

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT



on the

HOWRU CLAIMS

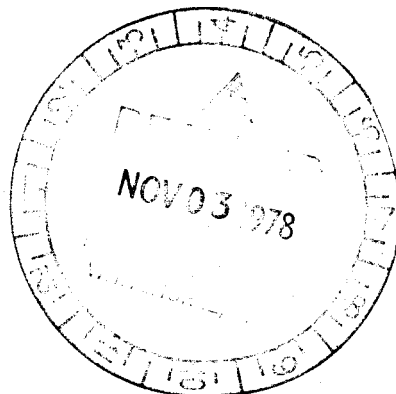


Watson Lake Mining District

N. T. S. 105 F - 9, G - 12

Latitude: 61° 35' N

Longitude: 132° 05' W



By

P. M. DEAN

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

October 16, 1978.

090384

Field Work Done During the Period: June 15 - June 24, 1978.

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LIST OF CLAIMS -- HOWRU

<u>Claim No.</u>	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>No. of Claims</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
49 - 88	YA21749-YA21788	40	August 16, 1977	October 22, 1978
1 - 40	YA21413-YA21452	40	July 22, 1977	October 22, 1978
41 - 48	YA25732-YA25739	8	September 9, 1977	October 22, 1978

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE HOWRU CLAIMS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The HOWRU Claim group, which consists of 88 contiguous mineral claims, is located in the headwaters of Starr Creek, at approximately 61° 35' N x 132° 05' W, in the Watson Lake Mining District. The claims were staked in 1977 as a result of a regional exploration program carried out by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation and Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited. Prospecting, geochemical sampling, and reconnaissance mapping at a scale of 1":1320' (1:15,840) were carried out during 1977. In 1978 more detailed mapping at a scale of 1:5,000 was completed over the entire property, the stratabound mineral showings were investigated with litho-geochemical sampling, and a few lines of soil samples were taken to fill in gaps in the previous year's coverage. This work was carried out from fly camps on the property between June 15 and June 24. Access to the claim group was accomplished by helicopter from the Ketz Valley road, using aircraft based in Ross River.

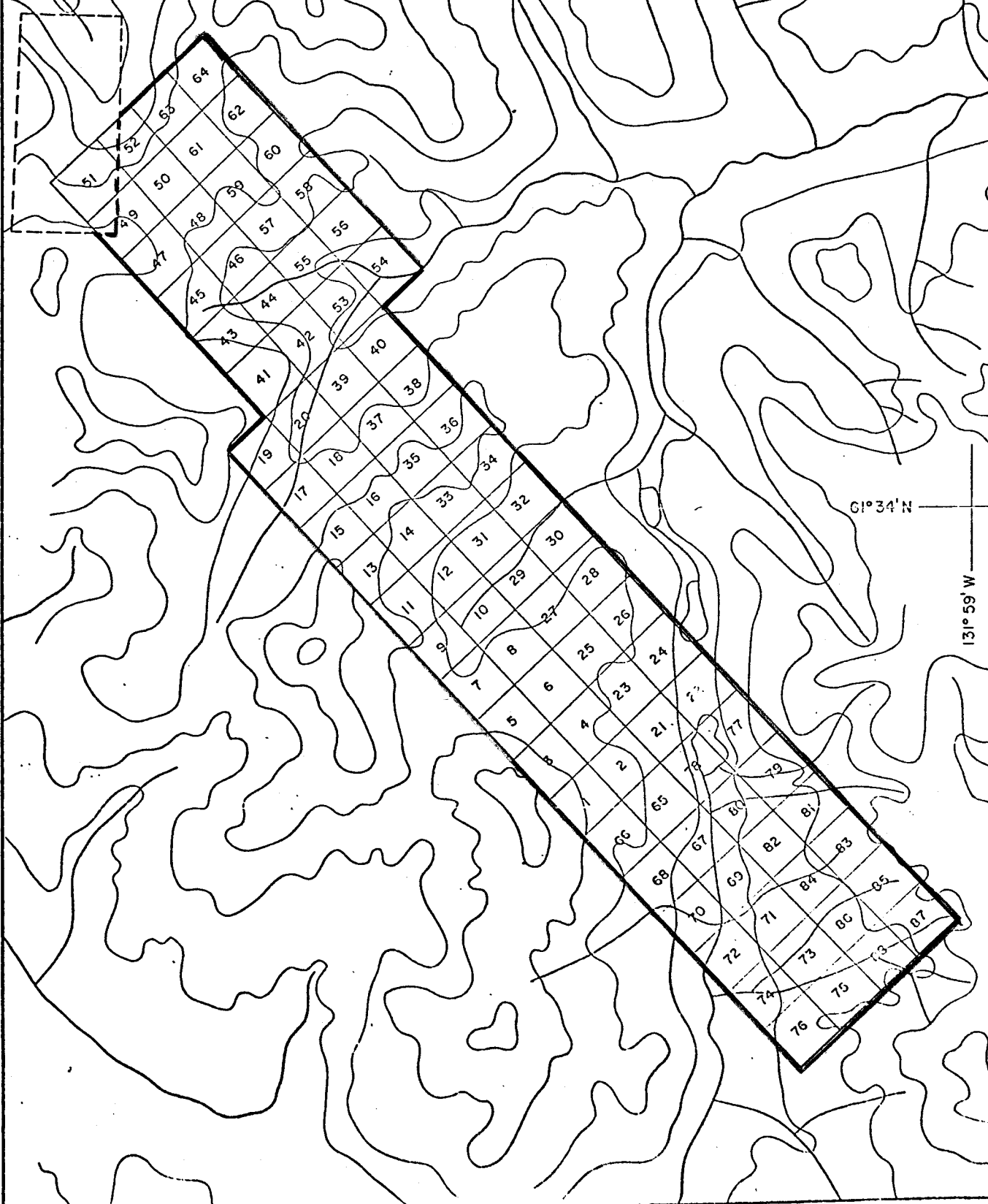
2.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The 1977 work located a number of occurrences of shale and sandstone hosted sphalerite and galena, mainly as talus or debris in creeks. The 1978 work located most of these showings in place and tested the major ones with geochemical sampling. This sampling indicates that the sandstone hosted mineralization has substantial stratigraphic extent (at least 45 meters at the main showing) but is very low in grade. The bedded pyrite showings in shales also contain only geochemically anomalous amounts of lead and zinc,

