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PROPERTY EVALUATION OF

THE RAM MINERAL CLAIMS

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

by:

Uldis Jansons
Anvil Mining Corporation Ltd.
Faro, Yukon Territory

September 29, 1972

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Fig. 1 Location Map

Fig. 2 Compilation Map of RAM Claims

SUMMARY:

Geophysical and geochemical results have been compiled to evaluate the economic mineral potential of the RAM mineral claims. Electrical anomalies, induced potential and airborne electromagnetic (AE-M), have been detected. The IP anomalies coincide with the AE-M anomaly and delineate graphitic phyllites. Airborne and ground magnetic anomalies probably are due to minor pyrrhotite in amphibolites. Soil geochemistry revealed weak, randomly scattered anomalies with no anomalous zones coinciding with electrical anomalies. A gravity survey tested the IP conductive zones. Two strong gravity anomalies were detected. One of these, the "A" gravity anomaly, was drilled to 400 feet and intercepted 280 feet of amphibolite and 110 feet of gravity phyllite. The anomaly can be attributed to density contrasts between the amphibolite and phyllite. The "B" gravity anomaly follows the amphibolite outcrop pattern and probably is also caused by density contrasts between rock types.

The RAM claims should be allowed to lapse.

The EWE claims which were staked for ground protection prior to drilling the gravity anomaly also should be allowed to lapse.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The RAM and EWE mineral claims situate on the north flank of the Anvil Range near the headwaters of Anvil Creek about eleven miles due north of the Anvil mine site. Access to the claim group is by helicopter. The position of these claims relation to the Anvil mine site are shown on Figure I.

Inactive File 10.

ANVIL MINING CORPORATION LIMITED

MEMORANDUM

TO: R. L. Haffner FROM: U. Jansons

SUBJECT: RAM AND EWE CLAIM EVALUATION REPORT DATE: November 28, 1972

Enclosed are three copies of a report summarizing all our exploration data of the RAM and EWE mineral claims.

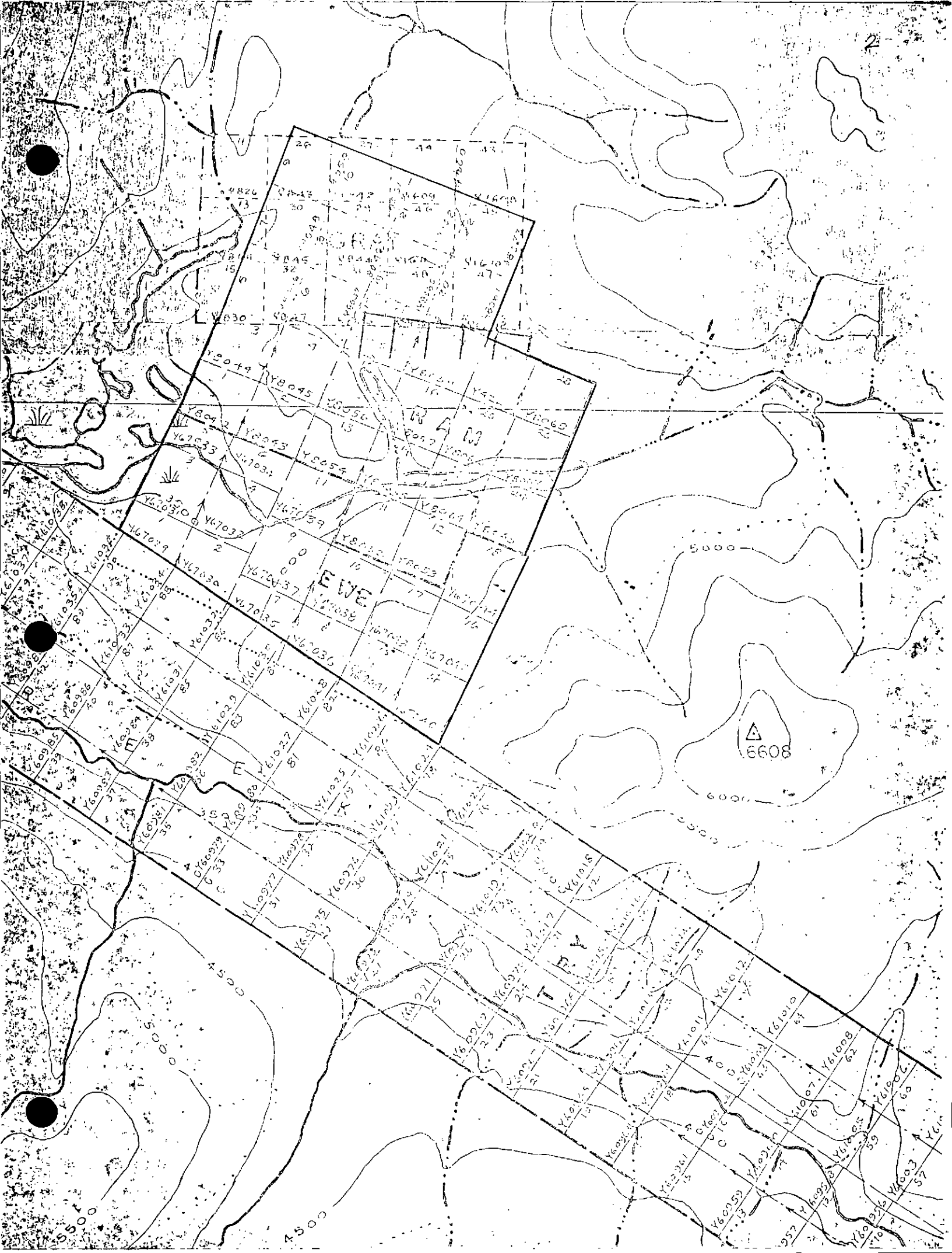
Several geophysical anomalies are indicated. The one interpreted as having the best chance to reflect the presence of massive sulfides was drilled. No massive sulfides were indicated. Other anomaly targets are believed to reflect differences in physical and chemical characteristics of the underlying rock types.

