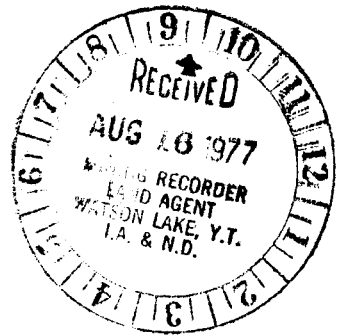


GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

CHZERPNOUGH CLAIM GROUP

Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory

N.T.S. 105 F - 9



Latitude: 61⁰ 36' N.

Longitude: 132⁰ 26' W

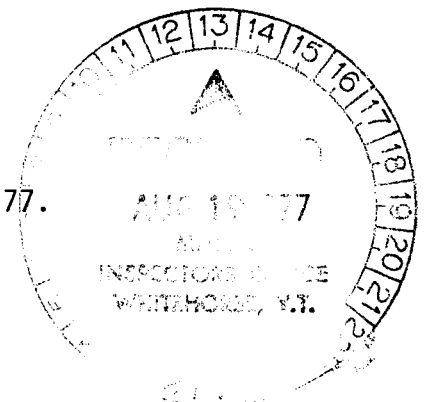
By:

P. Dean

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

August 9, 1977


Field Work Done from July 4/77 - August 3/77.





This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of

\$ 4100.00


~~Regional Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer~~

Considered as representation work under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

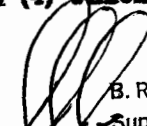


B. R. BAXTER
~~Supervising Mining Recorder~~
 Commissioner of Yukon Territory

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
LIST OF CLAIMS	
INTRODUCTION	1
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	1
GEOLOGY	1
GEOPHYSICS	2

FIGURES

Figure 1 - in pocket	- Location Map	- 1" : 4 miles
Figure 2 - bound in report	- Claim Map	- 1" : ½ mile
Figure 3 - in pocket	- Geology Map	- 1" : 400'
Figure 4 - in pocket	- Magnetometer Survey	- 1" : 400'
Figure 5 - in pocket	- C.E.M. Horizontal Shootback Survey	- 1" : 400'

APPENDICES

Appendix I	List of Personnel and Dates Worked on Claims
Appendix II	Summary of Costs
Appendix III	Affidavit Supporting Summary of Costs
Appendix IV	Vouchers Supporting Summary of Costs

LIST OF CLAIMS

<u>Claims</u>	<u>Grant Nos.</u>	<u>Recording Dates</u>
Chzerpnough 1 - 16	YA 481 - YA 496	August 10, 1976