Figure 2

CLAIM LOCATION MAP
HOWRU 1 to 88
N.T.S. 105F-9, 105G-12

Scale 1" = 2640'
2640' 1320' 0 1320' 2640'
EASTING WESTING



although they are cut by galena-pyrite-sphalerite veins.

There appears to be no reason to expect the grades of mineralization in the subsurface to be any higher than those encountered in the surface outcrops, and therefore no drill program is recommended. One area of geochemical anomalies in shales is overburden-covered and should perhaps be investigated with EM and/or Spectral IP methods. If the results of this work are not favourable, then the claims should be allowed to lapse when the currently filed assessment work runs out.

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 TABLE OF FORMATIONS

<u>AGE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION</u>
UPPER TRIASSIC	UR	buff to grey silty and bioturbated limestone.
CARBONIFEROUS ?	Cs1	brownish grey siltstone and shale.
UPPER DEVONIAN	Mt	tan to pale greenish-grey bedded chert.
to	Mvt	tuffaceous cherts, acid to intermediate volcanics, and minor intercalated dark brown to black shales.
MISSISSIPPIAN	uDMs	black to dark brown and grey, generally siliceous shales with minor intercalated volcanics.
SILURIAN	SDd	sandy and silty, buff to pale grey weathering dolomite.
to		
DEVONIAN	SDq	buff to grey weathering dolomitic sandstone.
ORDOVICIAN to SILURIAN	OSs1	black, incompetent shales, variably silty and calcareous.
UPPER CAMBRIAN	u60s1	dominantly buff to silvery-grey weathering limy phyllites.
to	u60v	dominantly basic to intermediate volcanic flows and tuffs, variably sheared and phyllitic.
	u60vb	basic, chloritized volcanic flows.
ORDOVICIAN	u60slv	volcanic and sedimentary components about equally abundant or undivided.

3.2 DISCUSSION OF FORMATIONS

3.2.1 u60s1, u60v, u60vb, and u60slv:-

The internal stratigraphy within the Kechika Formation is complex and we have not attempted to unravel it in detail. Nevertheless, the formation can be subdivided into two or three major subunits based on gross lithologic characteristics. These subdivisions may not have any stratigraphic significance, but they appear to be mappable at least in the area around the HOWRU Claim group, and are therefore useful.

Subunit u60s1, consisting of limy phyllites, is mainly restricted to three fault bounded blocks scattered along the length of the HOWRU Claim group. The structural relations of these exposures of u60s1 to the surrounding formations is unresolved at present, and the relations indicated on the geologic map represent only one possible interpretation.

The volcanic subunits, u60v and u60vb, consist of a variety of basic to intermediate flows and tuffs, all of which are foliated and more or less chloritized. The designation u60vb refers to a thick sequence of amygdaloidal basalts which is recognized regionally but is not mappable as a separate unit on the HOWRU. These rocks are exposed in the Porcupine Thrust Plate which underlies much of the western part of the claim group.

Where limy phyllites and foliated tuffaceous lithologies are both about equally abundant, the designation u60slv is used.

The total thickness of the Kechika Formation is impossible to determine because of the internal deformation, but is probably well over 1000 meters.

3.2.2 OSs1:-

This formation consists of pale grey-brown to black, calcareous and silty shale, usually soft and incompetent and very rarely siliceous. It probably overlies the Kechika rocks conformably, but is usually in thrust contact with underlying rock units on the HOWRU. The thickness of this formation is about 100 meters.

3.2.3 SDd and SDq:-

These units represent end members of a probably continuous sequence of shelf type shallow water rocks ranging from sandy dolomite to dolomitic sandstone. Weathering colours vary from pale grey to buff, with the buff colour being typical of the sandier sections. This formation overlies Formation OSs1 conformably and with no structural break, but is also often in thrust or steep fault contact with other formations on the claim group. Thicknesses of this formation probably vary widely from place to place, as one would expect for this type of deposit, but would be in the range of 100 to 300 meters in the vicinity of the HOWRU claims.

