North Anvil Gravity Anomaly

The north Anvil gravity anomaly (figure 5) is a weak residual anomaly in an area of steep regional gradient and moderate topographic relief. The anomaly has been viewed differently by various workers, in light of the above, and the anomaly has generally been given a low priority by most.

The area is underlain by the upper half of the Mt. Mye formation but may be stratigraphically deeper than known ore occurrence. S_2 foliation and unit contacts dip moderately northeast. Overburden thickness in the area is not well known but could easily be in excess of the 15m known to suppress geochemical response from subcropping mineralization in the district.

A turam conductor occurs along strike of the gravity anomaly but is not coincident. There is no coincident magnetic response. The gravity anomaly bears a strong spatial relationship to topography; terrain corrections reduce the anomaly and move it but do not completely eliminate it (Crone, 1969 and Paterson and Misener, 1978). Soil geochemical results for the area show only weak patchily anomalous zinc.

A drill hole put down in 1973 near the site of the anomaly intersected minor bleached schist thought to be similar to the alteration envelope at Faro but encountered no mineralization. This drill hole was an attempt to test an earlier version of the same anomaly outlined by a 1969 reconnaissance survey for which the baseline and crosslines could not be located. The newer survey (1978) accurately located what is clearly the same feature and showed that the drillhole missed.

The 24 claims covering this area are the remnants of a much larger land package that has been in a complex joint venture started by one of Cyprus Anvil's predecessor companies. This anomaly was one of the features that attracted interest to the area originally. Since it was known to the original owners of the claims, the anomaly should be satisfactorily explained before their interest is terminated by dropping the claims.

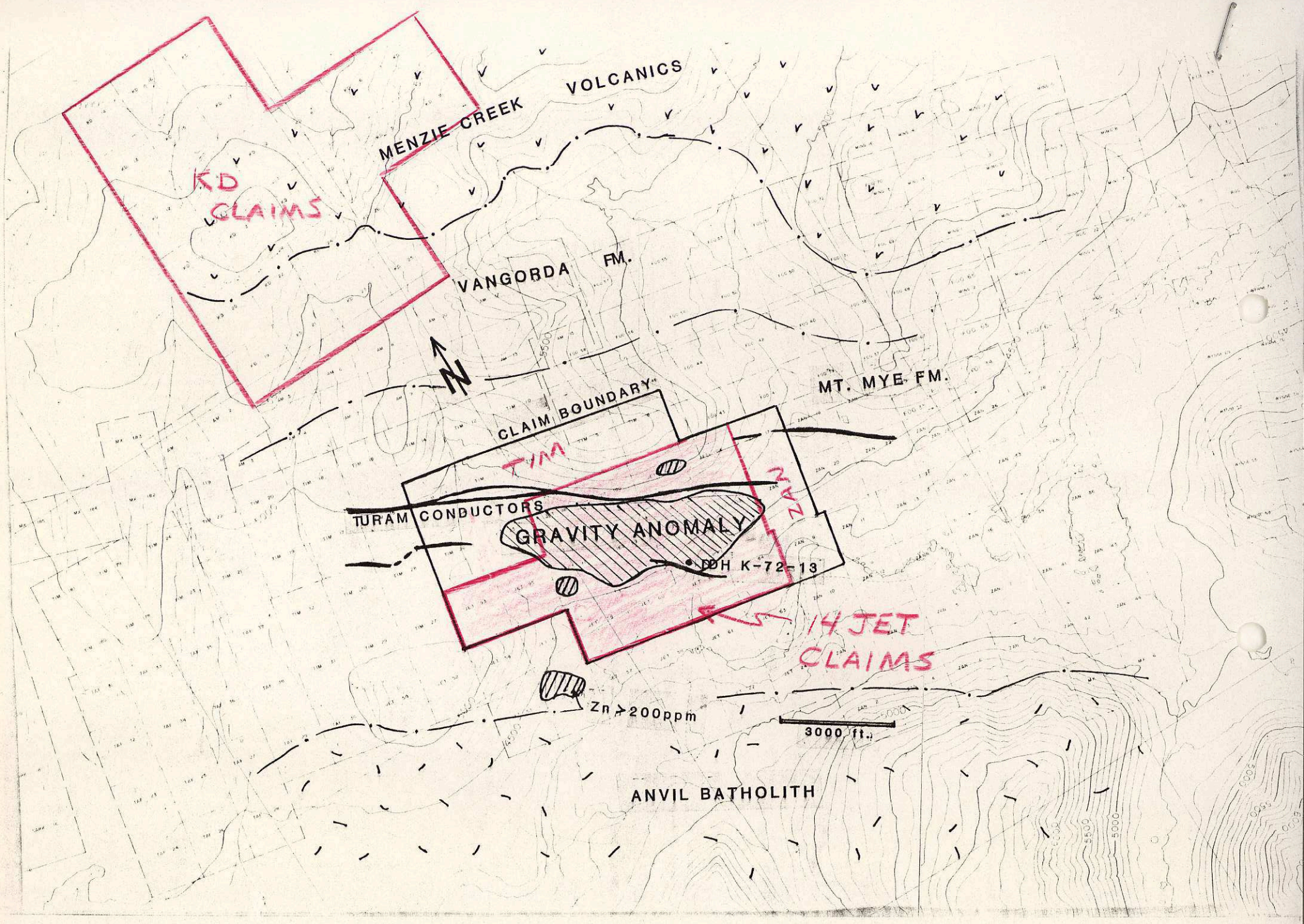
In light of the coincidence of these several, by themselves not particularly interesting, factors this area warrants drill testing.