PELLE PROJECT

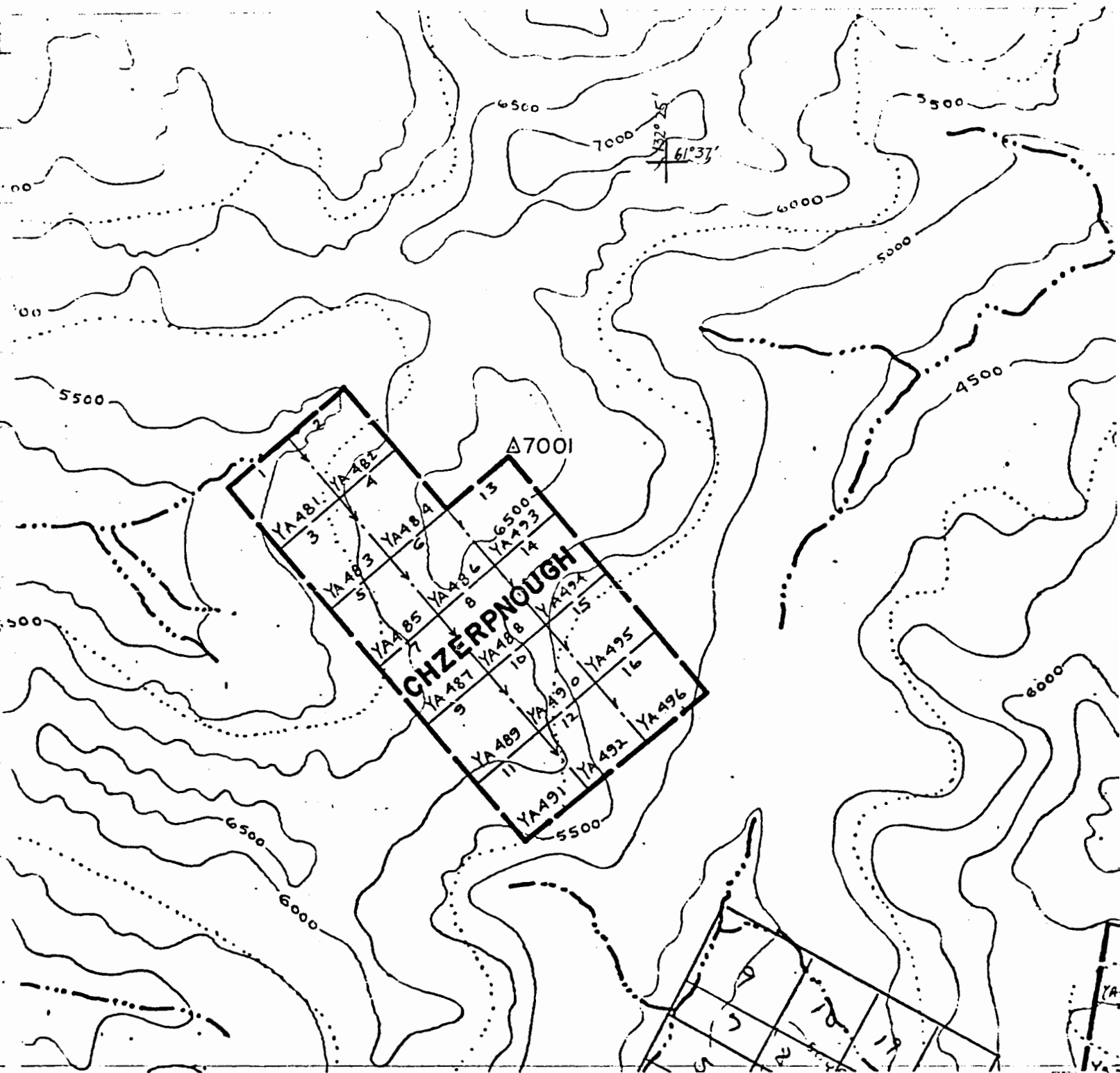
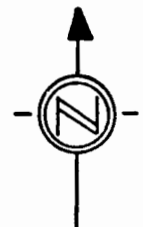


Figure 2

CHZERPNOUGH CLAIM GROUP

n.t.s. : 105-F-9

scale : 1" = 1/2 mi.



GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

CHZERPNOUGH CLAIM GROUP

INTRODUCTION

The CHZERPNOUGH Claim Group, consisting of 16 adjacent claims, is located in the headwaters of Cloutier Creek at approximately $132^{\circ} 26' W \times 61^{\circ} 36' N$. Access is possible only by helicopter, usually from the nearest helicopter base at Ross River, 30 miles to the north.

The claim group was staked, prospected, and geochemically sampled during 1976. During the 1977 season a grid of picket lines was established on the claim group, and geologic mapping and geophysical surveys were carried out.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The magnetic survey did not detect the presence of any magnetic anomalies. Black shales which underlie the southwest corner of the grid produce a prominent E.M. conductor. Another, much weaker, E.M. anomaly occurs in the vicinity of lead-bearing sedimentary barite talus float originating within acid pyroclastic rocks. This anomaly requires further detailed investigation with the C.E.M. or horizontal loop E.M. methods.

GEOLOGY

The CHZERPNOUGH Claim Group is underlain by slates and felsic volcanic rocks of Mississippian age. The slates underlie only a small portion of the property, the balance being underlain by a very thick sequence of acid tuffs and breccias. These tuffs can be broken down into three generally recognisable

subunits: a lower, buff coloured tuff; a middle variably pyritic and cherty lapilli breccia; and an upper green to grey tuff. The upper and lower tuff units are quite similar, and can only be distinguished for certain by their position relative to the intervening pyritic unit.

Mineralized talus of barite with galena and of disseminated sphalerite, fluorite and galena in lapilli breccias originate within the pyritic lapilli breccia unit.

