

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE
FLUKE GROUP

AKIE RIVER AREA

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 94 - F - 7W

LATITUDE: 57° 25' N

LONGITUDE: 124° 54' W

BY

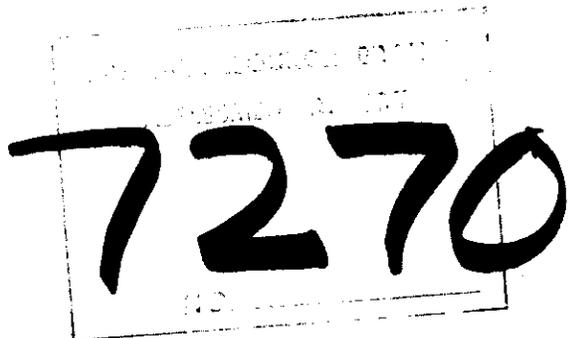
W. J. ROBERTS

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

MARCH 15, 1979

FIELD WORK DONE DURING THE PERIOD:

JULY 7 - SEPTEMBER 5, 1978



APPENDICES

- Appendix I Statement of Qualifications
- Appendix II Summary of Costs
- Appendix III Affidavit Supporting Summary of Costs

MAPS

		<u>Scale</u>
Map No. 1	Claim Map	1:50,000
Map No. 2	Geology Map	1:10,000
Map No. 3	Geochemical Values	1:10,000

LIST OF CLAIMS — FLUKE GROUP

<u>Claim No.</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>
1	1289	9	August 1, 1978
2	1290	20	August 1, 1978
3	1291	15	August 1, 1978
4	1292	4	August 1, 1978
5	1293	4	August 1, 1978
6	1294	4	August 1, 1978

Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation

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GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE FLUKE GROUP

INTRODUCTION

The FLUKE GROUP, totalling 56 units, was staked to cover a small showing of stratiform laminar-banded pyrite with galena-sphalerite rich horizons and moderately anomalous stream sediments in nearby drainages. The showing occurs within the Upper Devonian Gunsteel Formation, host for stratiform barite-lead-zinc-silver mineralization at the CIRQUE property to the northwest and ELF Group to the southeast.

Cyprus Anvil carried out preliminary soil and silt sampling, prospecting and geological mapping during the period July 7th to September 5, 1978. Total cost of expenditures on this claim group to date is \$6,900.00.

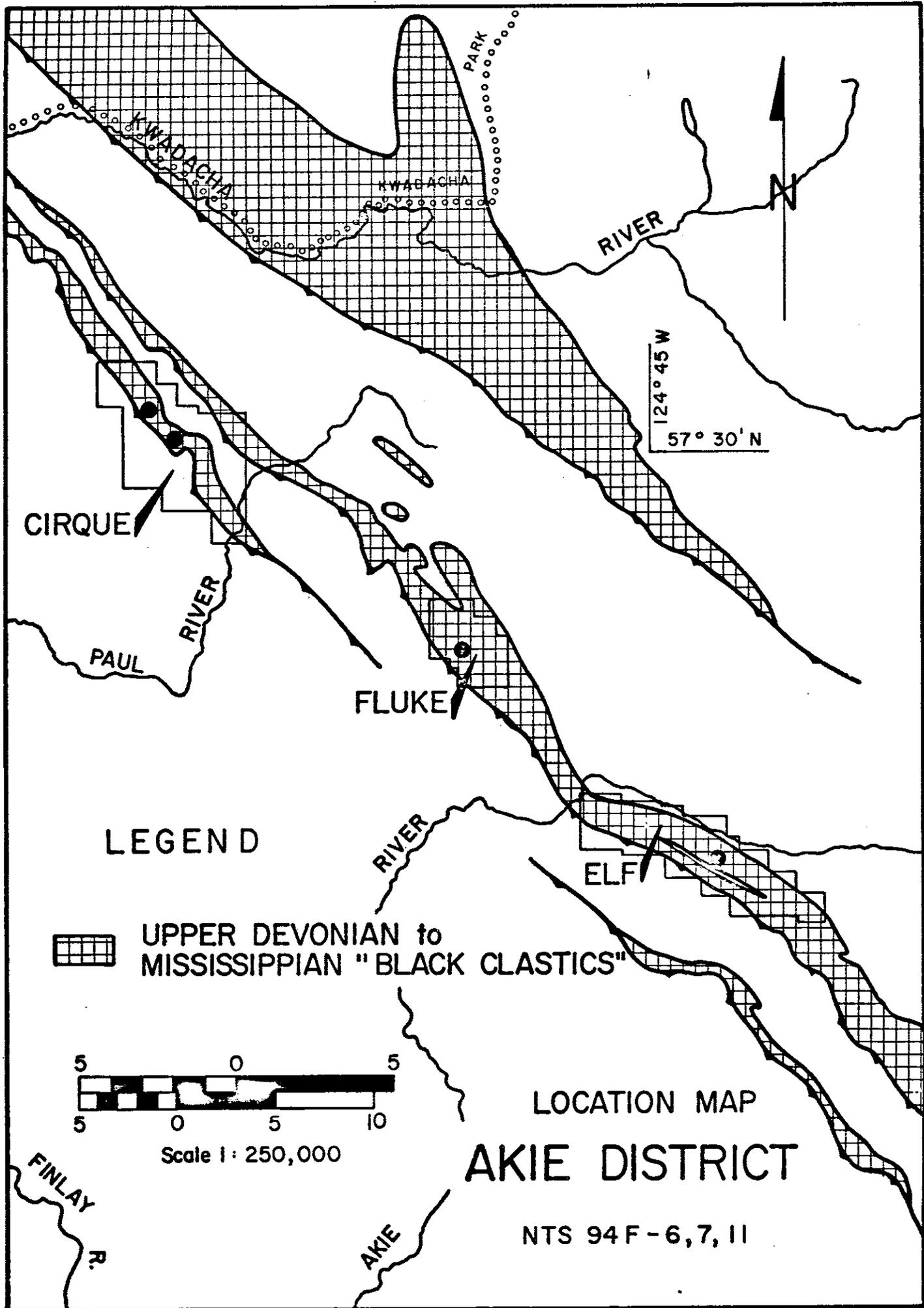
Preliminary geological mapping on a scale of 1:10,000, was conducted over the entire claim group. Roughly 250 soil and silt samples were taken along and adjacent to several northwest trending tributaries of Silver Creek that drain the area underlying the FLUKE claims. Prospecting was undertaken in the immediate area of the sulphide showing.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The FLUKE Group is located in the Ft. Ware area in northern British Columbia. The claims cover the southwest valley wall of Silver Creek, a tributary of the Akie River. The center of the claim group, located at latitude 57°25' N and 124°54' W is roughly 43km east of Ft. Ware, 31km northeast of Grave Mountain and 50km northwest of Sikanni Chief Lake.