The claims are due to expire in March 1985. A minimum of one 700' drillhole would be required but two would be preferable.

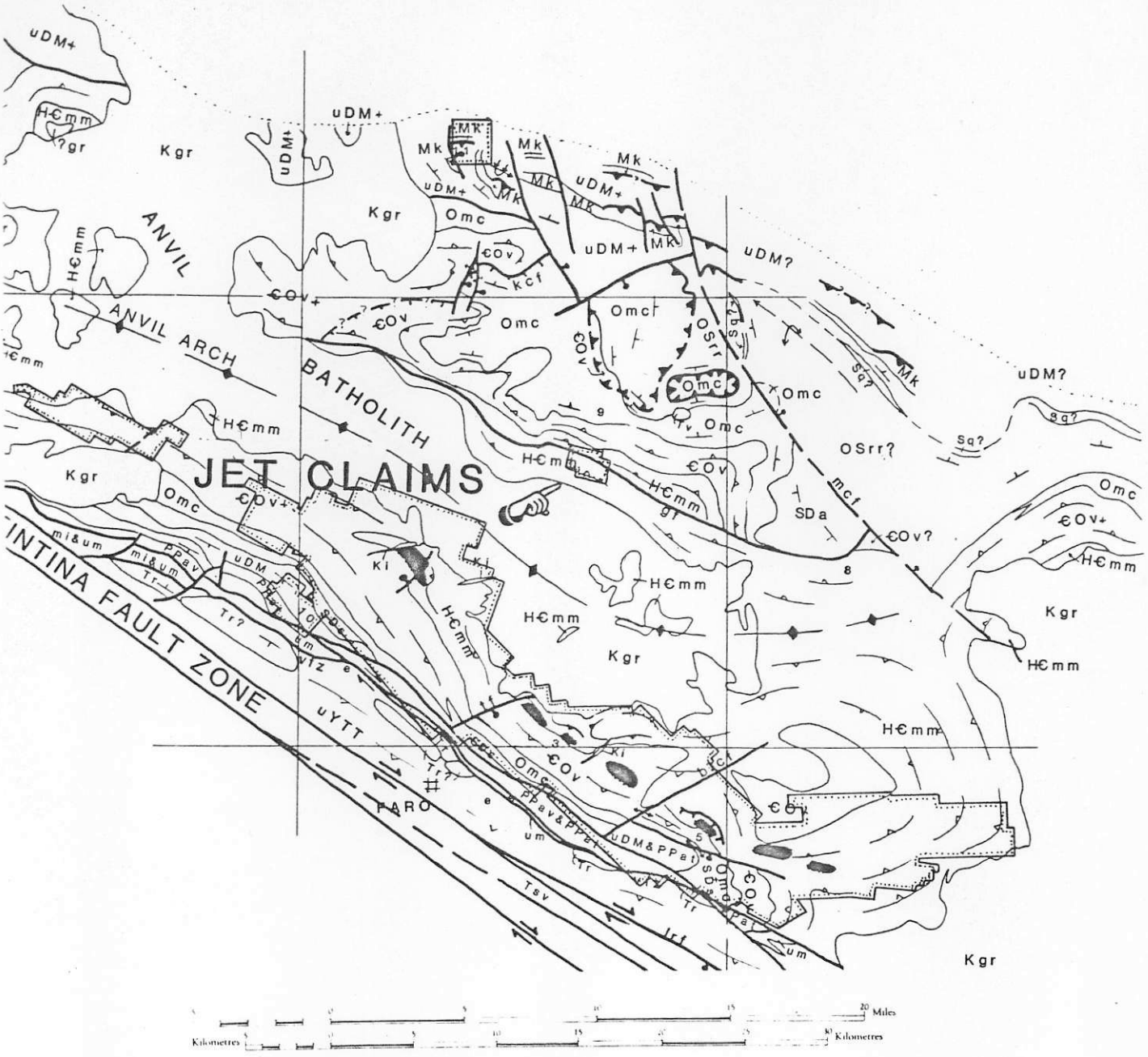
REFERENCES

Crone, J.D., 1970, Evaluation of Gravity Survey over the ZAN-JET claim group: unpublished report for Cyprus Exploration Corporation Ltd., May 1970, 3p.

