

This report was prepared by the  
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Considered as a preliminary work under  
 Section 59 of the Mining Act

*B. R. Baxter*  
 B. R. BAXTER  
 Supervising Mining Recorder  
 Commissioner of Yukon Territory



GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL  
 REPORT  
 ON  
 CAT GROUP,  
 Puss 1-8 Fractional Claims  
 (Grant Nos. YA8847 - YA8854 Inclusive)  
 BLIND CREEK AREA, ANVIL DISTRICT, YUKON  
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT  
 105-K-7  
 62° 15' N.  
 133° 00' W.

GORDON D. HOUSE, B.A.  
 April 7 - April 17, 1977  
 July 18 - August 9, 1977

090268

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INTRODUCTION

The Cat 1-64 claims optioned to Preussag Canada Limited by Afrex Gas & Oil Limited, are located on Blind Creek in the Anvil District of Eastern Yukon Territory. The Puss 1-8 Fractional claims owned by Preussag Canada Ltd., were staked in 1977 to cover fractions within the Cat claim group.

During the spring and summer of 1977 a program of line clearing for topographic surveying for a gravity survey and an IP - Resistivity survey were carried out on the 1976 cut-line grid.

LIST OF CLAIMS

The claims are located in the Whitehorse Mining District, and are recorded at the Mining Recorders Office in Whitehorse, Yukon.

Expiry date on the Cat 1-64 claims is November 28, 1980, the expiry date on the Puss 1-8 fractional claims is April 7, 1978.

The recorded owner of the Cat 1-64 claims is Norex Development Limited (NPL) of Whitehorse, Yukon. The recorded owner of the Puss 1-8 fractional claims is Preussag Canada Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

Work was performed on these claims for Preussag Canada Limited.

LIST OF CLAIMS

<u>CLAIM NAME AND NUMBER</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>RECORDED OWNER</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
CAT NO. 1	Y80454	Norex Developments Ltd.	Nov. 28 1980
CAT NO. 2	Y80455	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 3	Y80456	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 4	Y80457	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 5	Y80458	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 6	Y80459	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 7	Y80460	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 8	Y80461	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 9	Y80462	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 10	Y80463	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 11	Y80464	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 12	Y80465	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 13	Y80466	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 14	Y80467	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 15	Y80468	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 16	Y80469	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 17	Y80470	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 18	Y80471	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 19	Y80472	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 20	Y80473	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 21	Y80474	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 22	Y80475	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 23	Y80476	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 24	Y80477	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 25	Y80478	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 26	Y80479	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 27	Y80480	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 28	Y80481	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 29	Y80482	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 30	Y80483	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 31	Y80484	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 32	Y80485	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 33	Y80486	Norex Developments Ltd.	" "
CAT NO. 34	Y80487	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 35	Y80488	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 36	Y80489	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 37	Y80490	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 38	Y80491	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 39	Y80492	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 40	Y80493	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 41	Y80494	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 42	Y80495	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 43	Y80496	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 44	Y80497	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 45	Y80498	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 46	Y80499	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "

LIST OF CLAIMS

<u>CLAIM NAME AND NUMBER</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>RECORDED OWNER</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
CAT NO. 47	Y80500	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	Nov. 28 1980
CAT NO. 48	Y80501	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 49	Y80502	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 50	Y80503	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 51	Y80504	Norex Development Limited	" "
CAT NO. 52	Y80505	Norex Development Limited	" "
CAT NO. 53	Y80506	Norex Development Limited	" "
CAT NO. 54	Y80507	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 55	Y80508	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 56	Y80509	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 57	Y80510	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 58	Y80511	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 59	Y80512	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 60	Y80513	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 61	Y80514	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 62	Y80515	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 63	Y80516	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
CAT NO. 64	Y80517	Norex Development Limited (NPL)	" "
PUSS NO. 1 Fraction	YA8847	Preussag Canada Limited	April 7 1978
PUSS NO. 2 Fraction	YA8848	Preussag Canada Limited	April 7 1978
PUSS NO. 3 Fraction	YA8849	Preussag Canada Limited	April 7 1978
PUSS NO. 4 Fraction	YA8850	Preussag Canada Limited	April 7 1978
PUSS NO. 5 Fraction	YA8851	Preussag Canada Limited	April 7 1978
PUSS NO. 6 Fraction	YA8852	Preussag Canada Limited	April 7 1978
PUSS NO. 7 Fraction	YA8853	Preussag Canada Limited	April 7 1978
PUSS NO. 8 Fraction	YA8854	Preussag Canada Limited	April 7 1978

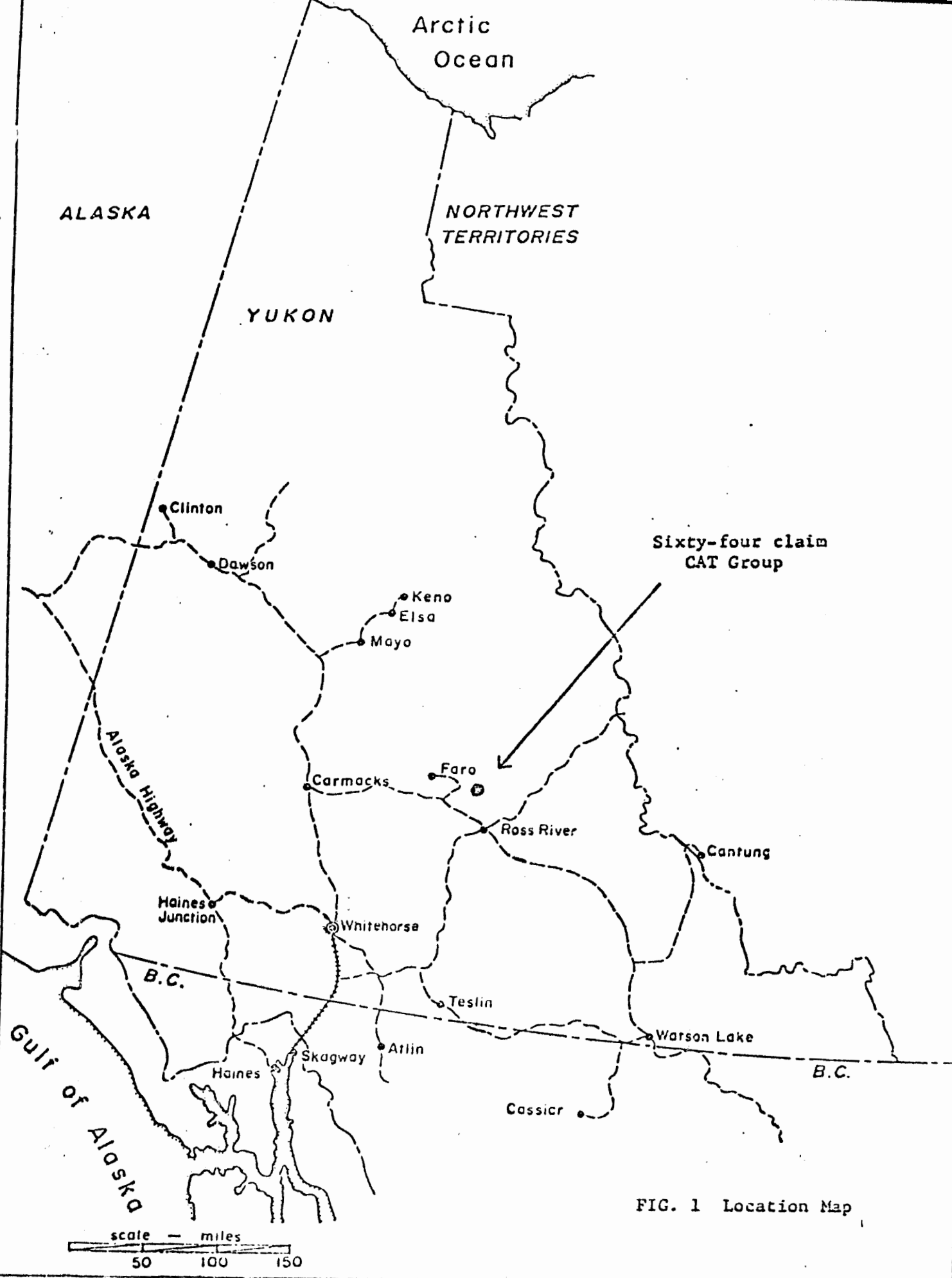
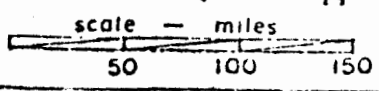


FIG. 1 Location Map



PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Cat claims consisting of 64 contiguous claims, Grant #Y80454 to Y80517 inclusive, and eight fractions, the Puss fractional claims 1 - 8, grant Nos. YA8847 to YA8854 inclusive, are located on Blind Creek in the Anvil District of Yukon Territory in the Whitehorse Mining District. The claim block covers both sides of Blind Creek about nine miles above its confluence with Pelly River, from the creek at about 2,750 feet elevation to about 4,500 feet elevation on the west.

Vegetation is typical of the region, ranging from scrubby black spruce on the swamp area near the creek to stands of spruce on the side hills with open jackpine cover on the steeper hills. Alder and Arctic black birch form thick undergrowth in places, black birch bushes occur above timberline at 4,200 feet elevation.

Access to the property is on foot or by helicopter during the summer months, but an old winter road dating to 1965 could be utilized for tracked vehicles in the winter months once the ground is frozen. The nearest centre of population is Faro, located about 12 miles to the west. Faro is serviced by an all weather road maintained year round, and access roads run to the Grum deposit located about eight miles west of the claims.

