING

OPERATING CREW

(1973 AVERAGE)

| | Hourly Rated | Staff |
|---|---|---|
| Operators | 47 | 6 |
| Maintenance | 37 | 6 |
| Trainee Labour | 5 | - |
| Metallurgy and Assaying | 8 | 13 |
| Heating Plant | 6 | 1 |
| Superintendents | - | 2 |
| | 103 | 28 |

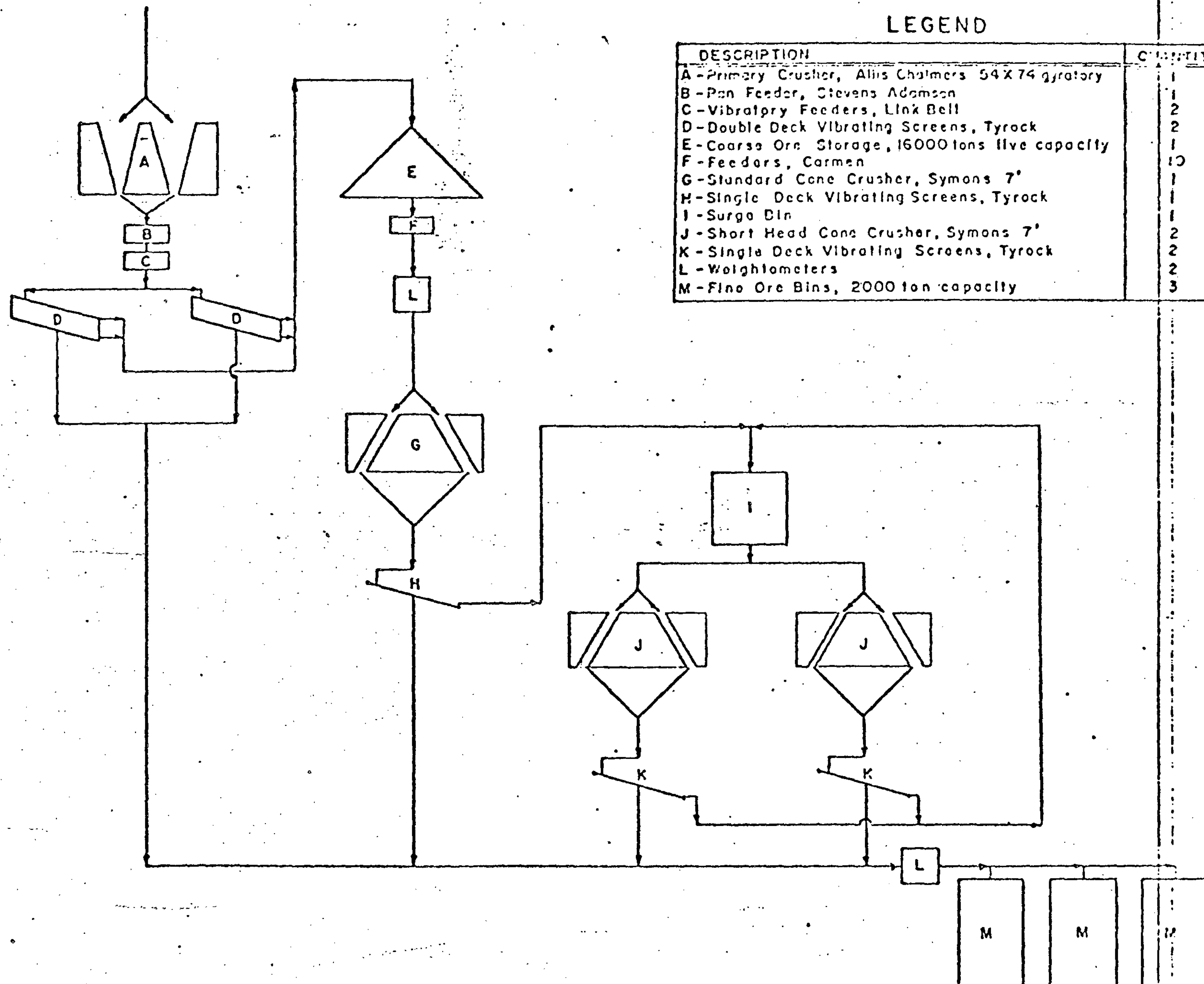
## TABLE 6

## MINERAL PROCESSING

## OPERATING COSTS

## (1973 Average)

| | Plan 1974 | Cents/Ton Mill Feed |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Labour | 37.6 | 40.8 |
| Maintenance Labour | 22.9 | 24.9 |
| Power | 56.0 | 41.2 |
| Operating Supplies | 160.7 | 130.1 |
| Maintenance Supplies | 30.3 | 31.0 |
| Supervision & Engineering Control | 10.0 | 12.5 |
| Electrical Maintenance | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| Central Heating & Concentrate Drying Supplies | 10.7 | 12.9 |
| Total | 334.1 | 298.6 |