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CYPRUS ANVIL



CIRQUE

PAUL RIVER

FLUKE

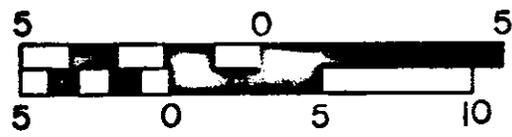
RIVER

ELF

LEGEND



UPPER DEVONIAN to MISSISSIPPIAN "BLACK CLASTICS"



Scale 1: 250,000

LOCATION MAP

AKIE DISTRICT

NTS 94F-6,7,11

FINLAY R.

AKIE

RIVER

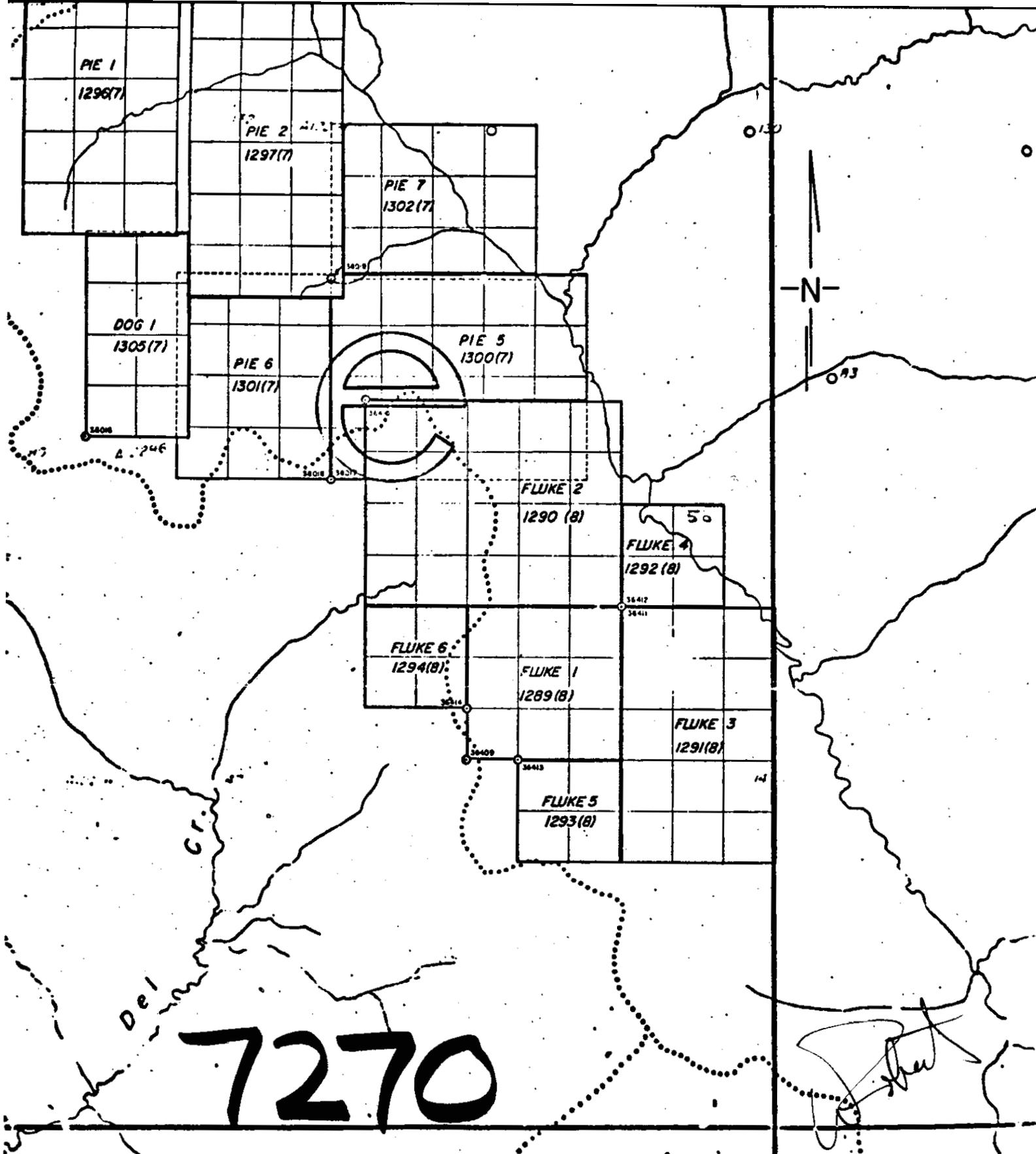
KWABACHA

KWABACHA

PARK

124° 45' W

57° 30' N



7270

MAP 1

FLUKE GROUP

NTS 94-F-7
SCALE 1:50,000

6121.7 030

042

Field work on the FLUKE GROUP was supported by a helicopter based at Pretzel Lake, 27km to the southwest. Logistical support for the program was provided by float equipped fixed wing aircraft based at Mackenzie, 250km to the south.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Three narrow sinuous semi-continuous northwest trending belts of Upper Devonian to Mississippian "Black Clastics" have been outlined by our regional mapping program in northern British Columbia. The belts stretch from Braid Creek, on map sheet 94-L-1, through Gataga Lakes and the Kwadacha Wilderness Park to the Ospika River, a distance of over 200km. The black clastics unconformably overlie Silurian dolomitic siltstone and Devonian limestone and are structurally overlain by a thrust sheet of Kechika Group argillaceous limestone to Silurian dolomitic siltstone.

The mapping program, primarily concerned with the internal stratigraphy of the black clastics, has documented the presence of three widespread lithologic units. The Besa River Formation forms the base of the black clastic succession and consists of an irregular blanket of brown silty shale with interbedded siltstone. The Gunsteel Formation, consisting of