HISTORY

During the 1964 - 1965 staking rush in the Anvil District, the area of the present Cat claims was covered by claims recorded as the Luk and Beta claims. Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were carried out in 1966. A limited program of line-cutting and ground magnetic surveying was carried out in the same year, and reconnaissance geochemical soil samples were taken at 400 foot intervals along claim location lines. No further work was carried out due to inconclusive results.

The ground was staked in 1974 for Norex Development Limited (NPL) of Whitehorse, Yukon, and a limited program of line-cutting and trenching was carried out in 1975. In 1975 the claims were optioned to Afrex Gas & Oil Limited, who reoptioned the claims to Preussag Canada Limited in 1976.

During the 1976 field season Preussag Canada Limited carried out a program of line-cutting, a magnetometer survey, geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling and a Turam electromagnetic survey on the Cat claims. Follow-up geophysical surveys, consisting of gravity surveys and an IP-Resistivity survey were carried out during the spring and summer of 1977.

WORK PERFORMED IN 1977

During the period of April 7 to April 17 and July 18 to August 9, 1977 a program involving clearing out of the cutline grid, a Gravity survey and an IP-Resistivity survey was carried out on the Cat and Puss claims.

The line-cutting/brushing involved clearing out the existing cutline grid on the Cat claims, suitable for topographic control surveying for the gravity survey. A total of 18.8 line-miles of existing cutline were brushed out.

A Gravity survey covering over 19 line-miles of brushed out grid was carried out, and over nine miles of an IP-Resistivity survey were carried out on selected lines.

Results of the Gravity survey and the IP-Resistivity survey are discussed in the accompanying report by Peter E. Walcott and Associates.

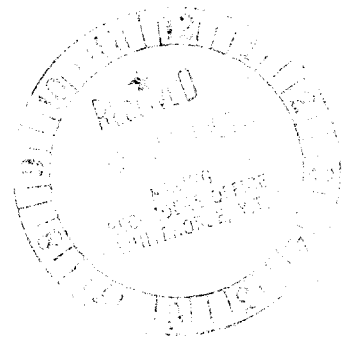
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the work performed during the 1977 field season confirms the areas of interest in the west central and eastern parts of the claim groups, where the 1976 Turam electromagnetic survey had indicated anomalous conditions.

The Gravity survey indicated an area of possible residual gravity anomalies in an area of Turam electromagnetic conductors.

A limited IP-Resistivity survey was carried out over some of the Turam electromagnetic conductors indicated in the 1976 season in order to determine if the conductors occurred in overburden or were bedrock conductors.

Terrain corrections are being applied to the gravity survey results, utilising ortho-photo control and computer techniques, in order to remove terrain and overburden effects to further refine the possible residual gravity anomalies.



A REPORT

ON

GRAVITY AND INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEYS

Blind Creek Area, Whitehorse, M.D.

Yukon Territory

FOR

PREUSSAG CANADA LTD.

Vancouver, British Columbia

BY

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Vancouver, British Columbia

NOVEMBER 1977

090268

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(As final maps of these will be computer plotted only hand drawn copies are available at this time).

## INTRODUCTION

Between April 1st and 17th, 1977 Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited carried out a limited gravity survey over part of the Cat grid for Preussag Canada Ltd. This survey was extended in the summer between July 26th and August 9th during which time some widely spaced induced polarization (I.P.) traverses were also carried out.

The surveys were carried out over N 45° W handcut lines that were chained and picketed at 100 foot intervals. These lines were a part of the 1976 Turam grid that were recut to permit optical instrumentation to be used on the levelling portion of the survey.

Measurements of relative gravity were made every 100 feet along the predetermined lines. In addition elevations at each of the gravity stations were obtained with theodolites and rods using the stadia method.

After corrections were applied the data were plotted and presented in contour form on plan maps of the grid area, and in profile form on individual profiles that accompany this report.

Measurements (first to fourth separation) of apparent resistivity and frequency effect (the I.P. response parameter) were made on the I.P. survey using the "dipole-dipole" method of surveying with a 200 foot dipole and frequencies of 0.3 and 5 Hz.

The I.P. data are presented in contour form on individual line profiles contained in this report.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the Whitehorse Mining Division and consists of the following claims:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>
CAT 1 - 64	80454-517
PUSS 1 - 8 Fr.	8847 - 54

The claims are situated straddling Blind Creek some 9 miles above its confluence with the Pelly River.

Access is obtainable from Faro, some 8 miles to the southwest, either by helicopter or by a disused winter road that traverses the property and joins the old Blind Creek road some 5 miles further south. During these surveys access was obtained by means of helicopter.

PREVIOUS WORK

Previous work on the property consisted of airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveying, ground magnetic and electromagnetic investigation, geochemical soil sampling and prospecting.

For a further description and the results of the above the reader is referred to a report by Gordon D. House of Boliden-Preussag Exploration.

PURPOSE.

The gravity surveys were carried out in an effort to find out whether any excess mass(es), that could be indicative of sulphide mineralization, was (were) associated with the previously outlined Turam responses in Unit 2A, whereas the I.P. survey was done in an effort to resolve whether the Turam responses particularly in Unit 2B were due to conductive overburden or carbonaceous material.

GEOLOGY

The reader is referred to the previously mentioned report by Gordon D. House.

## SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The gravity survey was carried out using a Scintrex CG-2 meter and a Lacoste meter. These instruments measure variations in the earth's gravitational field to an accuracy of  $\pm 0.01$  milligals.

Values of observed gravity were obtained every 100 feet along the picket lines. Corrections for meter drift were made by tying-in to previously established base stations at intervals not exceeding 2 to 3 hours in the case of the former instrument, while in the case of the latter by reoccupying the same base station in the morning and at night (drifts also monitored by checking repeatability at various base stations and intersections).

Corrections were also applied for the small difference in the observed gravity on the respective meters due to the different gravity standards in the calibration of the meter, etc. by running two different profiles with substantial elevation relief with each meter.

The elevations of the gravity stations were determined by rod and transit (Sokkisha TM-20C theodolite) using the stadia method. Errors in the tying-in of loops were kept to a minimal, and did not exceed 1.0 foot per loop.

Corrections were then applied to the observed gravity values for differences in elevation using a density of 2.7 gm/cc, i.e. an elevation correction factor of 0.06, and latitude.

These Bouguer values were then plotted in profile form. In addition they were also plotted in plan on the grid and contoured. Similar operations were performed on the surface elevation data.

The induced polarization (I.P.) survey was carried out using a system manufactured by McPhar Geophysics Limited of Don Mills, Ontario. Measurements with this system are made in the frequency domain.

The system basically consists of three units; a receiver, a transmitter and a motor generator. The transmitter, which obtains its power from the 2.5 kw 400 cycle generator driven by a gasoline engine, injects current into the ground at two electrodes,  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , at two preselected frequencies, while the receiver, a very stable and sensitive potentiometer tuened to the frequency selected, makes measurements of observed voltages across the potential electrodes  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ .

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS cont'd

The data recorded in the filed consists of careful measurements of the current (I) flowing through electrodes C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>, the voltage (V) appearing between the potential electrodes P<sub>1</sub> and P<sub>2</sub> on the low frequency, and the "percentage apparent frequency effect" appearing between P<sub>1</sub> and P<sub>2</sub> (the receiver is designed to measure directly:

$$\text{the \%age F.E.} = \frac{(P_a \text{ low} - P_a \text{ high}) \times 100}{P_a \text{ high}}$$

The apparent resistivity (P<sub>a</sub>) in ohm-feet is proportional to the ratio of the measured voltage and current, the proportionality factor depending on the geometry of the array used. In practise P<sub>a</sub> is plotted.

A third parameter termed the "metal factor" is also calculated by dividing the apparent frequency effect by P<sub>a</sub> and multiplying by 1,000.

The survey was carried out using the "dipole-dipole" electrode array. This electrode configuration and the methods of presenting the results are illustrated in the appendix. Depth penetration with this array is increased or decreased by increasing or decreasing "a" and/or "n".

In practise, the equipment is set up at a particular station of the line to be surveyed: three transmitting dipoles are laid out to the rear, measurements are made for all possible combinations of transmitting and receiving dipoles, the latter consisting of two porous pots filled with an electrolyte copper sulphate solution "a" feet apart, up to the fourth separation, i.e. n = 4; the equipment is then moved 3 "a" feet along the line to the next set-up.

A 200 foot dipole was used on this survey.

## DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

### a. The I.P. Survey

The I.P. survey showed most of the area surveyed to exhibit a low frequency effect background above which several strong anomalous zones are clearly discernible.

The zones, some of which display a corresponding resistivity low, are believed to be attributable to graphite in the underlying rocks.

Several weaker anomalous frequency effects can also be observed on the plots of the various traverses and these as well as the previously mentioned will be discussed line by line below.

Line 35 N. - An area of high frequency effects, associated with lower resistivity readings, occurs on the western end of the traverse. This could be attributable to two graphitic zones as outlined on the profiles, or to one narrower zone not extending to depth causing the apparent "pantlegging effect". The higher resistivity values surrounding the zone reflect bedrock conditions with little or no overburden cover.

To the immediate east the I.P. effect drops off as the overburden cover increases - lower resistivity on the smaller separations - and the causative source becomes deeper and exhibits smaller frequency effects as indicated by the hatched area on the profile.

Further eastwards slightly higher frequency effects are observed on the fourth separation. These effects could be attributable to background bedrock effects or to slightly anomalous conditions due to minor carbonaceous material. In neither case are they considered significant.