LEGEND

| DESCRIPTION | QUANTITY |
|---|---|
| A - Primary Crusher, Allis Chalmers 54 X 74 gyratory | 1 |
| B - Pan Feeder, Stevens Adamson | 1 |
| C - Vibratory Feeders, Link Belt | 2 |
| D - Double Deck Vibrating Screens, Tyrock | 2 |
| E - Coarse Ore Storage, 16000 tons live capacity | 1 |
| F - Feeders, Carmen | 10 |
| G - Standard Cone Crusher, Symons 7' | 1 |
| H - Single Deck Vibrating Screens, Tyrock | 1 |
| I - Surge Bin | 1 |
| J - Short Head Cone Crusher, Symons 7' | 2 |
| K - Single Deck Vibrating Screens, Tyrock | 2 |
| L - Weightometers | 2 |
| M - Fine Ore Bins, 2000 ton capacity | 3 |

SCHEMATIC CRUSHING PLANT FLOW SHEET

ANVIL MINING CORP.

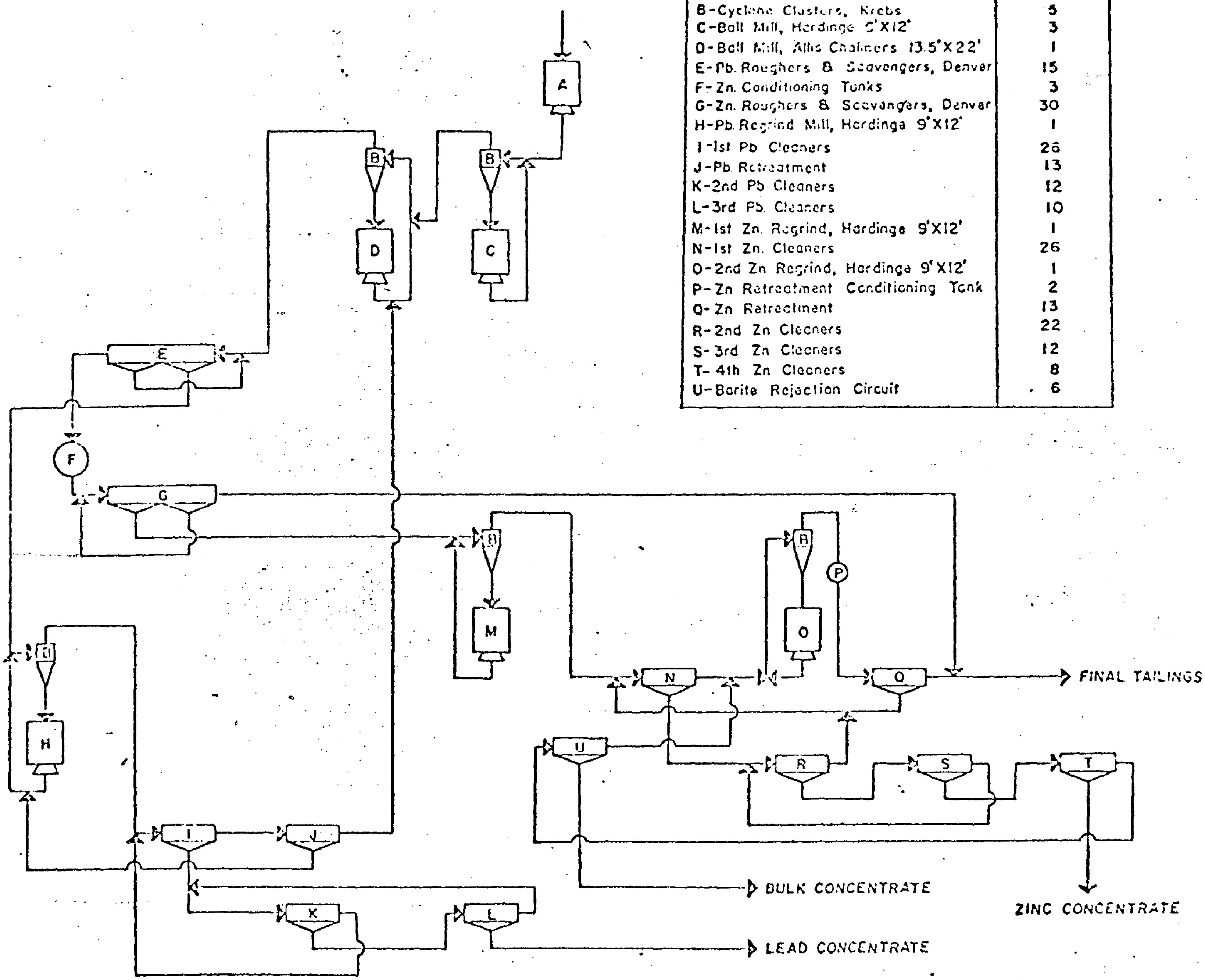
March 1974

FIGURE 4

DWG. Nº FX-7312 FILE Nº 13

## LEGEND

| DESCRIPTION | QUANTITY |
|---|---|
| A-Rod Mill, Hardinge 9'X12' | 3 |
| B-Cyclone Clusters, Krebs | 5 |
| C-Ball Mill, Hardinge 9'X12' | 3 |
| D-Ball Mill, Allis Chalmers 13.5'X22' | 1 |
| E-Pb. Roughers & Scavengers, Denver | 15 |
| F-Zn. Conditioning Tanks | 3 |
| G-Zn. Roughers & Scavengers, Denver | 30 |
| H-Pb. Regrind Mill, Hardinge 9'X12' | 1 |
| I-1st Pb Cleaners | 26 |
| J-Pb. Retreatment | 13 |
| K-2nd Pb Cleaners | 12 |
| L-3rd Pb. Cleaners | 10 |
| M-1st Zn. Regrind, Hardinge 9'X12' | 1 |
| N-1st Zn. Cleaners | 26 |
| O-2nd Zn Regrind, Hardinge 9'X12' | 1 |
| P-Zn Retreatment Conditioning Tank | 2 |
| Q-Zn Retreatment | 13 |
| R-2nd Zn Cleaners | 22 |
| S-3rd Zn Cleaners | 12 |
| T-4th Zn Cleaners | 8 |
| U-Barite Rejection Circuit | 6 |




SCHEMATIC MILL FLOWSHEET

ANVIL MINING CORP - APRIL 1974

FIGURE 5

DWG. Nº FX-7401

## WAREHOUSING AND SHOP FACILITIES

Complete warehousing, equipment servicing and office space except for administration and accounting, is housed in one building. The main repair shop has 10 bays for repair of mobile equipment including two lubrication bays. The general shop comprises 13,400 square feet and includes space for an electrical shop, welding bay, carpenter shop and machine shop. The warehouse facilities comprise 18,000 square feet and second floor office space is 4,000 square feet.

Recently a 10,000 square foot addition to the shop has just been completed to service the six new 120 Ton Wabco trucks.

## ELECTRICAL AND WATER SERVICES

### A) Electrical:

Power for both the Faro townsite and the minesite is supplied by Northern Canada Power Commission principally from the Whitehorse Rapids generating plant via a 250 mile, 138 KV power line. A 5 megawatt emergency and peak load plant at Faro also contributes to the system.

| 1973 Power Used | Maximum Demand | Consumption |
|---|---|---|
| Minesite | 12 Megawatts | 75,869,000 Kwhr. |
| Townsite | 1.2 Megawatts | 6,259,200 Kwhr. |
