

017534

GAL CLAIMS  
Yukon Territory

GRAVITY INTERPRETATION

for

ANVIL MINING CORP.

by

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Field work was completed on these claims by Overland Exploration Services, Ltd., in September, 1968. Approximately 330 stations were surveyed and metered on a line spacing of 400' and 800', and station spacing of 100'. Overland prepared profiles and elevation and bouguer maps of the field data at a scale of 200' = 1". These are included in this report. Bouguer values were computed with an elevation correction factor of .060 - corresponding to surface densities of 2.7.

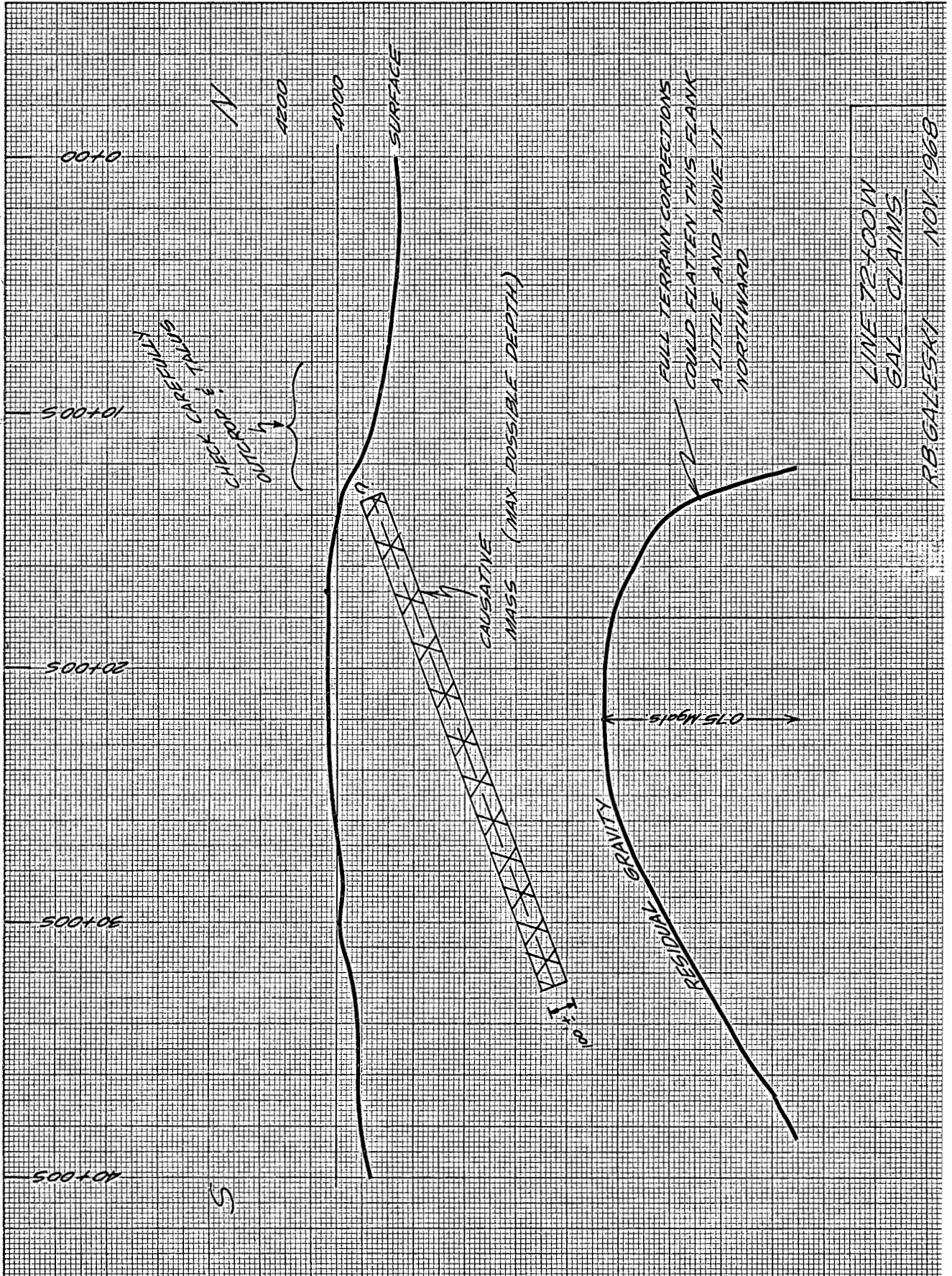
Regionals were drawn through the profiles and tied, and a map of profile residual values was made. The residual map is included in this report.

#### ELEVATION MAP

Elevation varies from 4286' a.s.l. in the southeastern part of the area to a low of 3767' a.s.l. in the northwestern part. The elevation correction factor of .060 used in this area appears to have yielded adequate Bouguer values over the bulk of the area.

#### BOUGUER MAP

Lowest Bouguer values are at the base line along the northern boundary of the work area. Highest values are at the south end. Regional strike is east-west, and average gradient is 1.1 mgal/1000'. However, in the southern half of the area the gradient is only



0.6 mgal/1000'; and in the north half it is 1.6 mgal/1000'.

#### RESIDUAL MAP

Regional gravity lines were run on the north-south profiles and tied along profile "A". Bouguer values were smoothed, and difference values between smoothed Bouguer and regional were plotted as residuals. These were tied by contours and labelled "residual map".

One large residual positive exists over the bulk of the area. Maximum amplitude is 0.75 mgal. Although inner circle terrain corrections were made, some distortion of the residual positive possibly remains due to steep terrain along the north flank. However, the north flank of the anomaly is not caused by topographic change, per se; as it is not coincident with the steepest topographic gradient nor parallel to it.

Attention is called to a scale plot of line 72 + 00W included in this report. The anomaly is best expressed on this line. The causative mass is large in size (50 ±MM tons). Along line 72 + 00W it appears to extend about 1900' from 13 + 50S to 32 + 50S. Thickness is about 100' (if density contrast is 0.9). Dip is about 20° south. At the northern extremity, depth to top appears to be less than 100'. In fact, it may be exposed in outcrop between 12 + 00S and 13 + 00S on

line 72 + 00W.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Check surface exposures along 72 + 00W between 12 + 00S and 13 + 00S for sulphide outcrop.
2. Check surface float material along line 72 + 00W between 8 + 00S and 13 + 00S for sulphides.
3. Drill at 17 + 00S on line 72 + 00W to 350'.

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