GEOPHYSICS

Magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were carried out over the entire grid on the CHZERPNOUGH Claims.

As the magnetic values map (Figure 4) indicates, there are no significant magnetic anomalies on the grid.

Shootback E.M. using a Crone C.E.M. instrument was done over the grid at a coil spacing of 200 feet (Figure 5). A strong conductor on the southwest corner of the grid is associated with dark grey shales and is undoubtedly related to graphite within these shales. A weaker anomaly near the base line on lines 40 and 48 is at present unexplained, but is well located relative to sedimentary barite float boulders in talus. More detailed geophysical work using other electromagnetic methods such as Turam or horizontal loop should be carried out to try to delineate this weak conductor more fully.

Respectfully submitted,



PETER DEAN.

August 9, 1977.

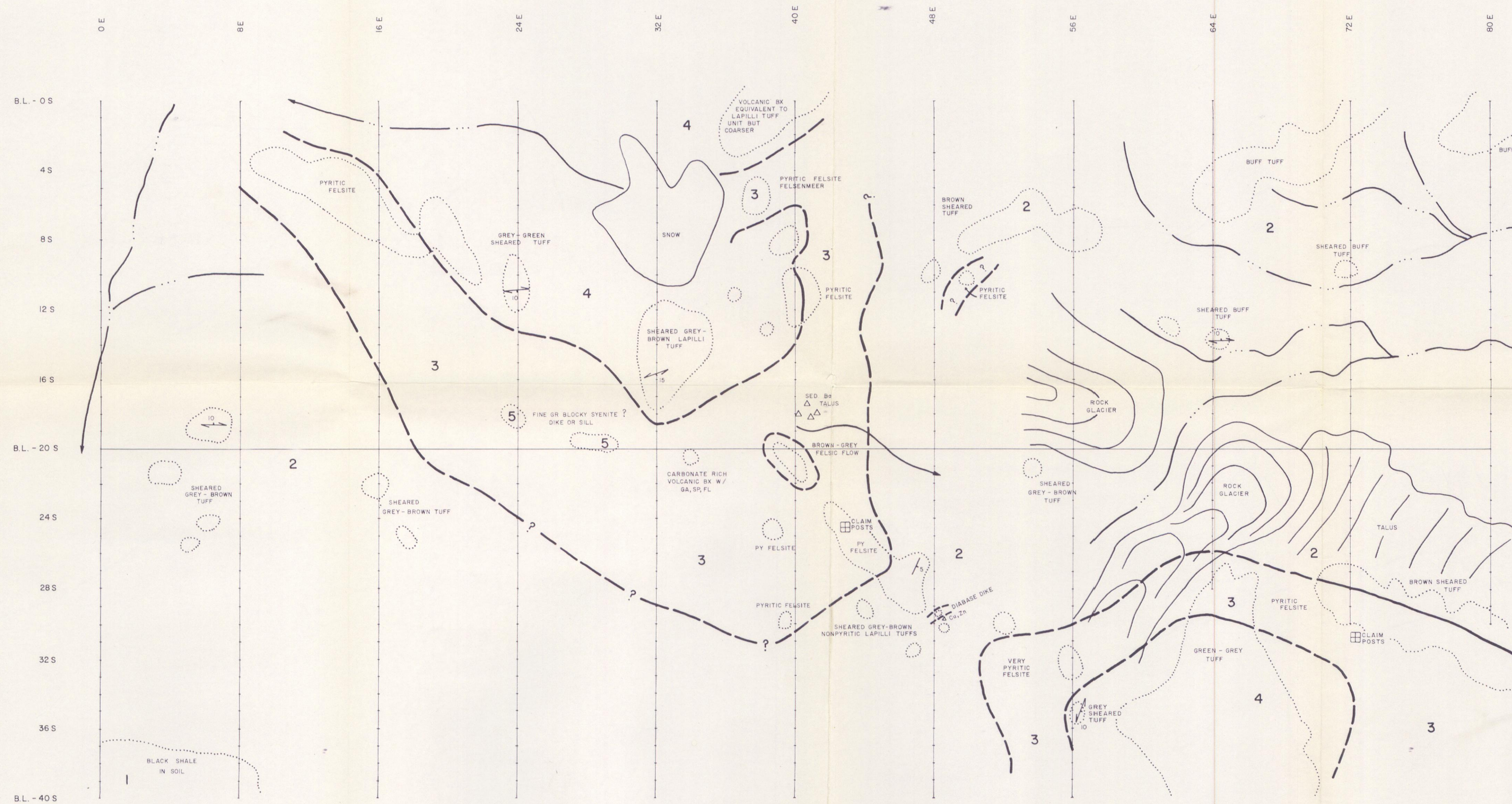
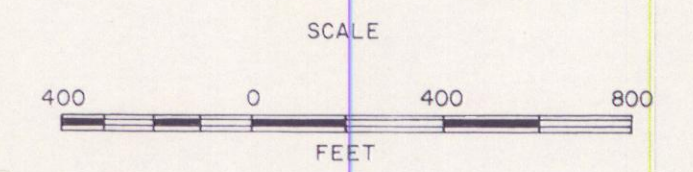