It is recommended that these claims lapse.

Uldis Jansons
Chief Exploration Geologist

UJ/mm

Enc.


6608
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CLAIMS AND THEIR STATUS:

Twenty-eight RAM claims wholly held by Anvil Mining Corporation are in good standing until at least August 30, 1973, with some in good standing until 1974.

The EWE claims consisting of ten full mineral claims and six fractional mineral claims have an August 4, 1973 anniversary date.

HISTORY OF THE CLAIM GROUPS:

The RAM mineral claims were staked in 1966 by Anvil Mining Corporation to cover an area of coinciding airborne magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies. A soil geochemical survey was conducted in 1966, an induced polarization survey and ground magnetic survey in 1967; a gravity survey and diamond drilling were done in 1972.

The EWE claims were staked in 1972 for ground protection prior to drilling of the RAM claims. No field work has been done on the EWE claims.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS:

The available results from exploration programs include airborne electromagnetic and magnetic, ground magnetic, induced polarization, soil geochemical and gravity data. The results are compiled on Figure 2.

The airborne electromagnetic anomaly is of moderate intensity, with a maximum in-phase response of 7 ppm and a maximum in-phase/out-of-phase ratio of 2. The anomaly covers an area 3,000 feet by 1,500 feet. The anomaly is isolated and does not appear to follow a rock trend. It is readily distinguished from the background magnetic responses.

The airborne magnetic anomaly is located parallel and just to the south of the airborne electromagnetic anomaly. The magnetic relief is about 450γ with the background values averaging about 3,150γ. This anomaly is isolated - 5,000 feet long, and up to 2,600 feet wide - with steep flank gradients. It is readily distinguished from the background.

The ground magnetic survey located a 2,000 foot x 800 foot anomaly. This anomaly coincides approximately with the position of the airborne magnetic anomaly.

The induced polarization survey conducted over the coinciding airborne electromagnetic and airborne magnetic anomalies outlined five areas of anomalous chargability and/or resistivity. The broad area of these anomalies is similar to those indicated by the airborne electromagnetic survey. A shallow, possibly sub-outcropping, source of masses causing conductive anomalies was determined from the IP data. Depths of less than 25 feet were indicated for some anomalies.