Line 50 N. - Three anomalous areas of higher frequency effects associated with corresponding lower resistivities can be observed on the profiles, all of which are believed to be attributable to graphitic sources.

In each case the frequency effect increases with depth with corresponding decreases in resistivity.

Lower resistivities were obtained on the first separation with lower frequency effects over the most easterly anomaly suggesting the presence of conductive overburden.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd

Line 65 N. - The higher frequency effects generally associated with the lower resistivities on the western extremity are believed to be attributable to graphite.

The two higher frequency effect low resistivity zones in the middle of the profile are also believed to be attributable to graphite.

The slightly higher frequency effects associated with high resistivity could be due to bedrock and/or the same with some carbonaceous material as on Line 35 N.

The lower resistivity values associated with the central anomalous zones would appear to be at least partially due to conductive overburden as is the case of the lower resistivity values around 24 E.

The moderately high resistivity area around 8 E could be attributable to a thickening in the permafrost whereas the higher values on the eastern extremity could be attributable to thickening permafrost and/or bedrock resistivities due to thinning overburden.

Line 75 N. - The high frequency effects associated with lower resistivities on the western end of the line appear to be due to graphite. The higher resistivity values there appear to be primarily due to a decrease in overburden thickness.

The lower resistivity values centred around 24 E would appear to be caused by conductive overburden - no frequency effects - whereas the higher values on the shallower separations are due to permafrost conditions. Similarly higher values on the eastern extremity would also appear to be attributable to permafrost and bedrock - the slight lowering of resistivity with depth reflecting bedrock resistivities - bedrock resistivity in the east lower than than in the west.

Line 90 N. - The lower resistivity readings appear to be attributable to conductive overburden as generally no visible frequency effects.

Line 100 N. - The strong frequency effects at the western end of the line due to graphitic material in the underlying rocks. The higher resistivity values are presumably due to lack of overburden.

The lower resistivity readings generally found from 16 E to 48 E with no corresponding frequency effect are thought to be caused by conductive overburden as discussed previously.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd

As a result of this survey it would appear that the Turam responses obtained on the 1976 survey are primarily due to carbonaceous materials in the interpreted Unit 2A, and to primarily conductive overburden in Unit 2B - any decrease in resistivity with depth being explained by overlying non constant permafrost conditions.

B. The Gravity Survey.

The gravity survey was conducted in two parts, one in the winter and the other in the summer of 1977. The whole programme could not be carried out in April due to the steepness of the terrain involved which made traversing and metering on snowshoes virtually impossible in parts.

The April survey, the limits of which are indicated by the interpreted regionals on the non terrain corrected profiles, suggested a possible residual anomaly trending northwestwards and undefined in that direction in the area of interpreted Unit 2A, as reported in a preliminary report dated April 77.

The completed survey confirmed this trend but suggested that this high could be attributable to a bedrock ridge as can be seen from a comparison of the Bouguer Gravity and Surface Elevation Contour maps.

However as some parts of the survey were conducted in steep terrain as mentioned previously where the contributing terrain effect corrections could be as high as 5 milligals further discussion of this survey will be withheld until these effects have been calculated and applied.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Between April 1st and 17th, and July 26th and August 9th, 1977, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited carried out gravity and induced polarization surveys over part of the Cat grid for Preussag Canada Ltd.

The Cat grid is located in the Blind Creek valley of the Anvil area, Yukon Territory.

The I.P. survey showed the area surveyed to exhibit low frequency effect background above which several strong anomalous zones were discernible most of which occurred in interpreted Unit 2A as discussed in the report of the previously done Turam survey.

Several areas of low resistivity were obtained coincident with the high frequency effects on the western side of the baseline in unit 2A, while widespread areas of low resistivities occurred throughout unit 2B that were not associated with anomalous frequency effects.

The gravity survey located an apparent gravity anomaly reasonably coincident with a bedrock ridge plateau on the western portion of the survey area.


Further discussion of this survey was withheld pending calculation of terrain effects.

As a result the writer concludes that (1) the anomalous I.P. effects are most probably due to graphitic sources with or without some sulphide occurrences hence the Turam responses of unit 2 A are probably due to the presence of graphitic materials, and (2) the low resistivities in unit 2B are mostly due to conductive overburden hence the Turam responses obtained there are due to the same.

He therefore recommends that based on these results (1) no further work be done on the interpreted unit 2B, and (2) any contemplation of further work on the I.P. anomalies be held in abeyance until the final results of the gravity survey have been studied.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

  
Peter E. Walcott, P.Eng.  
Geophysicist

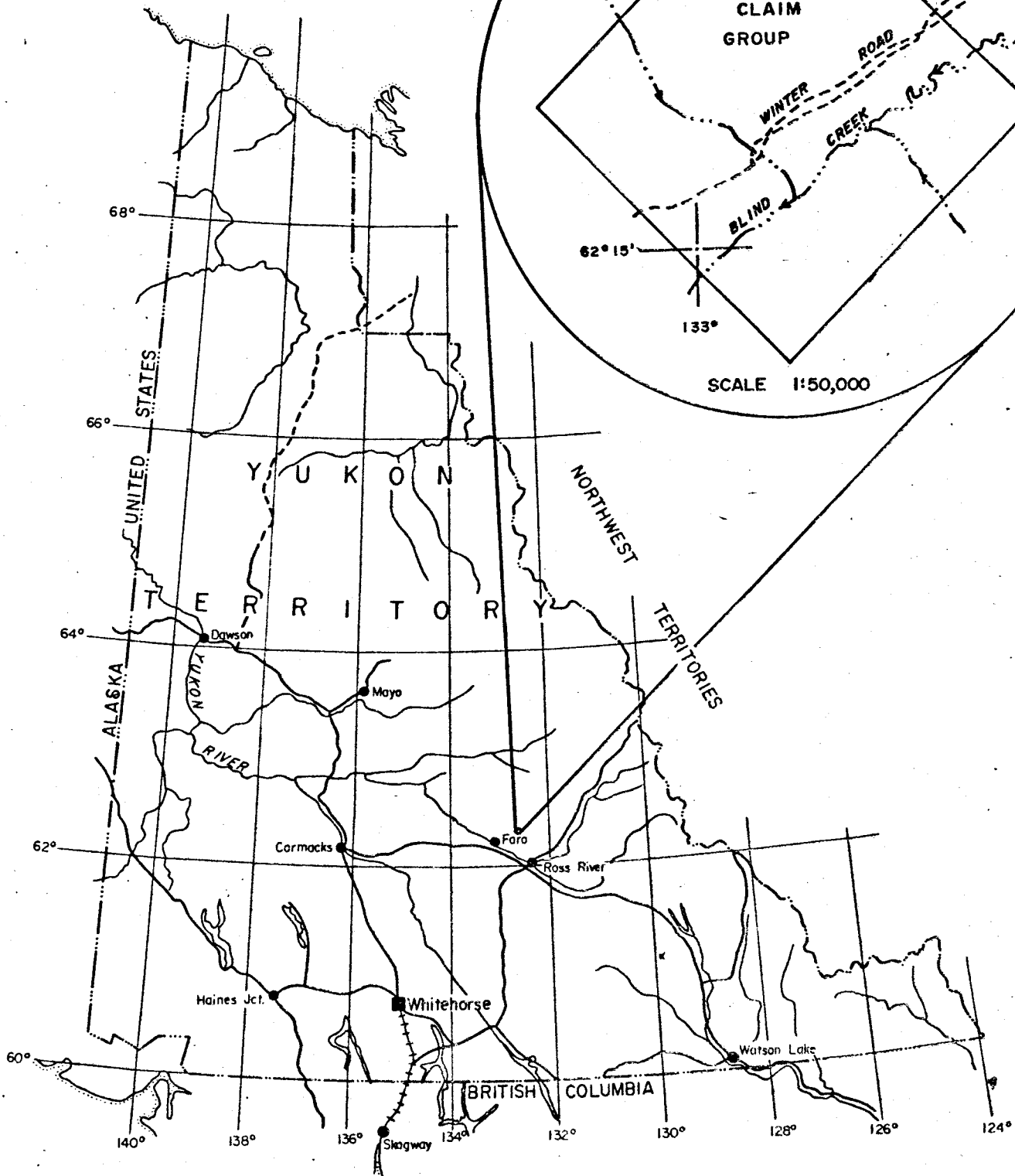
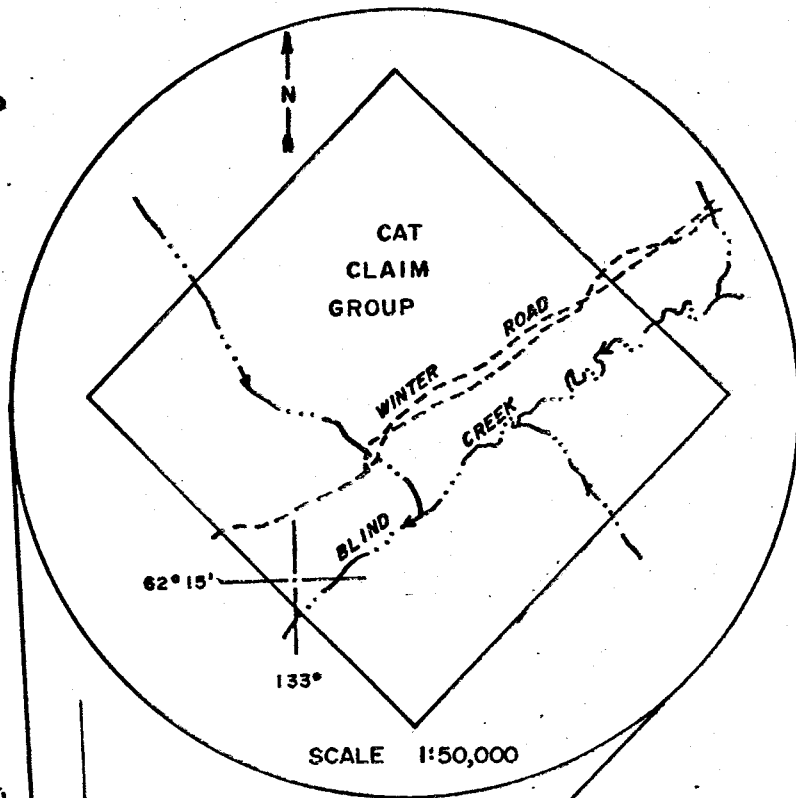
Vancouver, B.C.  
November 1977