| **1974 Projections** | | |
| Minesite | 14.5 Megawatts | 100,000,000 Kwhr. |
| Townsite | 1.5 Megawatts | 7,500,000 Kwhr. |

### B) Water Supply:

(1) Minesite - Water is supplied from the north fork of Rose Creek pumped from an impounding area through a 6200 ft. long 24 in. diameter surface pipeline. During periods of low surface runoff, a 900,000,000 gallon storage reservoir fed by the south fork of Rose Creek is used to control supply water. Daily consumption for the entire operation is 6,000,000 Imperial gal./day.

1,650 I G /minute

150 day storage

(2) Townsite - Water for the Town of Faro is supplied from two wells drilled approximately 300 ft. from the Pelly River. The 10 in. wells are drilled 55 ft. deep on 15 foot centers and water is sufficiently plentiful to only require pumping from the 14 ft. level. Water enters the town distribution lines at 38° and heat must be added at this point. Water returning to the town storage tanks is at 33°.

Daily consumption in Faro is 280,000 Imperial gal./day.

77 gallons per minute

FARO TOWNSITE

All employees of Anvil are housed in the Town of Faro 12 miles from the minesite. It is the second largest community in the Yukon and at year end 1973 had a population of approximately 1200. Faro is incorporated with town status under the provisions of the Yukon Territory's Municipal Ordinance with an elected council comprising a mayor and four aldermen. Anvil owns and rents 259 family dwelling units and 174 single quarters to its employees and key community personnel not supplied with alternate housing.

The town has a recreation center; nursing station operated by the Northern Health Services; a Grade 1 to 12 school provided by the Territorial Government; a hotel, shopping center, movie theatre, post office, Government liquor store, and two service stations. The community is served by live CBC radio from Whitehorse and live television from the Northern Television Service (Anik satellite) of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

In 1972, a 3000 ft. all-weather, gravel airstrip was built by the Department of Transport to provide year-round air service. Scheduled air line service is now provided by a licenced carrier three times a week to Whitehorse. The strip is scheduled for lengthening, lights and navigational aids in the near future.

Bus schedules provide a 3 day per week surface transportation to Whitehorse and daily freight deliveries are made to the plant and community.

Selected References:

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Thurmond, R.E., Problems of Mine Production in Canada's Far North, an address to the Vancouver Branch, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, April 1971