A geochemical survey determined the lead and zinc content in soil. Scattered areas of very low anomalies were found in the area of the airborne magnetic anomalies. The Pb content averaged 10 ppm in soil and the Zn content averaged 99 ppm. Two coinciding Pb and Zn in-soil anomalies were located. One is in the northeast half of the southwestern border of the claim group, and the second is in the northern most corner of the claim group. The maximum values of metal in soil reached in the first group is 70 ppm Pb and 200 ppm Zn. In the second area similar values were found.

The gravity survey revealed two large residual features with amplitudes of 1.42 and 1.5 milligals. Both were high quality positive anomalies. The 1.42 milligal anomaly was drilled to a depth of 400 feet and intercepted 10 feet of overburden, 280 feet of amphibolite, and 110 feet of graphitic biotite phyllite. A density contrast of 0.3 was measured for the two rock types. A re-evaluation of the gravity data shows that about 0.8 to 0.9 milligals of this anomaly is a result of the density contrasts between the rock types. The 1.5 milligal anomaly is in an area of amphibolites and of similar geology as the one that was drilled. This anomaly is also probably due to rock density contrasts.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

Isolated airborne magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies were investigated by ground methods. These anomalies were located on the ground by magnetic and induced potential (IP) surveys. The magnetic anomalies are located in an area of amphibolites. The IP conductors, some of which were believed to be shallow and suboutcropping, showed no related soil geochemistry anomalies. The IP anomalies were tested by a gravity survey. While strong residual gravity anomalies were not detected with the IP anomalies, two strong positive anomalies were found. Field investigation revealed amphibolite in the area of larger anomaly and small scattered outcrops of phyllite and greenstone (chloritic tuffs to amphibolites) at the outer edges of the anomaly. This latter anomaly, with a 1.42 milligal residual value, was drilled to 400 feet. This anomaly was due primarily (0.8 to 0.9 milligals) to a 280 foot slab of amphibolite (Sp. Gr. 3.0) overlying phyllites (Sp. Gr. 2.7). The larger anomaly is in areas of amphibolite outcrop and is probably due to density contrasts between different rock types.

The anomalies on the RAM claims that could have been ascribed to sulfide deposits have been tested. The causes of the anomalies have been explained and no anomalous targets remain to be tested.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Geophysical and geochemical anomalies are present on the RAM claims. Geochemical anomalies do not coincide with shallow electrical anomalies where the rock may be outcropping or suboutcropping. Magnetic anomalies are due to presence of pyrrhotite in the rocks. Gravity anomalies are due to contrasts of density of rock types.

No targets based on the exploration work indicate the presence of massive sulfides.

The RAM claims should be allowed to lapse.

The EWE claims, staked for land protection on the border of the RAM claims, should also be allowed to lapse.

LEGEND

- Anvil batholith
- Conglomerate and Lapp formations
- Devonian formations
- Rose formation, related formations
- Vangorda and Mye formations, related formations
- Precambrian formations
- Ore bodies

133° 00'

62° 30'

TED

TAY

RIVER

RAM & EWE CLAIMS

RAM

EWE

CROWN

LEE

FARO

ANVIL MINE

BILL

LO

MYE FM.

JOE

TIE

PRM

SAL

VANGORDA FM.

GAL

SUN

KERR

ADDISON

RICH

DY

PRM

BOB

LAKE

PRM

DEA

BLIND CREEK

KERR

ADDISON

SEA

MOR

LAPP FM.

ROSE FM.