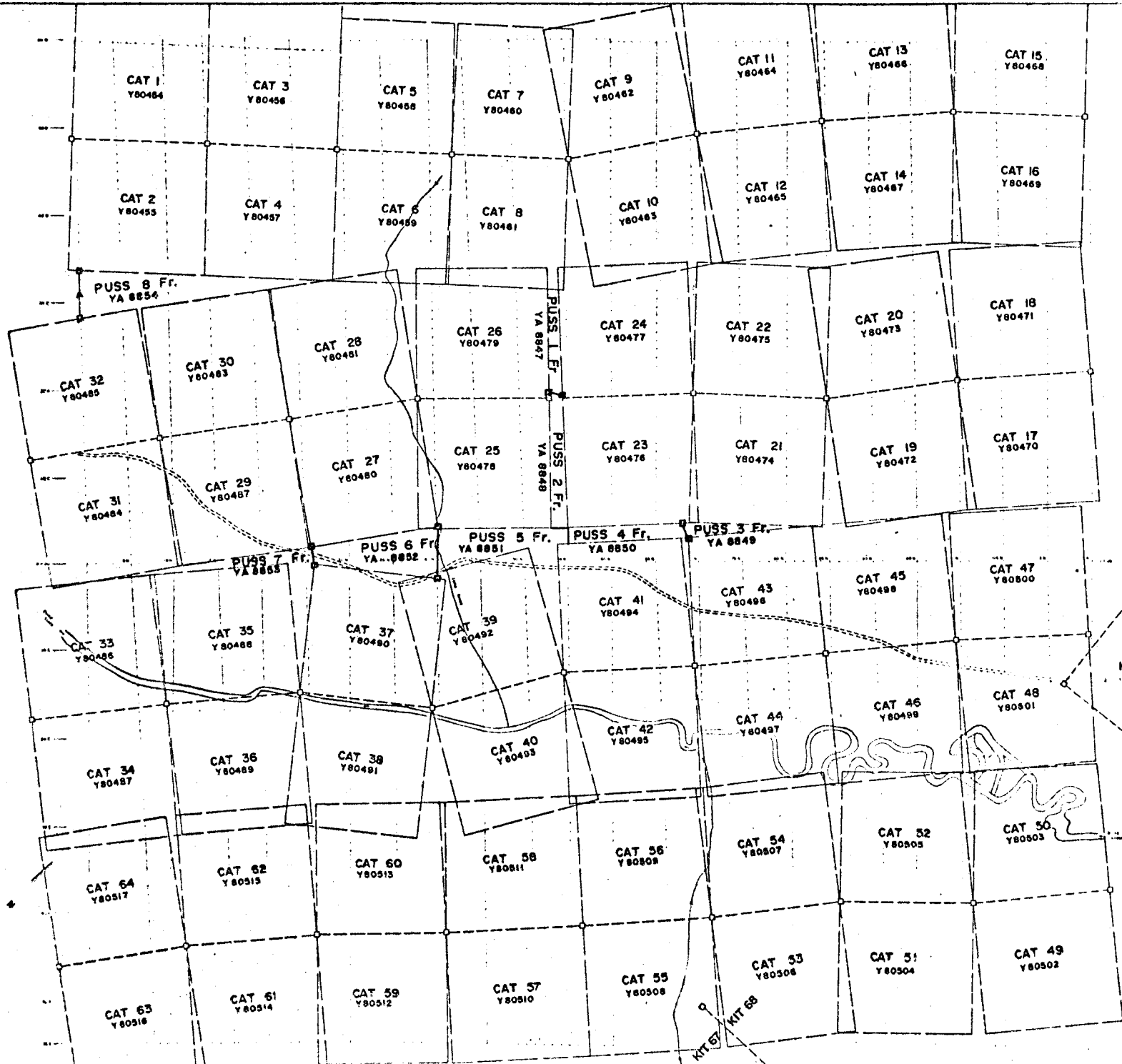
# PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED

CAT CLAIMS ; BLIND CREEK AREA ; WHITEHORSE M.D., Y.T.

## PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

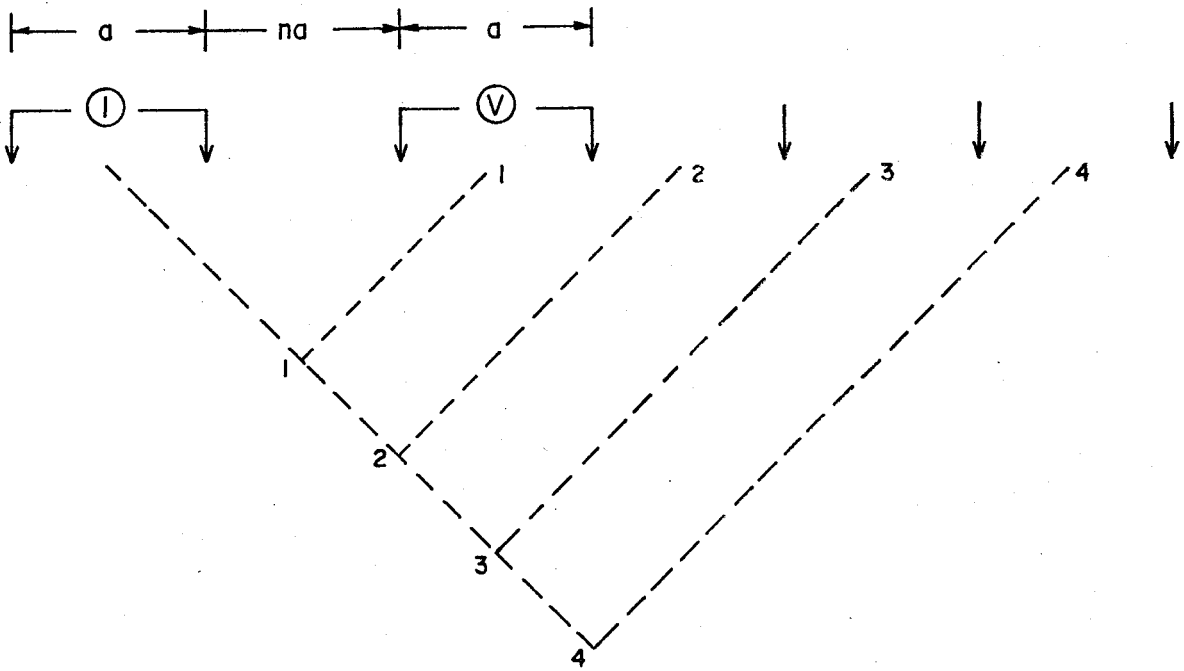
SCALE 1" = 100 MILES





PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED  
 CAT CLAIMS AFREX PROJECT  
 ANVIL AREA, YUKON TERRITORY  
 Cat Claims  
 SCALE 1" = 1600 FEET

DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY



ANOMALOUS ZONE



POSSIBLE ANOMALOUS ZONE



PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED  
 CAT CLAIMS AFREX PROJECT  
 ANVIL AREA, YUKON TERRITORY  
 Cat Claims



**LEGEND**

----- LINE-CUTTING

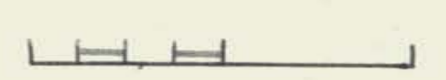
----- GRAVITY SURVEY

..... I.P. - RESISTIVITY SURVEY

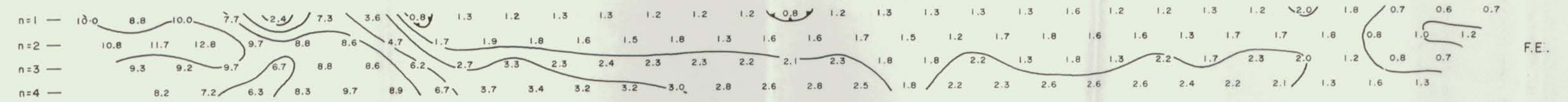
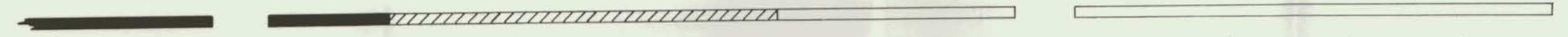
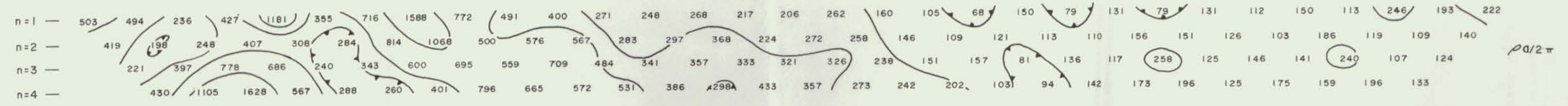
PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED  
 CAT CLAIMS AFREX PROJECT  
 ANVIL AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

Cat Claims

WORK CARRIED OUT IN 1977  
 LINE-CUTTING AND GEOPHYSICS



62-W 58-W 54-W 50-W 46-W 42-W 38-W 34-W 30-W 26-W 22-W 18-W 14-W 10-W 6-W 2-W 2-E



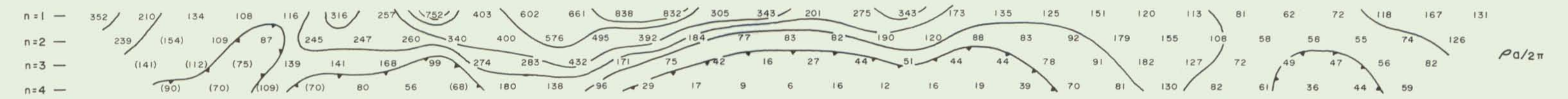
PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED  
 CAT CLAIMS, BLIND CREEK AREA, Y.T.