3.2.4 Mt, Mvt, and uDMs:-

The sandstone-carbonate formation is overlain abruptly but conformably by a sequence of shales and volcanics, indicating subsidence and marine transgression. The shale and volcanic members in this Upper Devonian to Mississippian age package are intimately interbedded and are not always readily divided into the various subunits. Generally, however, where the units Mt and Mvt can be mapped at the 1:5000 scale, they appear to be high in the Devonian-Mississippian section. Unit Mt consists of tan to pale grey, occasionally dark grey, bedded chert. These cherts are probably at least partly tuffaceous, and no doubt the silica is volcanic in origin. Unit Mvt consists dominantly of

pale grey, brown or greenish, often pyritic, pyroclastics ranging in clast size from fine tuffs to coarse agglomerates. These volcanics are often modified by a strong penetrative foliation.

The shale member of the formation, uDMs, consists of black, dark brown, or grey coloured siliceous shales and argillites, with minor interbedded greywackes, tuffs, and chert sandstones. Bedded pyrite occurs at some locations in this unit and it often weathers rusty as a result.

The total Upper Devonian-Mississippian package reaches thicknesses of at least 200 to 300 meters on the HOWRU, but the formation appears to thicken and thin rapidly, due partly to variations in the volume of volcanic input and partly to structural modification. On the HOWRU the volcanic and chert members of the package are relatively insignificant, but regionally these volcanics reach thicknesses of several 100 meters close to volcanic centers.

3.2.5 Cs1:-

The volcanic and chert units Mvt and Mt are overlain with apparent conformity by a relatively thin formation consisting of buff and brownish coloured, bioturbated siltstones and shales. The thickness of this formation is probably less than 100 meters.

3.2.6 UR:-

Overlying unit Cs1, again with apparent conformity, are brown and grey weathering, bioturbated, silty limestones. The top of this formation is always in thrust or steep fault contact with other rock types, so the total thickness is not known. The stratigraphic thicknesses exposed on the HOWRU exceed 200 meters.

3.3 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The geologic formations in the HOWRU area have been effected by at least two and possibly three periods of deformation which have been characterized by folding, steep faulting, and thrust faulting. The timing and inter-relationship of these various structural features is poorly understood at this time, and the structural picture shown on the geologic map is only one possible interpretation. A more definite understanding of the structural history will require more extensive regional mapping and more detailed mapping of certain critical areas on the property. Until this is done, there is little point in discussing the structural aspects of the geology further.

3.4 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Some general information on the character and economic value of sandstone-hosted lead deposits was discussed in the 1977 report on the HOWRU CLAIMS and it will not be repeated here. In that discussion it was pointed out that there were two general theories of origin for this type of deposit, one syngenetic and one epigenetic. It would seem from our work this year that the epigenetic theory would best fit the deposits on the HOWRU Claim group. This theory was proposed for the Scandinavian deposits, for example, those at Laisvall and Vassbo in the Caledonian Orogen, (Grip, 1967). For these deposits Grip suggests that the lead is remobilized from metaliferous black shales into older, overthrust sandstones during a period of deformation. If this theory of origin is applied to the HOWRU, the uDMs black shales provide a ready source of lead and zinc, and the sandstones are certainly overthrust onto these shales. Furthermore, the lead-zinc values are confined to the more fractured or sandier (and therefore more porous) sections of the SDq sandstone formation, and the Ag/Pb ratio in the sandstone-hosted galena is the same as it is in small lead veins within the shale. Unfortunately, the lead-zinc content of the HOWRU deposit is subeconomic in grade, unlike the Scandinavian examples.

No stratiform base metal occurrences were discovered in shales on the HOWRU property, although sedimentary pyrite and high metal backgrounds are present in several places.

4.0 GEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Soil samples were taken on reconnaissance lines at three places on the claim group, as indicated in Figures 7 to 9. Two of these areas represent contour lines of samples to complete the geochemical coverage in areas not previously sampled. The two parallel compass lines on Figures 8 and 9 were taken to confirm the location of a lead-zinc anomaly obtained in silt samples the previous year. This anomaly lies in an overburden covered area and could originate within the shales or the sandstones. No new anomalies of any significance occur on the contour sample lines.

Rock-chip samples were taken from 7 mineralized outcrops on the property, 4 within the sandstones and 3 within pyritic shales. The samples were taken perpendicular to bedding wherever bedding was discernable, each sample consisting of 6 equally spaced chips taken across a width of 2 stratigraphic meters. The locations of the lithochemical samples are indicated on the geology maps, (Figures 3 to 6), and the sampled sections are summarized at a scale of 1:500 in Appendix I.

Section A was taken perpendicular to bedding across the best exposed outcrop of sandstone-hosted galena mineralization. The section begins within Siluro-Devonian age sandstones approximately 27 meters above the basal contact with underlying shales, and continues up to the erosional surface at a height of 73 meters in the section. The sampled section thus represents a stratigraphic interval of 46 meters. Individual beds a few centimeters thick within this section assay as high as 10.5% Pb+Zn, and no part of the section is without visible galena, but overall the grade is less than 1% combined Pb and Zn. There is no indication in the outcrop that would suggest that this overall grade would increase in any particular direction, and therefore there seems to be little justification for testing the down-dip extensions of the showing by drilling. The better grades of galena mineralization occur in the cleaner, coarser-grained beds of sandstone.