silvery-grey weathering black siliceous carbonaceous shale, chert and argillite, conformably overlies the Besa River and is host for all known stratiform barite-sulphide mineralization and most of the large stratiform barren barite deposits in this region. Thickness distribution and various facies within this unit suggest deposition into two northwest trending troughs preserved in a synformal keel in the east and thrust panels in the west. The Warneford Formation unconformably overlies the Gunsteel Formation and is comprised of interbedded silty shale and polymictic conglomerate.

The upper and lower units consisting of silty shale, siltstone and conglomerate, are related to two periods of uplift of a landmass to the west. Recognition of debris flows, proximal and distal turbidites and associated facies suggest periods of submarine fan development spreading eastward onto a subsiding Paleozoic carbonate platform. The intervening period of quiescence is marked by a lack of clastic sedimentation and deposition of interbedded black carbonaceous chert

and shale along the western edge of the Paleozoic continental platform. Stratiform barite-lead-zinc deposits are located in small third order depositional basins within west-northwest trending trough. The third order features are recognized by a thickening of the Gunsteel Formation, increased silica and sulphide content of the sediments and by increased background values in lead and zinc.

Extensive imbricate thrusts and northeast-verging isoclinal folds, resulting from major NE-SW compression during the Laramide orogeny, have obscured much of the depositional history of the Paleozoic succession.