FARO TOWN SITE

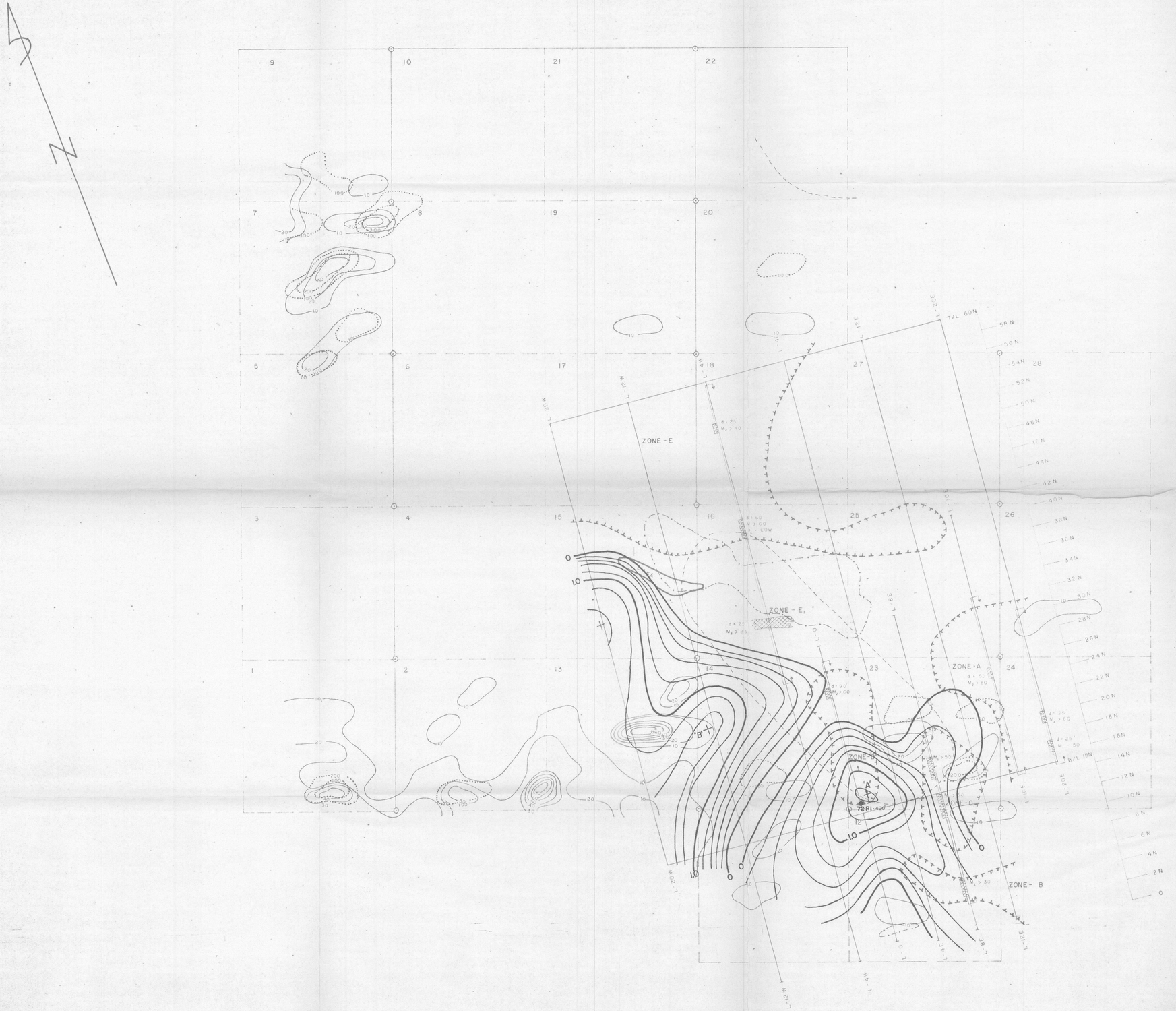
PELLY RIVER

TINTINA FAULT

ANVIL MINING CORP.	
WHITEHORSE	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	
DATE: DEC. 28/66 SCALE: 1" = 4 Mi. DRAWN BY:	DRAWING Nº WX-18 FILE:

DATE PRINTED:

FIG 1



LEGEND

- Pb ANOMALOUS VALUES 10 p.p.m.
- Zn ANOMALOUS VALUES 99 p.p.m.
- I.P. ANOMALY
- GROUND MAG. ANOMALY
- AERIAL E.M. ANOMALY
- RESIDUAL GRAVITY 0.1 mgal CONTOURS

INTERPRETED ANOMALOUS BODY
d = DEPTH TO TOP
M_a = CHARGEABILITY
ρ = RESISTIVITY

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will change if the image is sized as the image therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

ANVIL MINING CORP.

FARO, Y.T.

COMPILATION MAP OF RAM CLAIMS

DATE: APRIL 4, 72
SCALE: 1" = 400'
DRAWN BY: S.K.B.

DRAWING NO. FA-7204
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Fig 2