Sections B, C, and D were taken across exposures of brecciated sandstone 3 kilometers SE of Section A. Bedding is not discernable in these outcrops

and the sections therefore only approximate stratigraphic intervals. The grades of mineralization in these sections are similar to the grades encountered in Section A, but in this area the proportions of zinc to lead are reversed.


Sections E, F, and G cross sections of black shale in a synclinal trough underlain by sandstone. The shales are assumed to represent the base of the Upper Devonian-Mississippian section. All of the sections are as perpendicular to bedding as possible, but in Section E the stratigraphic intervals may not be completely accurate because of slumping of parts of the outcrop. The metal values in these shale sections are geochemically anomalous in part but are not high enough to warrant further exploration.

5.0 PROPOSED EXPLORATION

The geochemical anomaly in the southeast portion of the claim group (Figures 8 and 9) should be explored with three or four lines of Spectral IP, in conjunction with the geophysical work proposed for adjacent claim groups. This should indicate whether the source is in the shales or sandstones, and may provide some incentive for further exploration.

A detailed re-evaluation of some geologic problem areas can be carried out at the same time that the geophysical work is in progress. This will help to solve some of the structural problems which remain in the 1978 mapping and will complete the geologic work on the claim group.

Respectfully submitted,



PETER DEAN

October 16, 1978.

APPENDIX I

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SECTIONS

LITHO GEOCHEMICAL SECTION A

Scale 1:500

INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
70m	cream colored mg med bedded ss	10	10000	1200	8.0
	white med grained ss in beds 10cm to 60cm	6	7200	2700	7.6
	thin bedded (4-20cm) buff fg ss	8	790	1100	4.0
	thick bedded csg white sandstone	6	4500	750	0.6
6m	thick bedded csg white sandstone	10	15000	1450	13.6
	buff colored med grained ss in beds 10-20cm thick	10	6400	2200	5.6
		6	4200	550	4.0
		8	4700	2700	4.8
50m	white med grained ss, beds 20-40cm	10	5000	1100	6.2
	fg, thin bedded ss and siltstone	6	1500	550	1.8
		4	2700	1600	3.0
		8	1800	730	2.0
40m	thick bedded med grained buff colored sandstone	4	14000	460	13.0
		8	2000	2100	3.4
		6	370	1400	0.6
		6	810	500	1.7
30m	thin bedded fg buff ss to siltstone, beds 2-15cm	8	510	530	0.5
		10	7100	760	1.6
	med. grained, med bedded buff colored sandstone	8	1200	750	2.2
		6	4000	900	3.6
20m		6	4700	1100	5.0
		4	5500	2200	5.4
10m		6	3100	1400	3.2
	covered interval SDq		AV 4464 OVER 46m	RV 1303 OVER 46m	
0	(contact covered approximate) med to dark grey silty Limestone and calc, silty shale OSsl				

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SECTION B

Scale 1:500

INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
10m	buff to cream colored dolomite cemented mg quartz	30	965	2800	1.3
		38	360	2050	0.9
		32	370	3200	0.7
5m	sandstone, brecciated and	22	400	200	0.6
		28	790	5800	1.0
0	rubbly, minor hz on fracture surfaces. Bedding not discernable and section is not stratigraphic.	54	545	3800	1.1
			AV 572 over 12m.	AV 3092 over 12m	

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SECTION C

Scale 1:500

INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
10m	buff to rusty weathering rubbly & brecciated, carbonate cemented quartz sandstone	9	1750	1420	3.5
5m		18	750	9600	1.3
		15	3500	11000	4.3
0		10	2450	4100	2.0
			AV 2113 OVER 8m	AV 6530 OVER 8m	

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SECTION D

INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
10m	buff, brecciated, lim cemented quartz	4	395	1680	1.2
		3	108	6500	0.7
		4	108	2800	2.6
5m	sandstone.	3	92	4400	0.4
		5	126	4000	0.3
0		3	144	5800	1.2
			AV 162 OVER 12m.	AV 4197 OVER 12m	
			80%	4.56%	

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SECTION E

INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
25m	black, rusty weathering shale, silty and calcareous interbeds	6	56	48	0.2
20m		8	70	32	0.1
		8	70	56	0.4
15m		5	72	20	0.2
		7	74	18	0.2
		16	96	164	0.5
10m		13	92	76	0.2
		12	132	330	0.6
		12	100	810	0.4
5m		13	130	30	0.4
		9	56	68	0.2
0			6	62	78

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SECTION F

INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
20m	black, calcareous and silty shale	5	54	84	0.2
		7	52	86	0.2
15m		5	64	28	0.2
		7	205	1160	0.6
10m		9	58	13	0.1
		4	52	18	0.2
		11	54	26	0.1
5m		6	48	42	0.2
		7	74	26	0.6
0			8	68	32