GEOLOGY

Preliminary mapping throughout the claim group has outlined a northwest trending, southwest dipping, thick succession of Gunsteel and Besa River Formations terminated along the southwest boundary of the claims by steep imbricate thrust sheets of Silurian siltstone and Kechika Group argillaceous limestone.

The following descriptions summarize aerial extent, weathering characteristics and lithologies of the various major rock units mapped on the property.

Kechika Group

The oldest unit on the property consists of buff to cream weathering, argillaceous, silty and nodular, calcareous-grey shale and interbedded limestone of the Kechika Group. The unit is over 200 meters thick and has been thrust over Silurian siltstone. The top of the Kechika is largely composed of +50 meters of argillaceous calcilutite with minor black calcareous shale. The two imbricate thrust slices of Kechika in the southwestern corner of the property contain only the top of Unit OK₄ (Cecile, Norford, 1979) seen regionally throughout the district.

Ordovician Volcanics

Bright orange weathering, buff and green calcareous volcanics occur at the stratigraphic break between the top of the Kechika and deposition

TABLE 1: TABLE OF GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

<u>AGE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
		<u>Gunsteel Formation</u>
UPPER DEVONIAN MISSISSIPPIAN	UD _{GS}	- silvery-grey weathering, black siliceous shale.
	UD _{RC}	- silvery-blue-grey weathering, black ribbon chert interbedded with black siliceous shale.
	UD _{SQ}	- silvery-grey weathering black shale interbedded with black quartzite.
		<u>Besa River Formation</u>
MIDDLE DEVONIAN SILURIAN	UD _{SS}	- tan brown weathering, brownish black silty shale with interbeds of siltstone and conglomerate.
	MD _L	- light grey weathering, massive grey fossiliferous limestone.
	S _{SS}	- light orange to buff weathering, massive dark grey variably bioturbated dolomitic siltstone.
		<u>Road River Formation</u>
ORDOVICIAN - SILURIAN	OS _{RR}	- black to grey weathering, black, graphitic, graptolitic variably calcareous shale.
ORDOVICIAN	O _V	- orange weathering, buff, tan and green calcareous volcanics.
		<u>Kechika Group</u>
CAMBRO - ORDOVICIAN	CO _K	- buff to cream weathering, argillaceous wavy banded, silty, nodular limestone and calcareous grey shale.

of the Road River. The volcanics, occurring sporadically throughout the district, consist of dark green chloritized volcanic fragments in a matrix of buff to cream argillaceous limestone and calcareous grey shale. Orange weathering is due to oxidation of finely disseminated pyrite. Exposure of this unit on the property indicates a thickness of 10 to 15 meters which is considerably less than typical sections to the northwest, which attain thicknesses of over 70 meters.

Road River

The Road River Formation can be subdivided into several units of which only the stratigraphically lowest unit is present on the claim group. The one exposure of variably calcareous, black, graphitic, graptolitic shale is correlative to Unit OR₁ mapped in this area by Taylor et al during the 1978 field season. Although the graptolites were not identified, this basal unit of the Road River probably has an Early Ordovician age.

Silurian Siltstone

Unconformably overlying the Road River is a thick sequence of light orange weathering, thick bedded, light to dark grey, rhythmically bedded, variably bioturbated, dolomitic siltstone. Fan shaped feeding trails are common throughout the section. Siliceous sponge spicules and graptolites noted within the succession have not been dated but Norford (per. comm.) suggests they are probably Middle to Late Silurian in age.

The northwest trending, southwest dipping, linear belt of Silurian Siltstone trending through the southwest corner of the property structurally overlies Upper Devonian Gunsteel Formation and is overlain by a thrust slice of Kechika Group.

Mid-Devonian Limestone

Light grey weathering, grey limestone-breccia and conglomerate with transported Mid-Devonian fossils (Taylor, 1979) unconformably overlies

the Silurian Siltstone and has been described as a carbonate debris flow originating off the Devonian Platform to the east.

The limited exposure of this unit in the southeast corner of the property occurs along the projected crest of a northwest trending anticline that appears to persist throughout the property. This unit, varying from 50 meters to over 300 meters in thickness, represents the last stage of Paleozoic carbonate platform development in the Northern Rocky Mountains.

Black Clastics

A major orogenic event, initiated in the Upper Devonian, evidenced by rapid subsidence and a marine transgression, led to deposition of flysch with associated varying thicknesses of chert, siltstone and shales along the west coast of North America. This event, termed the "Antler Orogeny" in the western United States and Alaska, has no particular name in the Northern Cordillera but the associated rocks are informally called the "black clastics". In the Gataga area, the black clastics can be subdivided into three major units;

the BESA RIVER, GUNSTEEL and WARNEFORD FORMATIONS.

