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Rose and Blind Creek Claims
Gravity Interpretation
Yukon Territory
for
Anvil Mining Corporation
by
Robert B. Galeski, P. Geoph.
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July, 1972

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Gravity Interpretation

Field work was completed on the above claims by Roving Exploration in June, 1972. Stations were spaced at 400' on lines 800' apart and on a base line. A total of 254 stations were surveyed and metered. Gerard Schentowski was meter operator and part chief of the three - man crew. Quality of the work is high.

Meter drift was rather high, but drift corrections made in the field are adequate. Latitude and free-air and Bouguer corrections were also made in the field. Mr. Schentowski prepared a Bouguer map and Bouguer and elevation profiles, all of which have been used by the writer in preparing the analysis which follows. The Bouguer map and profiles will be submitted to Anvil by Roving independently of this report. The elevation correction factor of 0.06063 used in computing Bouguer values is reasonably close to that usually used in this part of the Yukon. That is, it corresponds to the density of country rock normally found here.

Regional Map

The writer made prints of the Bouguer profiles and constructed a base map of the prospect. Regionals were run on the profiles, tied, smoothed and contoured at a 0.5 mgal. interval. The regional map accompanying this report, indicates that the central part of the area is underlain by a thick mass (1000 ±) of rocks of heavier density than the country rock of the area. These rocks could be part of an intrusive. The top of the intrusive (?) mass is relatively shallow (0-2000').

Two shaded areas, one crossing lines 24W and 32W and the other on lines 40E and 48E represent local negatives beneath local high topography. These are considered to be piles of loose rock debris - perhaps left by alpine glaciers.

Residual Map

The residual map represents a contoured plot of the smoothed difference values between Bouguer and regional. Contour interval is 0.2 mgal. The residual map should be used with care at the edges of data acquisition, as regional values (and hence residual values) are under poor control in these areas.

Four separate positive closures have been isolated on the residual map. Each is described below:

"A": A large anomaly of intermediate magnitude (1.22 mgals.). If the causative mass is an ore body, maximum possible depth to top is 750 - 800', thickness 100' ±, dimensions approximately 2000' x 4000'. Apex is within 400' of line 64W between stations 12S and 16S. Note that, because of the large station spacing, residual gradients (on which the above calculations are made) are somewhat inaccurate. Nevertheless, this is a very good anomaly.

"B": Small amplitude anomaly with an apex of 0.7 mgal. at 68E on the base line. Causative mass appears to be slab-like at a depth of 600' ±. Because of the proximity to the edge of the work area, regional control on this and calculations are very questionable.

"C": Like B above, the C anomaly is questionable because of its position at the edge of the work. Amplitude is 0.63 mgal. maximum depth to top is 335' (?).

"D": Very small (0.4 mgal.) positive which appears on only one line. Probably an overburden effect.

Recommendations

1. Drill the "A" anomaly between 12S and 16S on line 64W to a depth of 800'.

2. Add more gravity work in the southeast part of the area to more fully examine "B" and "C". Use a station spacing of 200' or less.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert B. Galeski

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