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SECTION G

INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
20m	black, incompetent shale with siltst. and calcareous interbeds				
		9	56	118	0.3
15m		35	255	550	0.6
		23	205	1340	0.7
10m		18	400	340	2.0
		14	390	118	1.3
		16	86	122	0.4
5m		11	90	54	0.3
		19	96	35	0.4
0		7	52	64	0.2



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PELLY PROJECT Figure 1

- PROJECT AREA OUTLINE: —
- CLAIM GROUPS: XYZ
- SHOWING LOCATIONS: ●
- ROADS: - - -

Scale 1:250,000

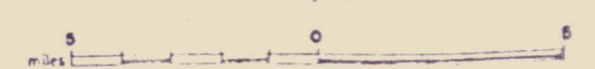
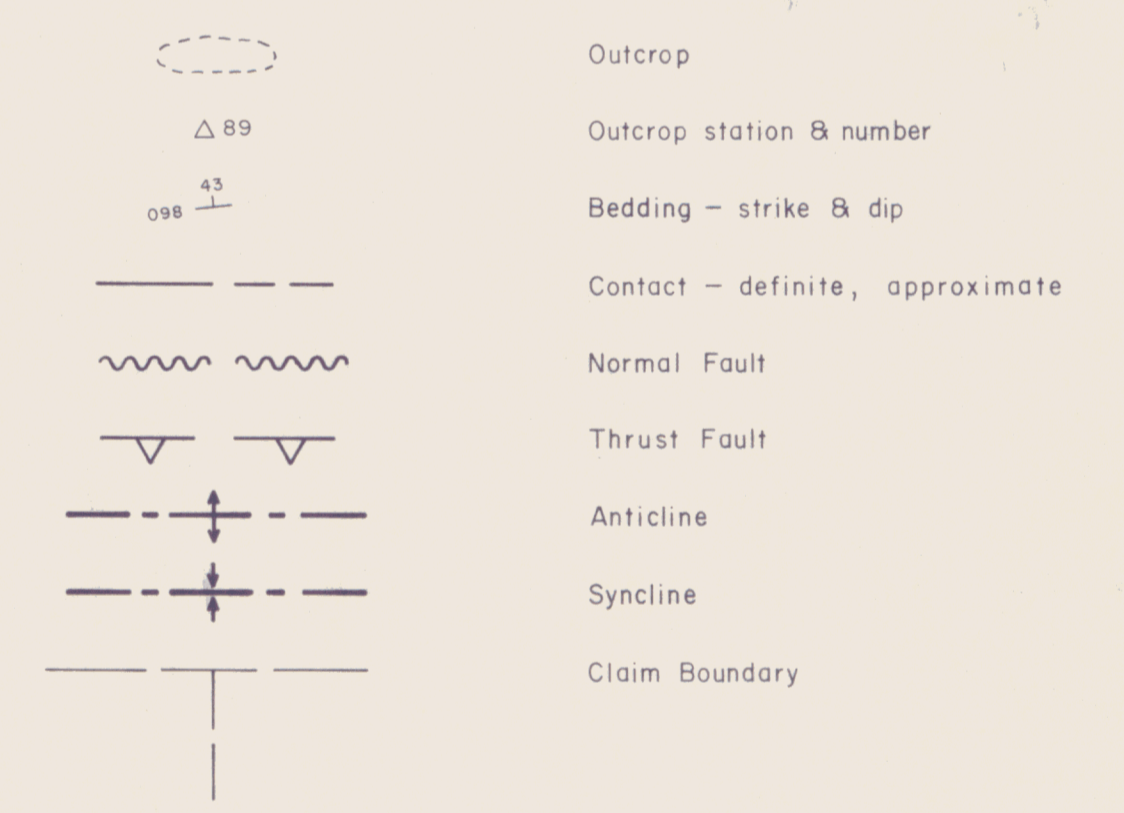




TABLE OF FORMATIONS

AGE	UNIT	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
UPPER TRIASSIC	UR	buff to grey silty and bioturbated limestone.
CARBONIFEROUS ?	Cs1	brownish grey siltstone and shale.
UPPER DEVONIAN	Mt	tan to pale greenish-grey bedded chert.
to	Mvt	
MISSISSIPPIAN	uDMs	black to dark brown and grey, generally siliceous shales with minor intercalated volcanics.
SILURIAN	SDd	buff to grey weathering dolomitic sandstone.
to	SDq	
ORDOVICIAN to SILURIAN	OSs1	black, incompetent shales, variably silty and calcareous.
UPPER CAMBRIAN	u6Os1	dominantly buff to silvery-grey weathering limy phyllites.
to	u6Ov	
ORDOVICIAN	u6Ovb	dominantly basic to intermediate volcanic flows and tuffs, variably sheared and phyllitic.
	u6Oslv	basic, chloritized volcanic flows.
		volcanic and sedimentary components about equally abundant or undivided.