Besa River Formation - (Upper Devonian)

The Besa River Formation, Unit UD_{SS}, unconformably overlies the Road River to Mid-Devonian section and appears to form the base of the black clastic succession in this region. This unit, representing turbidite deposition, consists of a thick accumulation of recessive, brown-weathering, brownish-black silty shale with regular interbeds of light-brown weathering, tan siltstone varying from 0.5 to 4 meters in thickness. Graded bedding in the siltstones suggest deposition in a quiescent environment. The thickness of the Besa River is estimated to be over 500 meters on the FLUKE Claims. The Besa River probably represents a distal submarine fan deposit in the proposed second order basin or trough, termed the Gataga Depression.

Gunsteel Formation - (Upper Devonian)

Most of the mapping was done within Unit UD_{GS}, the Gunsteel Formation. The general rock type of this map unit is a light, silvery-grey weathering, finely-bedded, black siliceous shale. The shales noted in the map area are indistinguishable from shales throughout the 200 kilometer length of the belt of black clastics. Bedding is generally only visible on weathered surfaces where siliceous bands weather as fine white lines. Overall silica content is gauged by the grey tones on weathered surfaces. Bedding varies from less than 1mm to over 2cm in thickness. Coarse clastics were not observed within this unit.

In the eastern portion of the map area, the Gunsteel rests conformably on the Besa River Formation and is overlain by a thrust sheet of Silurian Siltstone. Further to the north in the Gataga Lakes region, the Gunsteel is unconformably overlain by the Warneford Formation.

The overall thickness of this unit increases to the northwest paralleling the thickening of the underlying Road River. Local thickening of the Gunsteel can be attributed to the presence of two major facies. Unit UD_{RC} consists of thick bedded silvery-grey weathering, black ribbon chert interbedded with black graphitic shale. Exposures of this unit on the Cirque and Driftpile Creek properties to the northwest suggest an intimate association with stratiform barite-lead-zinc mineralization. This accumulation of ribbon banded chert probably represents a semi-starved basin during deposition of the Gunsteel Formation.

Although, Unit UD_{AR}, a thick succession of black, thick-bedded, silty argillite termed the "Pregnant Shale", has not been subdivided from the Gunsteel Formation, it is largely responsible for the anomalous thickening of Unit UD_{GS} on the property. Regional mapping in this district suggests the Pregnant Shale was deposited in fault bounded third order basins and can be compared to the anomalous thickening of the Canol Formation in the Macmillan Graben in eastern Selwyn Basin.

Thickness and extent of the Gunsteel in the district suggests slow

deposition of carbonaceous material in a deep water marine environment with local anomalous thickening associated with synsedimentary faulting.

Structure

Structurally, this area has suffered from one or more periods of intense northeast-southwest compression. An imbricate array of northwest trending thrust faults has isolated northwest trending geological terranes and moved deeper water shales eastward onto the carbonate platform. Several kilometers of crustal shortening may have resulted from this deformation. Various scales of isoclinal folding with northwest trending axes are apparent throughout the claim group. Shales, containing many smaller folds have a well developed axial plane foliation. Limestone and massive quartzite contain large, low-amplitude, northeast verging folds. Major units trend northwest and dip at a moderate angle to the southwest. Bedding within shale sequences is highly variable due to intense isoclinal folding.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Preliminary prospecting and geological mapping has outlined a small showing of laminar banded pyrite in the headwaters of Fluke Creek. Chip samples taken across the 1 meter thickness of the sulphides yielded 3.81 percent combined lead and zinc with 7 grams per tonne silver. A hand specimen with several 2mm to 2cm thick bands of galena and sphalerite graded 15 percent combined lead and zinc with 11 grams per tonne silver.

The exposure of stratiform fine-grained pyrite occurs within non-calcareous, medium to thick-bedded, black shale of the Gunsteel Formation. The northwest trending belt of ribbon-banded black chert, Unit UD_{RC}, appears to stratigraphically underlie the sulphide horizon. Prospecting and mapping to date, have failed to outline any surface trace of mineralization. This exposure of stratiform mineralization is identical to the horizons of laminar banded pyrite that occur in the Pregnant Shale overlying the barite-sulphide facies on the nearby CIRQUE GROUP. Further mapping and prospecting is required throughout the property.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

During the 1978 season, approximately 250 silt and soil samples were taken on the FLUKE GROUP as a preliminary survey of potential areas for near surface stratiform barite-sulphide mineralization. Silt samples were collected from active stream sediment of major streams and tributaries within the Claim Group. Several contour soil lines were established along the projected horizon containing mineralization and down stream valleys. Sample spacing was roughly 100 meters. All soil samples were collected from a poorly developed "B" horizon with mattocks.