LINE 35-N

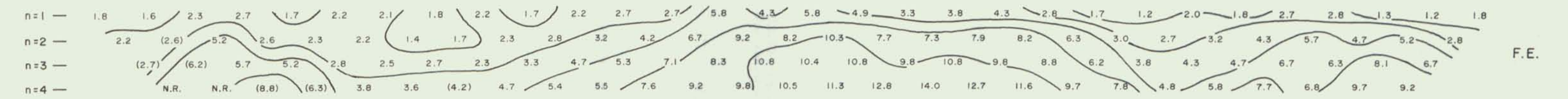
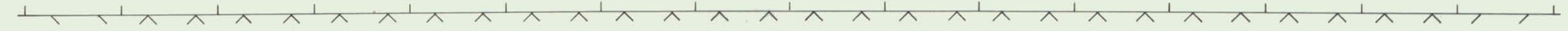
FREQUENCY - 0.3 & 5.0 c.p.s., a=200 FEET

SCALE - 1" = 400'

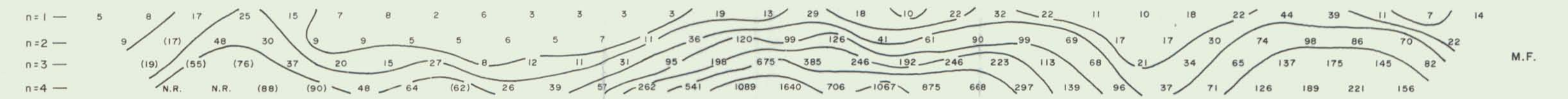
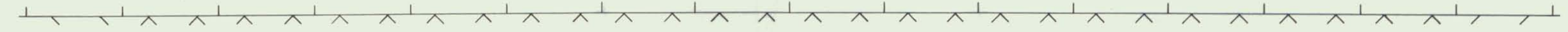
62-W 58-W 54-W 50-W 46-W 42-W 38-W 34-W 30-W 26-W 22-W 18-W 14-W 10-W 6-W 2-W 2-E



$P_a/2\pi$



F.E.



M.F.

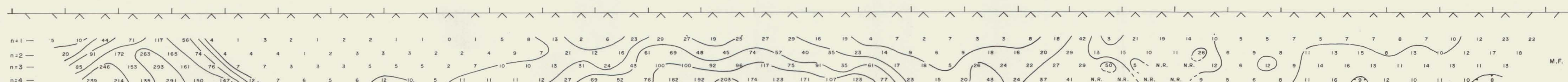
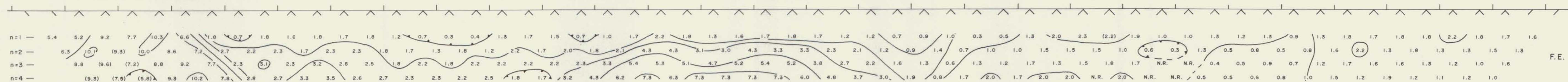
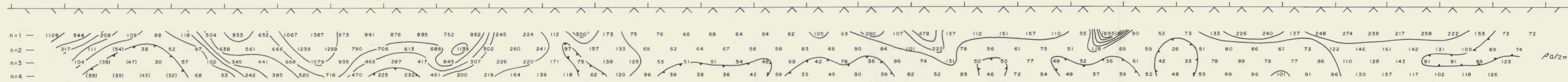
PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED  
 CAT CLAIMS, BLIND CREEK AREA, Y.T.

LINE 50-N

FREQUENCY - 0.3 & 5.0 cps.,  $a=200$  FEET

SCALE - 1" = 400'

62-W 58-W 54-W 50-W 46-W 42-W 38-W 34-W 30-W 26-W 22-W 18-W 14-W 10-W 6-W 2-W 2-E 6-E 10-E 14-E 18-E 22-E 26-E 30-E 34-E 38-E 42-E 46-E 50-E 54-E

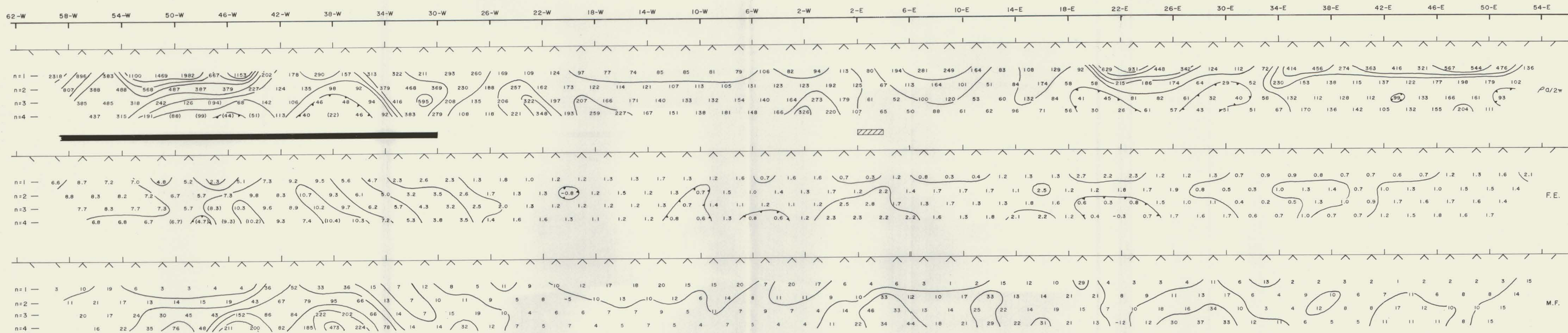


PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED  
CAT CLAIMS, BLIND CREEK AREA, Y.T.

LINE 65-N

FREQUENCY - 0.3 & 5.0 c.p.s.,  $a=200$  FEET

SCALE - 1" = 400'



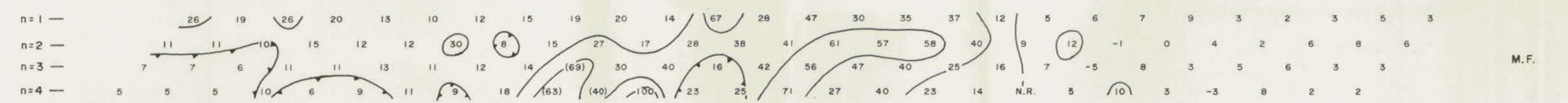
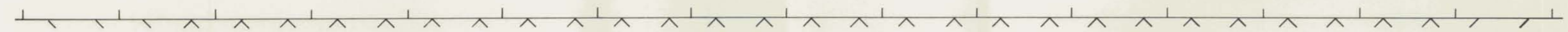
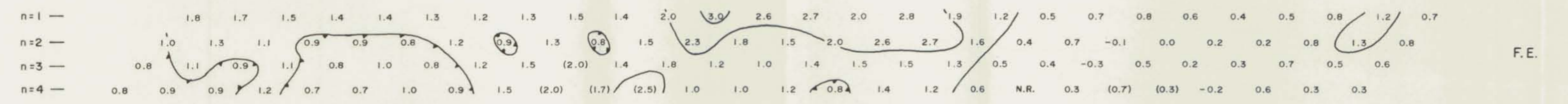
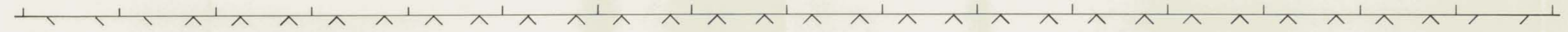
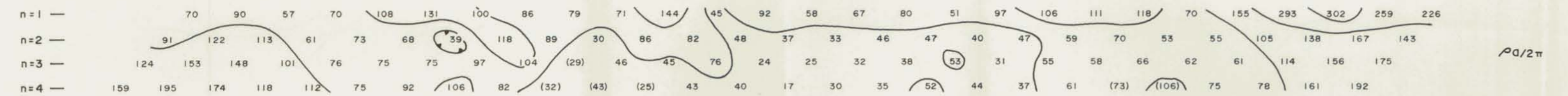
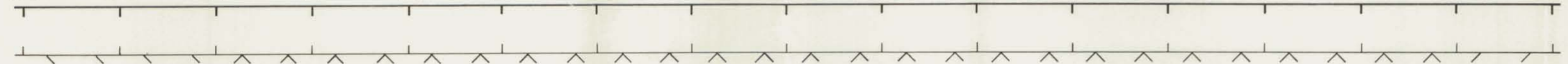
PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED  
 CAT CLAIMS, BLIND CREEK AREA, Y.T.