Paterson, N.R. & Misener, D.J., 1978, Report on Interpretation of Gravity Surveys, North Anvil Range, Yukon Territory: unpublished report for P.E. Walcott & Assoc. Ltd., March 1978, 18p.


KD CLAIMS
MENZIE CREEK VOLCANICS
VANGORDA FM.
MT. MYE FM.
CLAIM BOUNDARY
TVM
TURAM CONDUCTORS
GRAVITY ANOMALY
DDH K-72-13
ZAZ
14 JET CLAIMS
Zn > 200ppm
3000 ft.
ANVIL BATHOLITH

CYPRUS ANVIL CLAIMS IN ANVIL DISTRICT



as of April 1984, includes all claims in which C.A.M.C. has an interest

Kgr	Cretaceous Anvil Batholith: granite, granodiorite
Omc	Ordovician Menzie Creek formation: basaltic metavolcanics, graphitic phyllite
€Ov	Cambrian-Ordovician Vangorda formation: calcareous phyllite, greenstone, graphitic phyllite
H€mm	Early Cambrian Mt. Mye formation: non-calcareous phyllite and schist
	sulphide deposit


10-S
0+00
10-N
20-N
30-N
40-N
50-N
60-N
L.140-W
L.132-W
L.124-W
L.116-W
L.108-W
SURFACE ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL
FEET
5200
5000
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BOUGUER GRAVITY IN MILLI GALS
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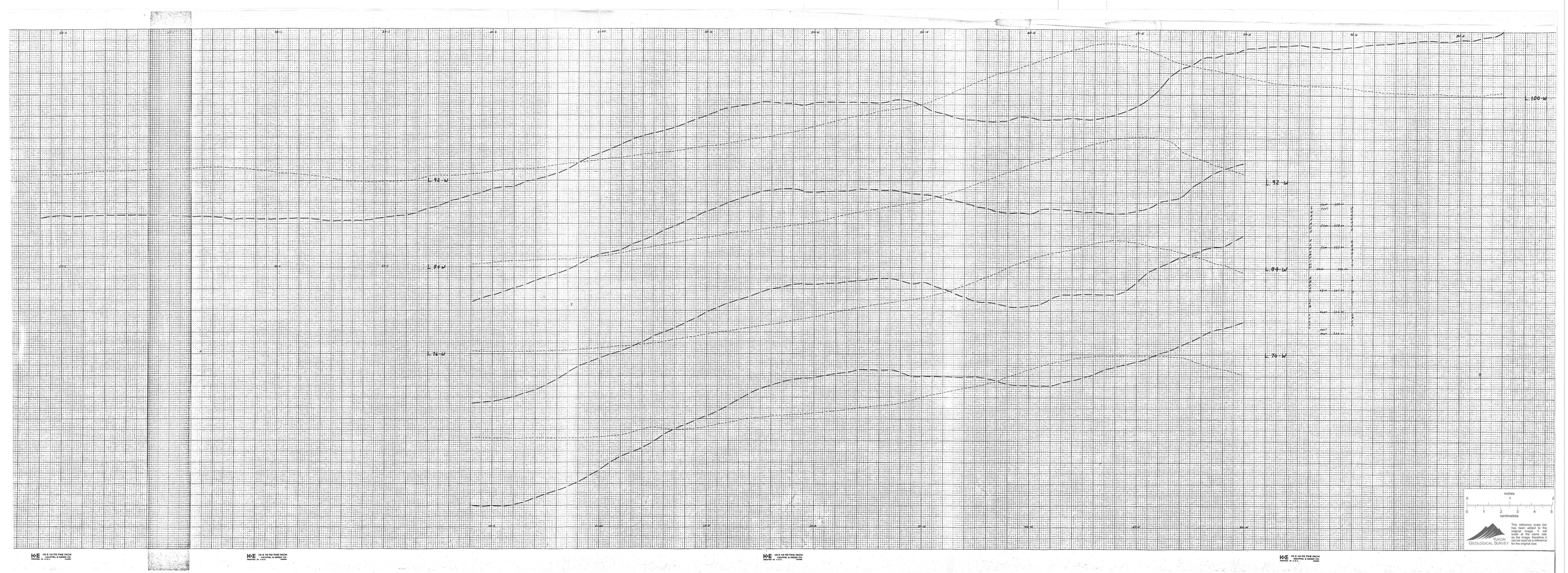
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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