All samples were packaged in Kraft sample bags and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratory at 6455 Laurel Street, Burnaby, B. C. The samples were then dried, sieved to -80 mesh, weighed to half a gram, digested in perchloric acid and analysed by atomic absorption for copper, lead and zinc. Lead-rich samples were also analysed by atomic absorption for silver. Silt samples analysed for barium were digested in E.D.T.A., quantitative determinations were also made by atomic absorption. All sample pulps from the FLUKE GROUP are stored at the Acme Analytical Laboratory in Burnaby. Sample results from the geochemical program are plotted on the accompanying 1:10,000 scale "FLUKE GROUP, GEOCHEMICAL VALUES MAP" in parts per million (ppm).

In order to interpret the stream sediment results on both property and regional scales, thresholds for lead, zinc and barium were calculated by cumulative frequency plots to distinguish response of mineralization from background values. The resulting calculated thresholds, which may be noted on the following page, outline the increased background levels for the various units comprising the Gunsteel Formation. Lead response appears to be the best indicator of stratiform barite-sulphide mineralization.

Follow-up prospecting of the moderately high lead and zinc values in Fluke Creek led directly to the small sulphide showing underlying the FLUKE Number 1 Claim. Moderately high lead and zinc response in nearby Pook Creek suggest the presence of mineralization in the headwaters of this drainage. High values in the stream and adjacent soils near the FLUKE 3 legal claim post also suggests the presence

REGIONAL SILT SAMPLING PROGRAM
CALCULATED THRESHOLDS
(ALL VALUES IN PPM)

UNIT		LEAD	ZINC	BARIUM
WARNEFORD		19	240	150
GUNSTEEL	CHERT & SHALE	28	680	555
	THICK BEDDED ARGILLITE	63	1240	420
	RIBBON CHERT	35	845	375
BESA RIVER		20	335	380
MID DEVONIAN LIMESTONE		18	310	250
SILURIAN SILTSTONE		21	365	330
ROAD RIVER		20	1640	620

of undetected mineralization crossing the Pook Creek valley. Moderate lead-zinc response near the headwaters of a northwest flowing tributary of Silver Creek indicates the presence of possible sulphide mineralization in the southwest corner of the property.

Two tributaries of Markass Creek with moderate lead-zinc response may indicate sulphide mineralization on the nearby DOG GROUP held by RIO CANEX.

Selected silt samples taken from streams draining the FLUKE claims were strongly anomalous in barium. Stratiform barite has only been discovered as float near the mouth of Pook Creek.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A northwest trending belt of Upper Devonian black clastics, unconformably overlying Mid-Paleozoic shale, siltstone and limestone, has been outlined in an imbricate thrust slice in the Gataga area in northern British Columbia. Regional mapping and preliminary wide spaced silt sampling along this thrust panel has resulted in the discovery of stratiform sulphides on the FLUKE GROUP.

Limited mapping has outlined an anomalous thickening of the host Gunsteel Formation within the claim group. Thickening of the Gunsteel is intimately associated with stratiform barite-sulphide mineralization on the nearby CIRQUE and ELF GROUPS and is probably related to deposition along or near synsedimentary faults.

Preliminary soil and silt sampling has outlined several areas on the property that may contain stratiform barite-lead-zinc mineralization.

A program of grid establishment, soil sampling, electromagnetic surveys, prospecting, detailed geological mapping and contingent diamond drilling is recommended for the 1979 season. Expenditures for the 1979 season are estimated to be \$80,000.

Respectfully submitted,



W. J. Roberts
CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

March 15, 1979.

REFERENCES

- Cecile, M. P. and Norford, B. S. (1979):
Basin to platform transition, Lower Paleozoic strata of Ware and Trutch map-areas, northeastern British Columbia; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 79-1A, Report 36.
- Gabrielse, H. (1977): Geological map of Ware W $\frac{1}{2}$ and Toadogone River map-areas; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File Report 483.
- Morrow, D. W. (1978): The Dunedin Formation; A Transgressive Shelf Carbonate Sequence. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 76-12.
- Norford, B. S., Gabrielse, H., and Taylor, G.C. (1966):
Stratigraphy of Silurian carbonate rocks of the Rocky Mountains, northern British Columbia; Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology, v. 14, no. 4, p. 504-519.
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Devonian stratigraphy of northeast British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 186.
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Stratigraphy of the Ware E $\frac{1}{2}$ map area; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 79-1A, Report 37.
- Taylor, G. C. (1979): Geological Map of Ware E $\frac{1}{2}$ and Trutch map-areas; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File Report 606.