LINE 75-N

FREQUENCY - 0.3 & 5.0 c.p.s., a=200 FEET

SCALE - 1" = 400'

6-W 2-W 2-E 6-E 10-E 14-E 18-E 22-E 26-E 30-E 34-E 38-E 42-E 46-E 50-E 54-E 58-E



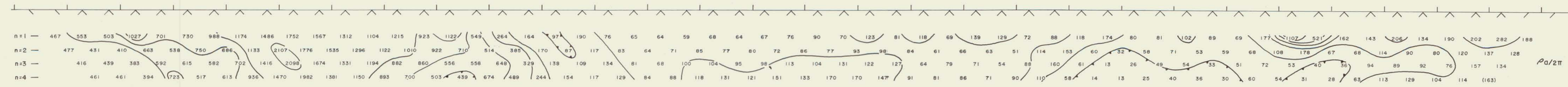
PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED  
 CAT CLAIMS, BLIND CREEK AREA, Y.T.

**LINE 90-N**

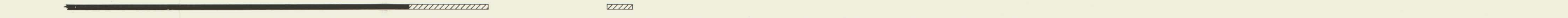
FREQUENCY - 0.3 & 5.0 c.p.s. , a=200 FEET

SCALE - 1" = 400'

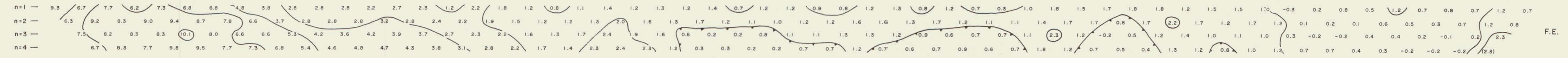
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P<sub>0</sub>/2π

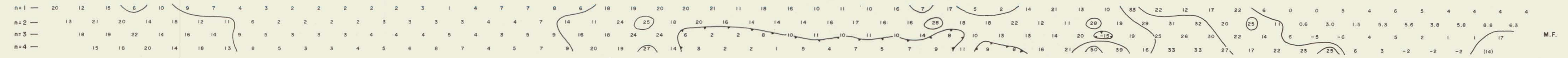


62-W 58-W 54-W 50-W 46-W 42-W 38-W 34-W 30-W 26-W 22-W 18-W 14-W 10-W 6-W 2-W 2-E 6-E 10-E 14-E 18-E 22-E 26-E 30-E 34-E 38-E 42-E 46-E 50-E 54-E



F.E.

62-W 58-W 54-W 50-W 46-W 42-W 38-W 34-W 30-W 26-W 22-W 18-W 14-W 10-W 6-W 2-W 2-E 6-E 10-E 14-E 18-E 22-E 26-E 30-E 34-E 38-E 42-E 46-E 50-E 54-E



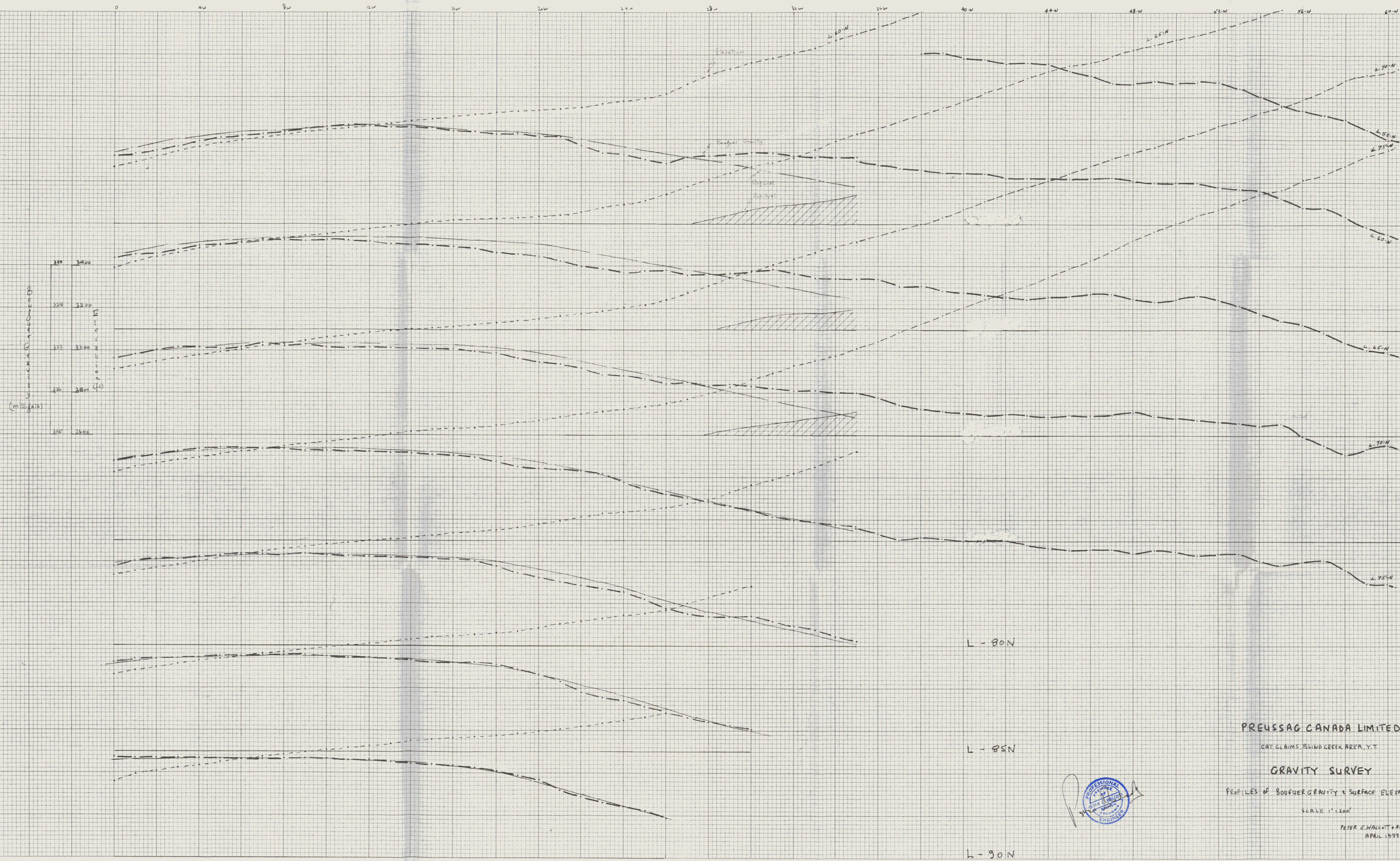
M.F.

PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED  
CAT CLAIMS, BLIND CREEK AREA, Y.T.