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PELLE PROJECT
HOWRU CLAIMS
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

GEOLOGY

SCALE IN METERS
0 100 200 300 400 500

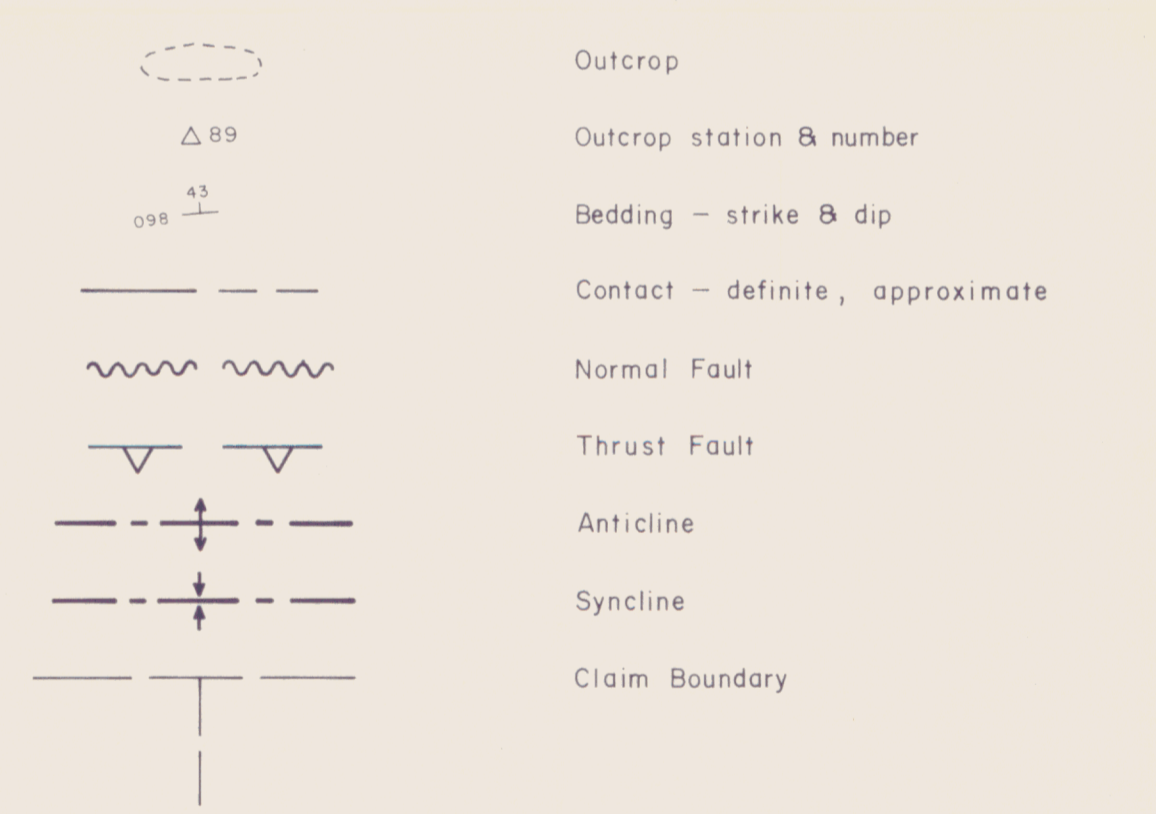
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REVISED:

NTS 105-F-9, 6-12
FIGURE 3



TABLE OF FORMATIONS

AGE	UNIT	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
UPPER TRIASSIC	UR	buff to grey silty and bioturbated limestone.
CARBONIFEROUS ?	Cs1	brownish grey siltstone and shale.
UPPER DEVONIAN	Mt	tan to pale greenish-grey bedded chert.
to	Mvt	
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to	SDq	
DEVONIAN	SDq	buff to grey weathering dolomitic sandstone.
ORDOVICIAN to SILURIAN	OSs1	black, incompetent shales, variably silty and calcareous.
UPPER CAMBRIAN	u60s1	dominantly buff to silvery-grey weathering limy phyllites.
to	u60v	
ORDOVICIAN	u60vb	basic, chloritized volcanic flows.
	u60slv	volcanic and sedimentary components about equally abundant or undivided.



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PELLY PROJECT
HOWRU CLAIMS
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

GEOLOGY

SCALE IN METERS
100 0 100 200 300 400 500

DATE: SEPT. 2, 1978
DRAWN BY: C. L. C.
REVISED:

NTS 105-F-9, G-12
FIGURE 4



TABLE OF FORMATIONS

AGE	UNIT	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
UPPER TRIASSIC	UR	buff to grey silty and bioturbated limestone.
CARBONIFEROUS ?	CS1	brownish grey siltstone and shale.
UPPER DEVONIAN	Mt	tan to pale greenish-grey bedded chert.
to	Mvt	tuffaceous cherts, acid to intermediate volcanics, and minor intercalated dark brown to black shales.
MISSISSIPPIAN	uDMs	black to dark brown and grey, generally siliceous shales with minor intercalated volcanics.
SILURIAN	SDd	sandy and silty, buff to pale grey weathering dolomite.
to	SDq	buff to grey weathering dolomitic sandstone.
ORDOVICIAN to SILURIAN	OSs1	black, incompetent shales, variably silty and calcareous.
UPPER CAMBRIAN	uCOs1	dominantly buff to silvery-grey weathering limy phyllites.
	uCOv	dominantly basic to intermediate volcanic flows and tuffs, variably sheared and phyllitic.
to	uCOvb	basic, chloritized volcanic flows.
ORDOVICIAN	uCOs1v	volcanic and sedimentary components about equally abundant or undivided.