- Thompson, R. I. (1976): Some aspects of stratigraphy and structure in the Halfway River map-area, 94 B, British Columbia; in Report of Activities, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 76-1A, p. 471-477.
- (1978): Geological maps of the Halfway River map-area, 94 B, 1:250,000 and 1:50,000; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File Report 536.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, WAYNE J. ROBERTS, geologist, with business address in Vancouver, British Columbia, and residential address in Coquitlam, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

- 1) I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1968 with a BSc majoring in Geology.
- 2) From 1968 to the present I have been actively engaged as a geologist in mineral exploration in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.
- 3) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 4) I personally participated in the field work on the FLUKE GROUP and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.



WAYNE J. ROBERTS

SUMMARY OF COSTSCYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATIONFLUKE GROUP Expenditure SummaryJuly 7 - Sept 5, 1978

SALARIES AND WAGES

W. Roberts	Sept 1-5	5 days @ \$100/day	\$ 500.00
D. Kilby	July 25-31, Aug 1-6	12.5 days @ \$102/day	1,275.00
J. Johnstone	July 20, 21	2 days @ \$78/day	156.00
G. Melange	Aug 13	1 day @ \$31/day	31.00
J. Cook	July 24-31, Aug 1-8	16 days @ \$45/day	720.00
M. MacIssac	July 18	1 day @ \$35/day	35.00
J. Posener	July 18	1 day @ \$45/day	45.00
D. Jarecki	July 20	1 day @ \$52/day	52.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 2,814.00

ASSAYS AND GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

250 samples @ \$2.00/sample including sample preparation	500.00
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CAMP MAINTENANCE

670.04

TRANSPORTATION

Rotary Wing	Okanagan Helicopters 3.7 hours @ \$260.90/hour	965.33
Fixed Wing	N. T. Air 632.5 miles @ \$1.73/mile	1,095.87
Miscellaneous Transportation		88.13
		<hr/>
		2,149.33

CARRIED FORWARD

TOTAL DIRECT FIELD COSTS

\$ 6,133.37

SUMMARY OF COSTS - Continued

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD \$ 6,133.37

REPORT WRITING, RESEARCH, DRAFTING, ETC.

W. Roberts Mar 12-14/79 3 days @ \$118.18 \$ 354.55

C. L. Cory 51.3 hours @ \$8/hour 410.67

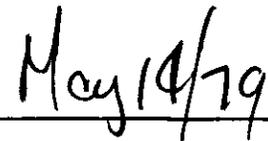
765.22

TOTAL COST \$ 6,898.59

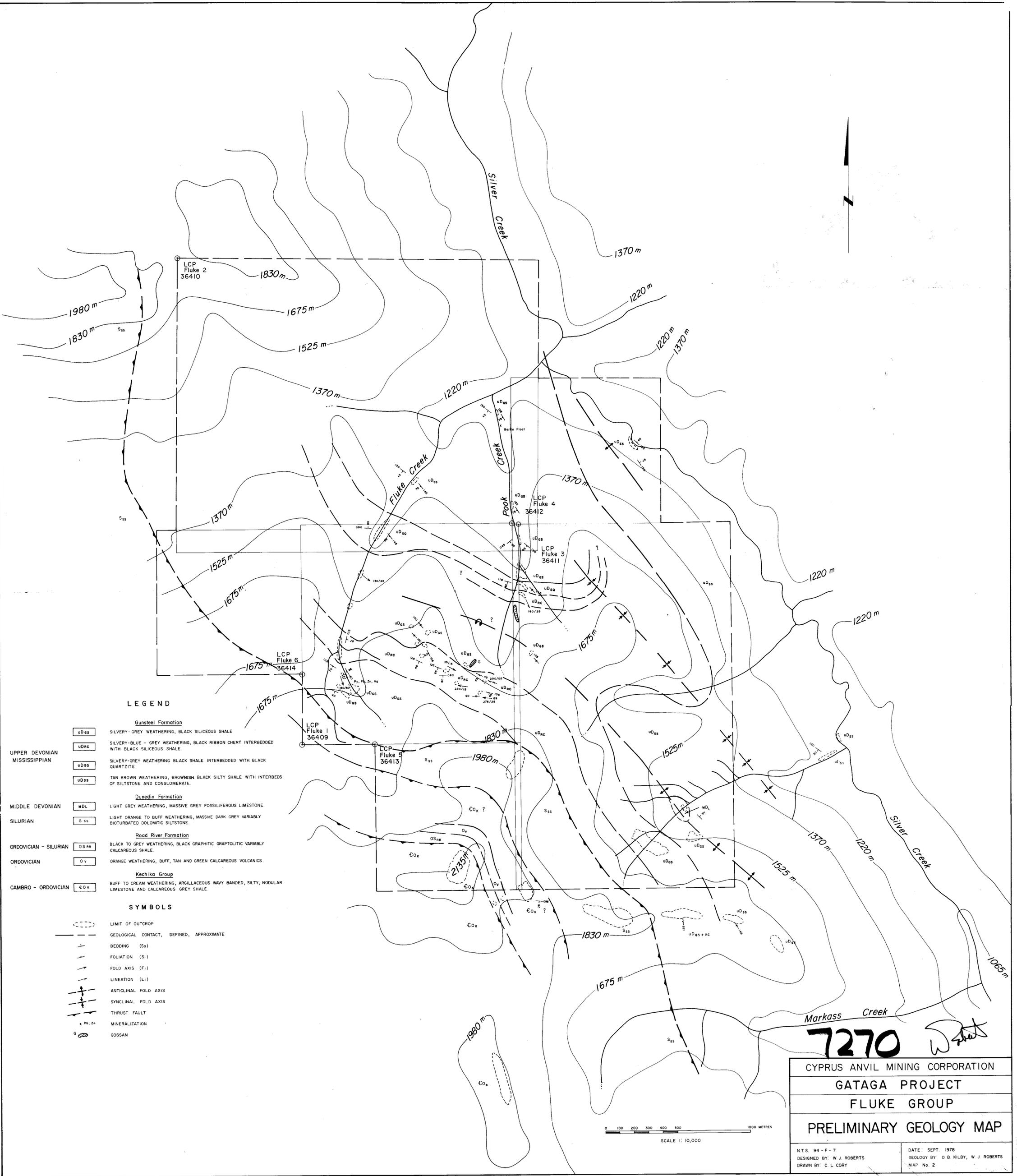
AFFIDAVIT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF COSTS

