INTERPRETATION OF GRAVITY RESULTS

JERRY GROUP CLAIMS
Yukon Territory

for

MOCAR MINES LTD.

by

Robert B. Caleski, P. Eng.

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit. Approved as to technical worth by:

RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Approved as to cost in the amount of: $3900.00

RESIDENT MINING ENGINEER

Accepted as representation work under Section 53(4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

COMMISSIONER OF YUKON

June, 1966.
In April, 1966, a gravity survey was conducted on the
above claims in the Vangorda Area, Yukon, by United Geophysical
Company of America, for the account of Gogar Mines Ltd. Five
Hundred and Five (505) gravity stations were surveyed and read.
Bouguer values were computed using a surface density of
approximately 2.7 g/cc. (correction factor of .060). This was
obviously in error in the eastern portion of the area where a
sharp gravity low coincided with a topographic high. The writer
had United Geophysical plot a series of density profiles over this
feature to determine the surface density which would yield a factor
which would smooth out the gravity low. The factor obtained was
.070 (surface density of approximately 1.85 g/cc.) United proceeded
to re-compute the bouguer values using the .070 density, and both
bouguer maps are included in this report.

A Surface density of 1.85 is unreasonably low in
practically any area, and it is far lower than any encountered
to date in the Yukon. Furthermore, it is obviously low for the
western 75% of the mapped area, where its factor (.070) yields
bouguer values which follow topography. Therefore I conclude that
the gravity low which coincides with the topographic high on the
east end of the claim group truly represents a deficiency of mass
below, and that the surface densities on the topographic high lie
between 1.85 and 2.7. In spite of the low being somewhat
accentuated, I have used the bouguer map computed from the .060
correction factor (corresponding to a density of 2.7) as the foundation of further interpretation.

A series of Bouguer profiles was plotted, including all of the observed data. On these were drawn regional profiles which were then adjusted and tied at intersections. From these were constructed a regional and a residual map. Both maps are included as an integral part of this report. The profiles are not included in the report, but are considered work sections. They will be returned to Roger with the original data. In addition, residual values were calculated, using a variety of template sizes, as a check against the profile residuals.

The dominant gravity feature of the area surveyed is a large, well developed low, extending in an east-west direction across the entire area. This indicates a major trough of density-deficient materials. These light materials extend from the surface to depths of several hundred feet. The depression into which they were deposited appears to be 600' to 800' wide at the east end of the Jerry Group, broadening to over 1000' wide at the west end. This filled depression could represent a buried graben or it could be an old stream incision. Whichever the case, the gravity effect is broad enough to leave little room on either side to develop significant gravity positives within the area worked.

Nevertheless, several minor gravity positives do exist. In all cases it is impossible to determine the nature of the anomalies or to compute depths or tonnages because of the interfering effect of the trench on one side and the limited extent of
the survey on the other. The most favorable places to test for mineralization with the drill are the following:

1. On line 40E, 400' North of EM 29.
2. On line 4W, 600' North of EM 18.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert J. Caleski, P. Geoph.

June 9, 1966.
STATEMENT OF COST
JERRY GROUP CLAIMS

Linecutting including cost of transportation....... $1358.00 Exhibit 1
Gravity Survey, February 1967 paid ...................... 1757.60 Exhibit 11
Gravity Survey, March 1966 paid.......................... 870.00 Exhibit 111
Total cost of work done................................. $3995.60