- Outcrop
- Outcrop station B number
- Bedding - strike & dip
- Contact - definite, approximate
- Normal Fault
- Thrust Fault
- Anticline
- Syncline
- Claim Boundary

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PELLY PROJECT
HOWRU CLAIMS
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

GEOLOGY

SCALE IN METERS
100 0 100 200 300 400 500

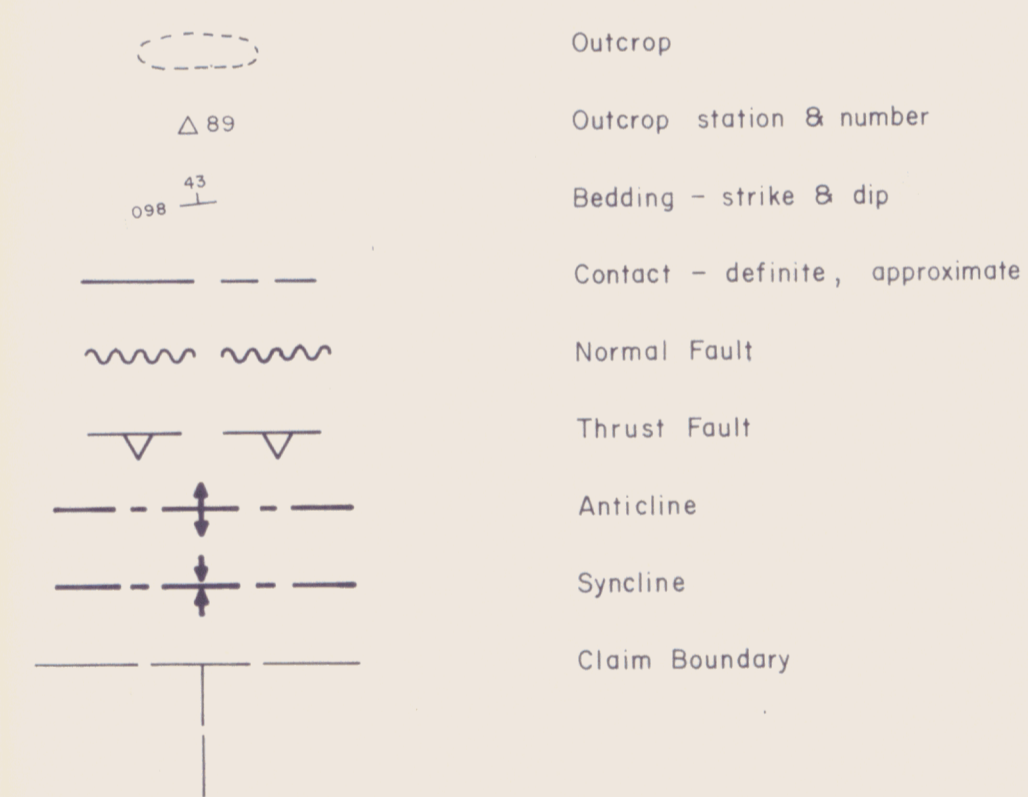
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FIGURE 5



TABLE OF FORMATIONS

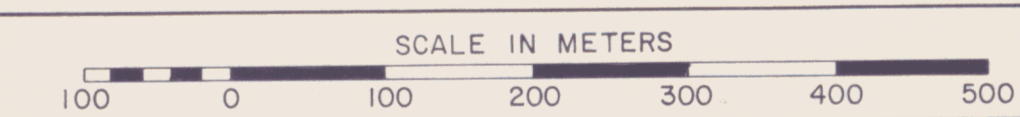
AGE	UNIT	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
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	Mvt	
to		tuffaceous cherts, acid to intermediate volcanics, and minor intercalated dark brown to black shales.
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UPPER CAMBRIAN to ORDOVICIAN	uEOs1	dominantly buff to silvery-grey weathering limy phyllites.
	uEOv	
	uEOvb	dominantly basic to intermediate volcanic flows and tuffs, variably sheared and phyllitic.
	uEOsv	basic, chloritized volcanic flows.
	uEOsv	volcanic and sedimentary components about equally abundant or undivided.



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PELLY PROJECT
HOWRU CLAIMS
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT Y.T.