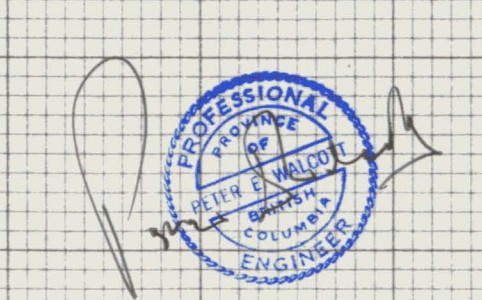
LINE 100-N

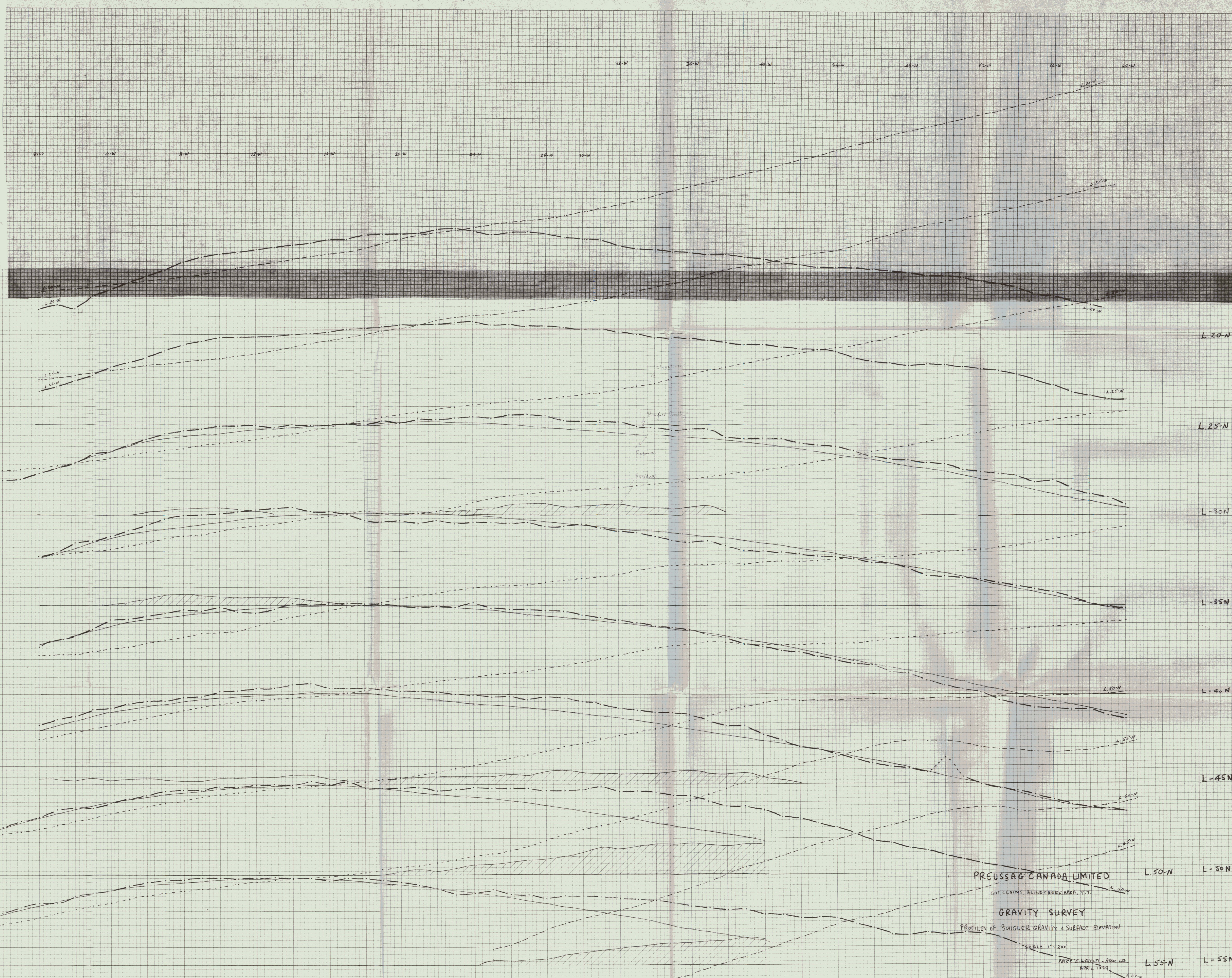
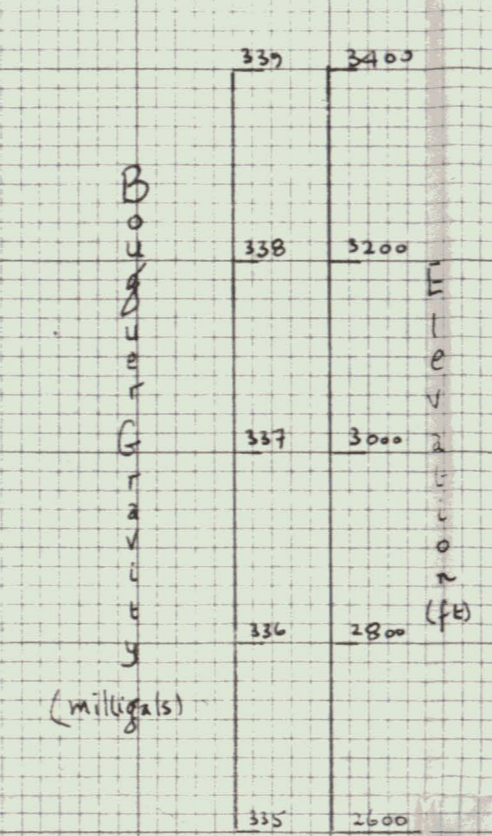
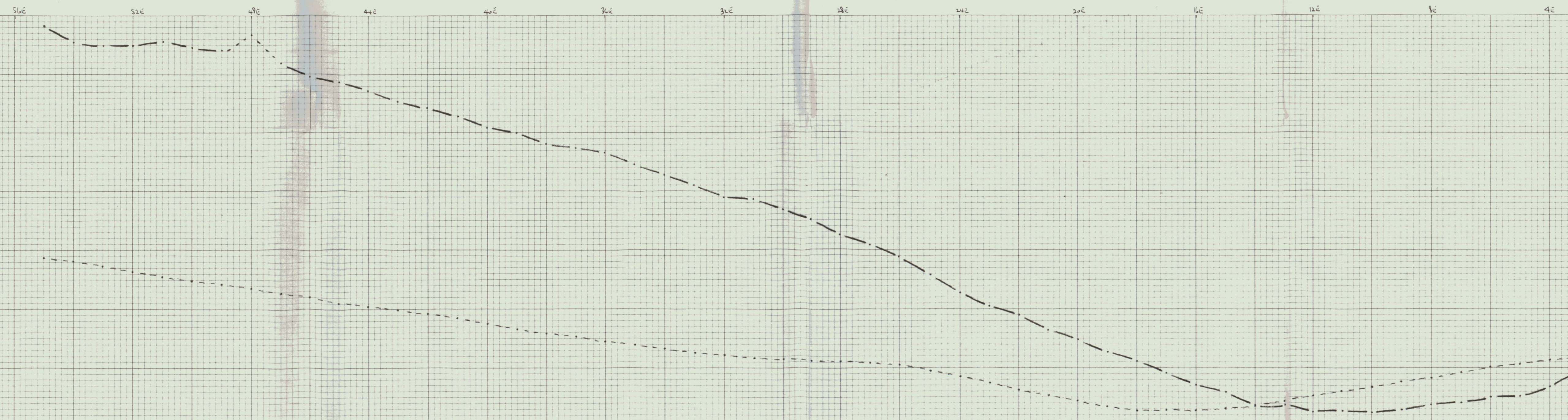
FREQUENCY - 0.3 & 5.0 c.p.s., a=200 FEET

SCALE - 1" = 400'

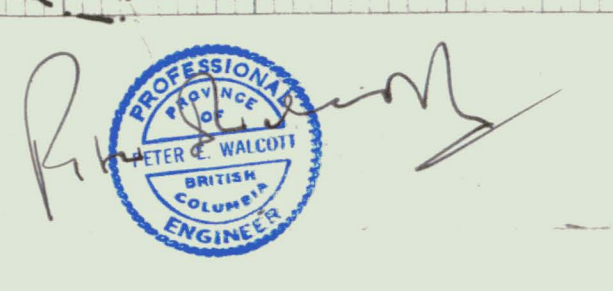


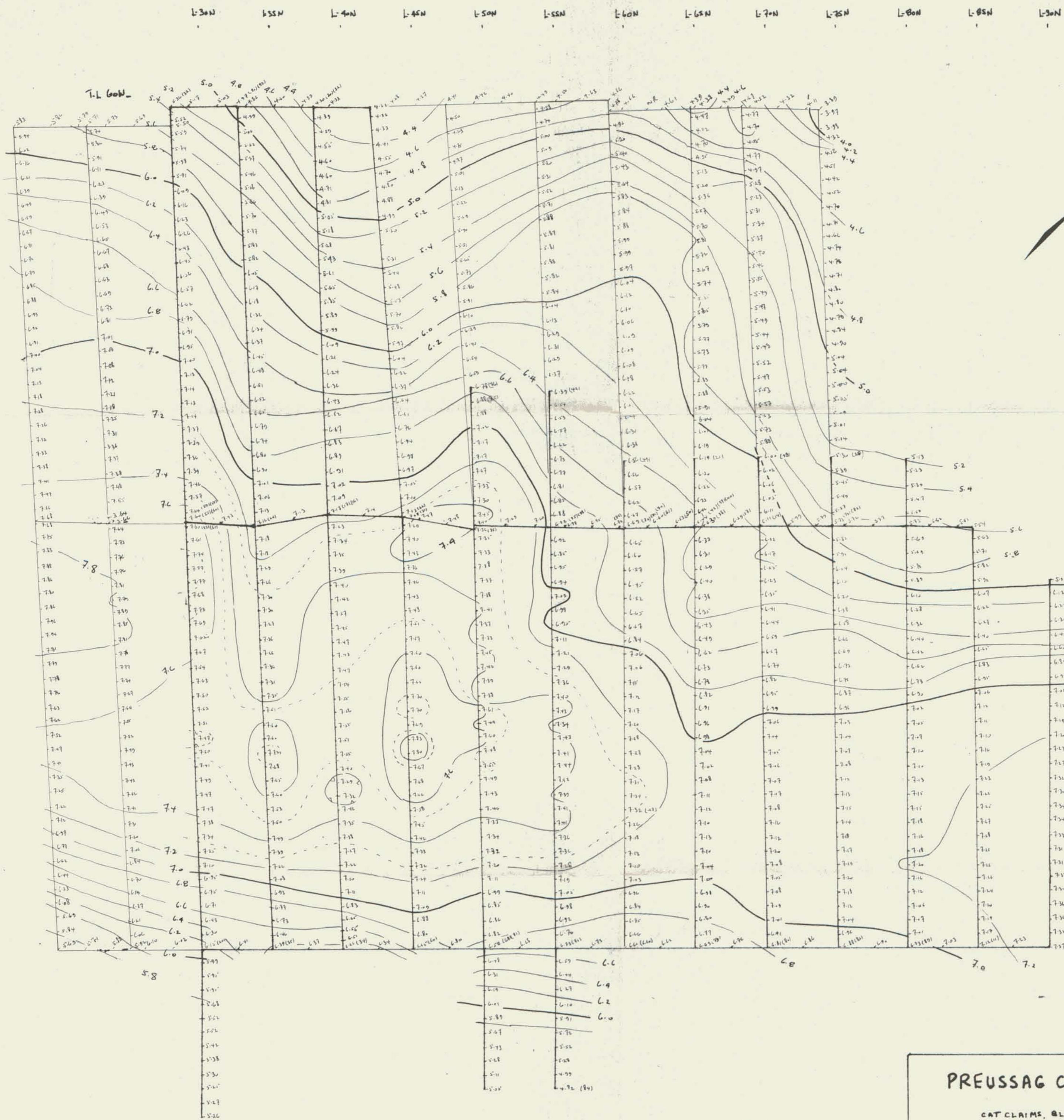
PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED  
 CAT CLAIMS, BLIND CREEK AREA, Y.T.  
 GRAVITY SURVEY  
 PROFILES OF BOUGUER GRAVITY & SURFACE ELEVATION  
 SCALE 1" = 200'  
 PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOC. LTD.  
 APRIL 1977





PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED  
 601 CLARKE BUNDSBERGER AVENUE, Y.T.  
 GRAVITY SURVEY  
 PROFILES OF BOUGUER GRAVITY + SURFACE ELEVATION  
 SCALE 1"=20'





PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED

CAT CLAIMS, BLIND CREEK AREA, Y.T.