TABLE OF FORMATIONS

5	BLOCKY WEATHERING SYENITE SILL OR DIKE.
4	GREY GREEN TO GREY BROWN SHEARED TUFF.
3	PYRITIC, SILICEOUS, LIGHT GREY RHYOLITE LAPILLI TUFF.
2	BROWN TO GREY ACID TUFF.
1	DARK GREY SILICEOUS SLATES.

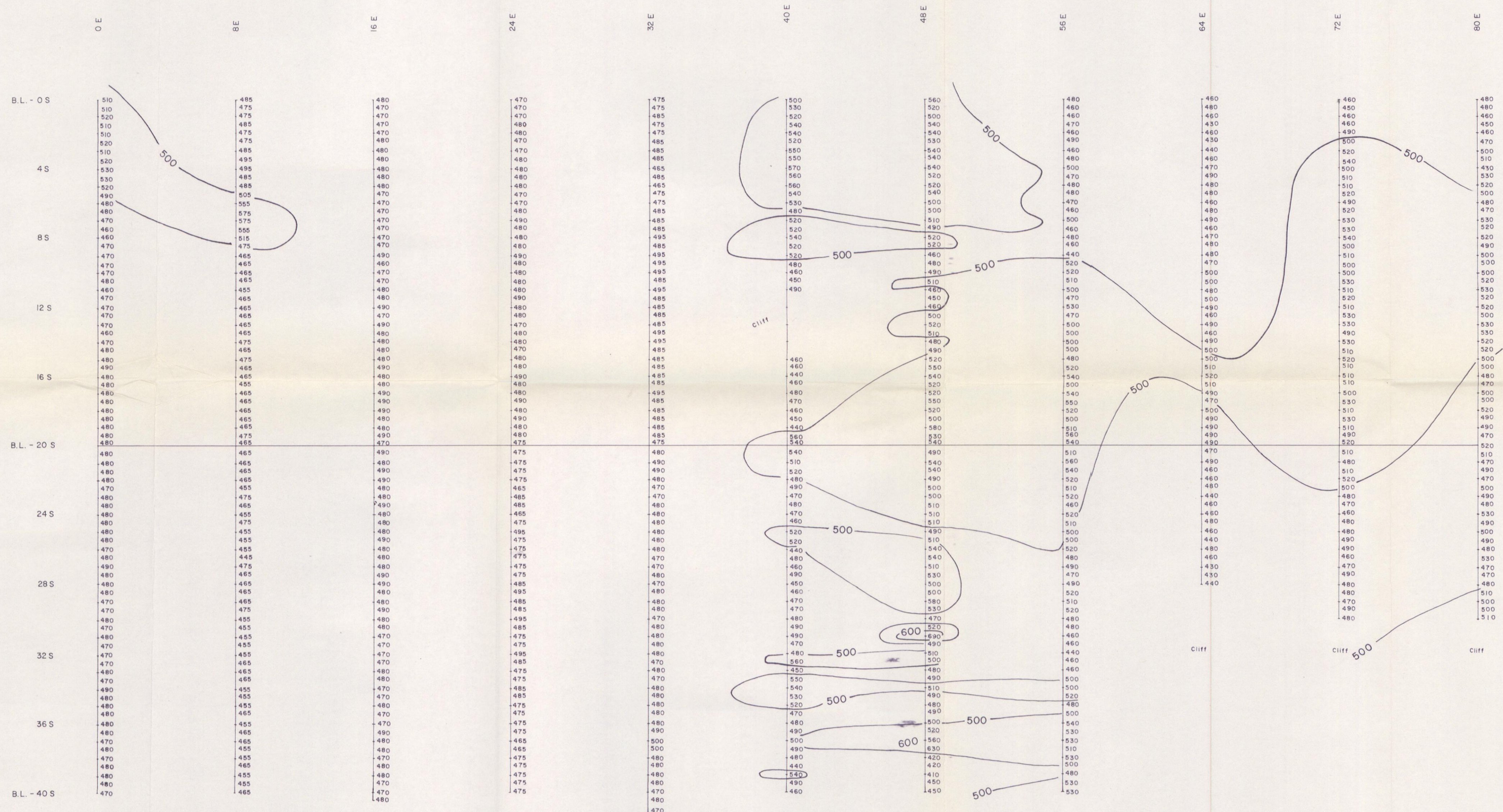
GEOLOGIC LEGEND

- OUTCROP
- GEOLOGIC CONTACT
- FOLIATION
- BEDDING
- CREEKS
- TALUS FANS

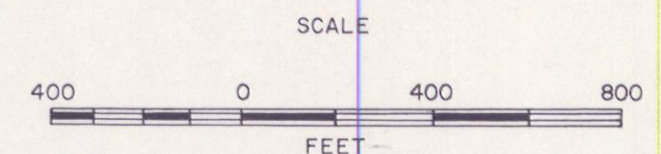


CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION			
CHZERPNOUGH CLAIMS			
GEOLOGY			
NTS 105 F 9	SCALE: 1" = 400'	DATE: AUG, 1977	DRAWN BY: R. D. H.