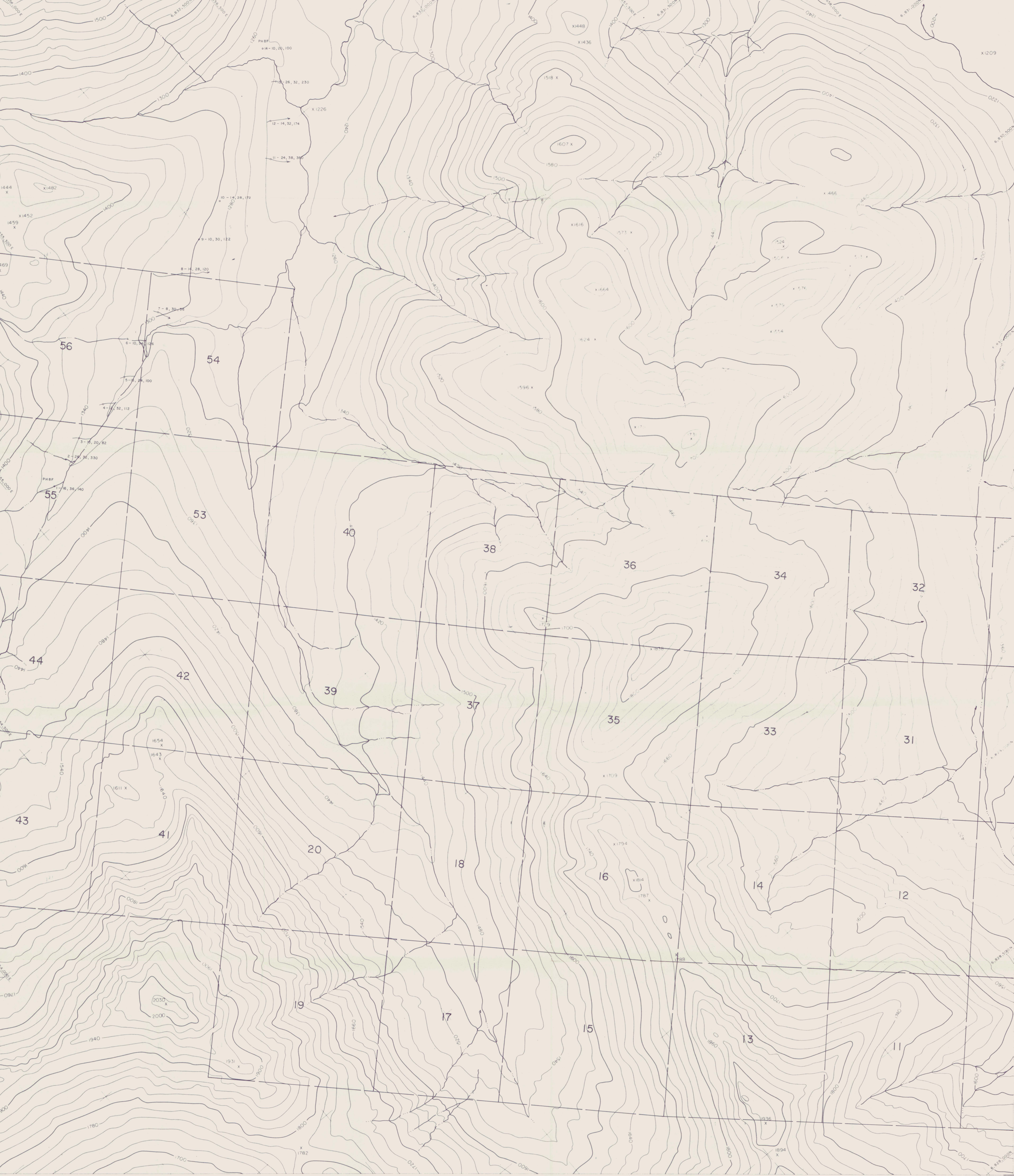
GEOLOGY



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NTS 105-F-9, G-12

FIGURE 6



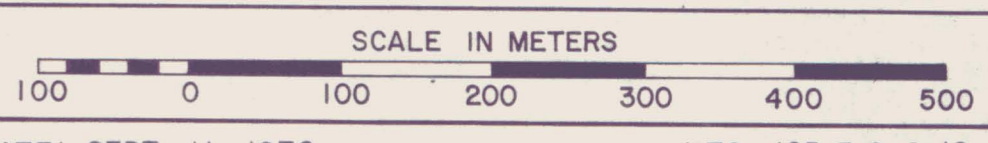
LEGEND

- Sample Site
- Sample No.
- Sample Type
- Cu
- Pb
- Zn

- Sample Type
- L Soil
 - S Silt
 - Sp Seep
 - G Gossan

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
 PELLY PROJECT
 HOWRU CLAIMS
 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT Y.T.

GEOCHEMICAL VALUES MAP



DATE: SEPT. 11, 1978
 DRAWN BY: C. L. C.
 NTS 105-F-9, G-12
 REVISED:



LEGEND

- Sample Site
- Sample No.
- Sample Type
- 23L - 35, 42, 101

- Sample Type
- L Soil
 - S Silt
 - Sp Seep
 - G Gossan

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PELLE PROJECT
HOWRU CLAIMS
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT Y.T.

GEOCHEMICAL VALUES MAP

SCALE IN METERS
100 0 100 200 300 400 500

DATE: SEPT. 11, 1978 NTS 105-F-9, G-12
DRAWN BY: C. L. C.
REVISED: FIGURE 8



LEGEND

- Sample Site
- Sample No.
- Sample Type
- 23 L - 35, 42, 101

- Sample Type
- L Soil
 - S Silt
 - Sp Seep
 - G Gossan

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PELLE PROJECT
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GEOCHEMICAL VALUES MAP

SCALE IN METERS
100 0 100 200 300 400 500

DATE: SEPT. 11, 1978
DRAWN BY: C. L. C.
REVISED:

NTS 105-F-9, 6-12
FIGURE 9