Robert B. Galeski **P.Geoph.**

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015780

September 6, 1967.

MR. M. D. HAMPTON,
Anvil Mining Corp. Ltd.,
P. O. Box 2470,
WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory.

Dear Sir:

Have gone far enough with the Sea and Cal groups to have formed the impression that prospects of finding significant tonnage of massive sulphides on either are poor. Preliminary work suggests that a location 800' north of the north base line on line 8E may be better than SRH 3. However, I would expect the main concentrations to come in about 300'. The Bouguer anomaly is distorted by the increasing overburden to the northwest, in that 0.5 mgal of the 1.0 mgal gravity relief between SRH 3 and SRH 5, can be attributed to thickening of overburden. The remaining 0.5 mgal relief is caused by the sulphides in SRH 3. I have not yet figured out why SRH 2 had nothing. As for the Cal group, there is one possibility (deep) in the northeast corner.

Your refraction data and core hole results (Sea group) arrived this afternoon. I haven't studied them thoroughly, yet, but I note that the deepest velocities are equivalent to those found in permafrost. It looks as if the data on line 8E are telling us that we have unfrozen overburden down to 50'-60' permafrost below and no indication of bedrock. Bedrock should be at 150'-160' according to results from SRH 3 and SRH 4. The top of permafrost looks a little deeper on line 16E than on 8E. Does all this jibe with other information you may have?

Faro and Lee maps and profiles are being drafted and final reports are in the hands of the typist.

Yours very truly,

R.B. Galeski

ROBERT B. GALESKI, P. Geoph.

RBG:gp

Even without any permafrost, your spread lengths were too short to pick up anything below 100'.

Airborne Geophysical Surveys Ltd.
Calgary — Alberta

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August 30th, 1972

Mr. U. Janson,
Anvil Mining Corporation,
Box 1000,
Faro, Y.T.

Jake:

It will be a little while before we get the drafting done on this, so I am enclosing copies of the regional and residual maps based on an elevation correction factor of 0.064 (surface density of 2.4±).

The positive at the north is not outstanding, but it is there, The steep north flank at the critical point is based on only two values, and it suffers further by virtue of its position at the edge of control. The 200' maximum depth is computed off the south flank. It would be less if the north flank were used. Use of the 0.060 correction factor increases the amplitude to 1.1 mgal.

If you decide to drill this I would suggest collaring the hole 100' south of the tie line on 4W and angling to the north at 60° to a drill depth of 400'. This would cover the possibilities as I see them with the data at hand. This could be sharpened up by extending 4W about 500' northward and adding lines 0+00 and 8 East - each to be about 1000' long and straddling the tie line.

Yours very truly,

Bob

R. B. Galeski