I, WAYNE J. ROBERTS, Geologist, Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation, of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby state, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the Statement of Costs in this report (GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT on the FLUKE GROUP) is a true account of expenditures incurred from exploration on the FLUKE property.



WAYNE J. ROBERTS

DATE



LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Gunsteel Formation | |
| UDSS | SILVERY-GREY WEATHERING, BLACK SILICEOUS SHALE |
| UDAC | SILVERY-BLUE - GREY WEATHERING, BLACK RIBBON CHERT INTERBEDDED WITH BLACK SILICEOUS SHALE |
| UDSQ | SILVERY-GREY WEATHERING BLACK SHALE INTERBEDDED WITH BLACK QUARTZITE |
| UDSS | TAN BROWN WEATHERING, BROWNISH BLACK SILTY SHALE WITH INTERBEDS OF SILTSTONE AND CONGLOMERATE. |
| Dunedin Formation | |
| MDL | LIGHT GREY WEATHERING, MASSIVE GREY FOSSILIFEROUS LIMESTONE |
| S SS | LIGHT ORANGE TO BUFF WEATHERING, MASSIVE DARK GREY VARIABLY BIOTURBATED DOLOMITIC SILTSTONE. |
| Road River Formation | |
| OSRR | BLACK TO GREY WEATHERING, BLACK GRAPHITIC GRAPTOLITIC VARIABLY CALCAREOUS SHALE. |
| Ov | ORANGE WEATHERING, BUFF, TAN AND GREEN CALCAREOUS VOLCANICS. |
| Kechika Group | |
| EOK | BUFF TO CREAM WEATHERING, ARGILLACEOUS WAVY BANDED, SILTY, NODULAR LIMESTONE AND CALCAREOUS GREY SHALE. |

SYMBOLS

- | | |
|------------|--|
| (---) | LIMIT OF OUTCROP |
| (---) | GEOLOGICAL CONTACT, DEFINED, APPROXIMATE |
| (---) | BEDDING (So) |
| (---) | FOLIATION (Si) |
| (---) | FOLD AXIS (Fi) |
| (---) | LINEATION (Li) |
| (---) | ANTICLINAL FOLD AXIS |
| (---) | SYNCLINAL FOLD AXIS |
| (---) | THRUST FAULT |
| (x Pb, Zn) | MINERALIZATION |
| (O) | GOSSAN |

7270

W. Roberts

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION	
GATAGA PROJECT	
FLUKE GROUP	
PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY MAP	
N.T.S. 94-F-7 DESIGNED BY: W. J. ROBERTS DRAWN BY: C. L. CORY	DATE: SEPT. 1978 GEOLOGY BY: D. B. KILBY, W. J. ROBERTS MAP No. 2