GRAVITY SURVEY

CONTOURS OF BOUGUER GRAVITY  
(milligals,  $\rho = 2.7 \text{ gm/cc}$ )

SCALE 1" = 500'

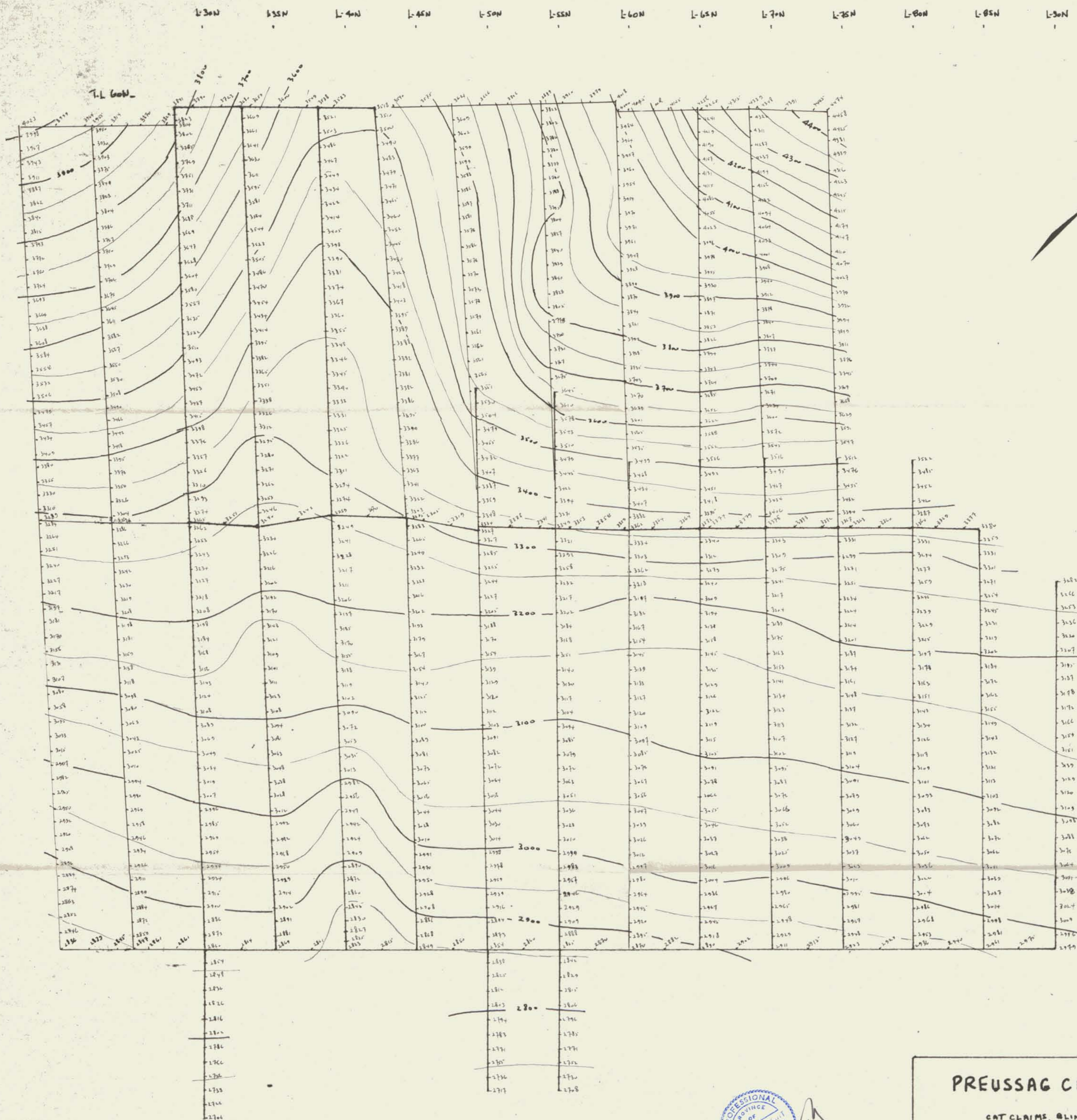
Prelim. Map - W-282-

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOC. LTD.

APRIL 1977

N.B. Add 330.00 to each reading





PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED

CAT CLAIMS, BLIND CREEK AREA, Y.T.

GRAVITY SURVEY

CONTOURS OF SURFACE ELEVATION  
(feet)

SCALE 1" = 500'

Prelim. Map - W-288-

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOC. LTD.  
APRIL 1977



10 X 10 TO THE INCH  
K&E

3500  
3400  
3300  
3200  
3100  
3000  
2900  
2800  
2700  
2600

T.L. 60-W

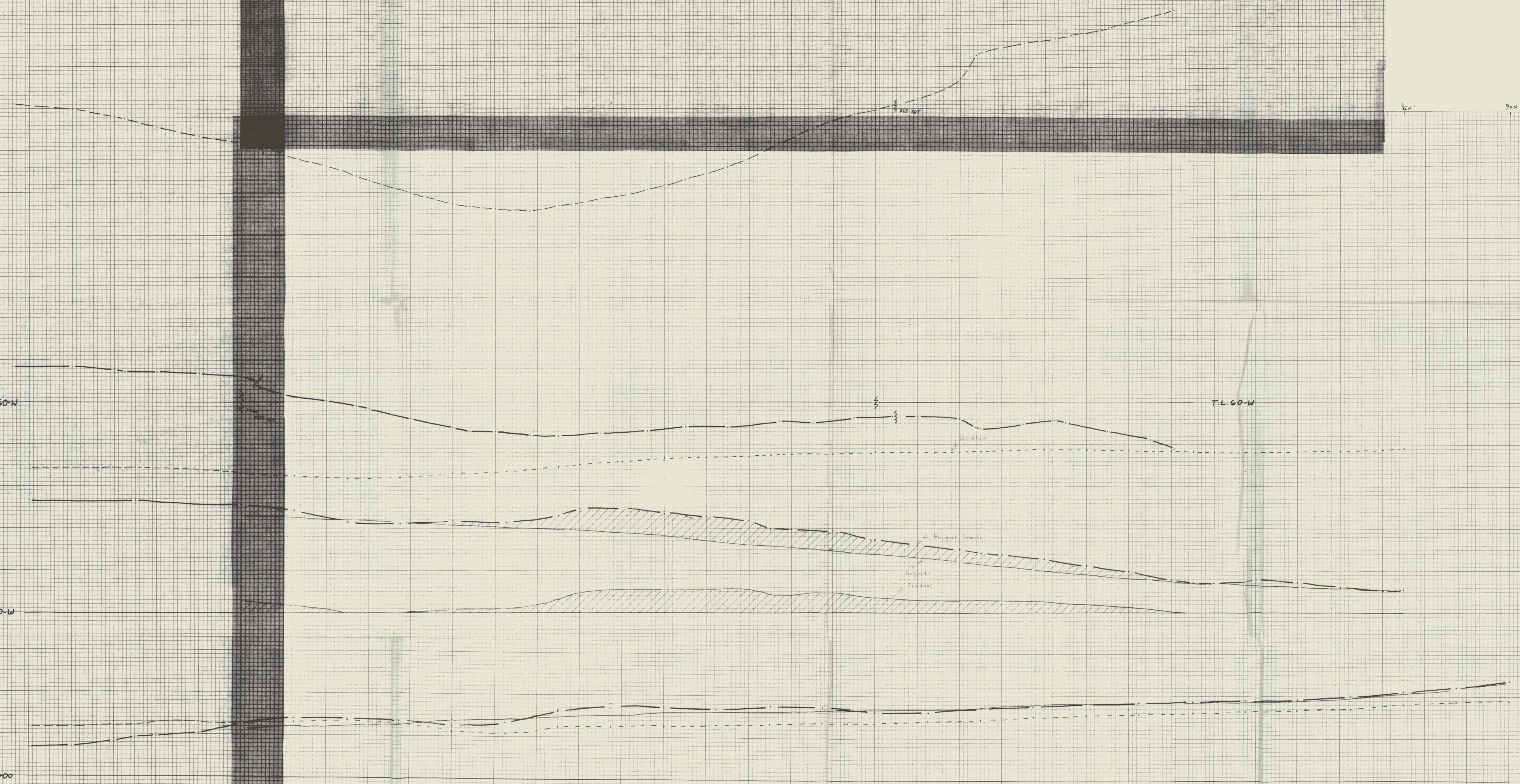
T.L. 60-W

T.L. 30-W

T.L. 30-W

B.L. 0+00

Base Line



PREUSSAG CANADA LIMITED

CAT CLAIMS, ELIUS CREEK AREA, Y.T.

GRAVITY SURVEY

PROFILES OF BOUGUER GRAVITY & SURFACE ELEVATION

SCALE 1"=200'

PETER E. WILLYT - ASST. LTR.  
APR. 1977