FIGURE 3



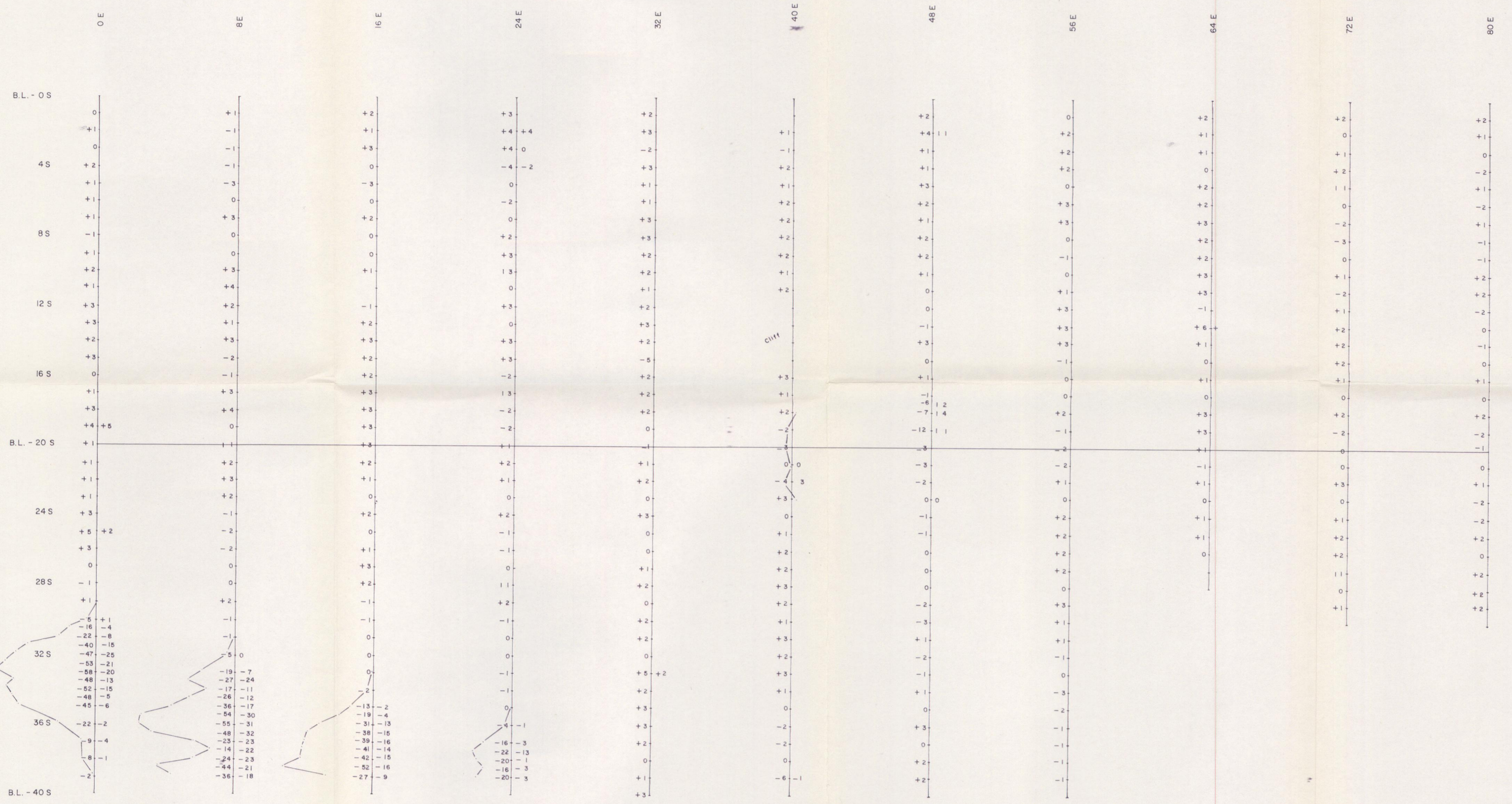
INSTRUMENT: PHOENIX MV-1



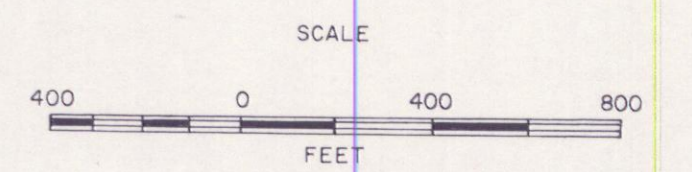
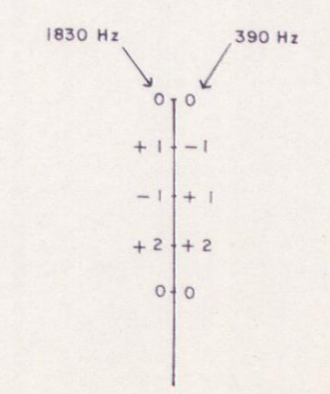
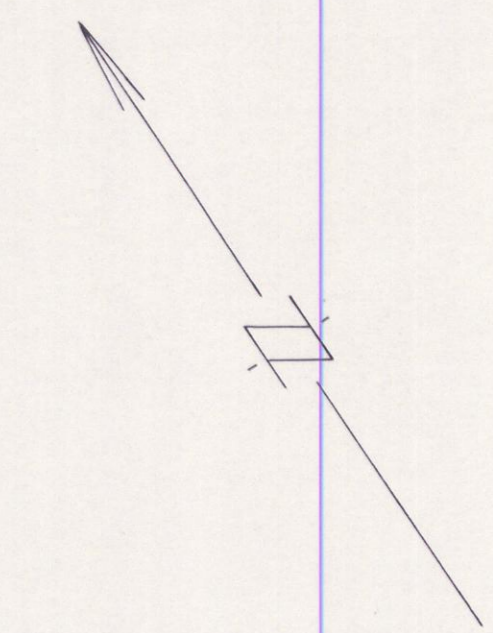
CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
CHZERPNOUGH CLAIMS
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

NTS 105 F 9 SCALE: 1" = 400' DATE: AUG, 1977 DRAWN BY: C. L. C.

FIGURE 4



COIL SPACING - 200 FEET



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
 CHZERPNOUGH CLAIMS
 CEM HORIZONTAL SHOOTBACK SURVEY
 NTS: 105 F 9 SCALE: 1" = 400' DATE: AUG, 1977 DRAWN BY: C. L. C.

FIGURE 5