

ORDOVICIAN-DEVONIAN

Duo Lake Formation

LEGEND

quartz sandstone and dolostone Massive, medium-grained, quartz sandstone interbedded with pale tan-weathering limestone or dolostone Road River Group

dark grey to black, graptolitic argillite; contains lesser medium to pale grey siltstone and fine sandstone, medium grey limestone and basalt flows

Menzie Creek formation undivided dark grey green, foliated basalt; includes massive and pillowed, OSMCb | locally amygdaloidal flows and heterolithic or monolithic breccias with lesser

limestone, argillite and tuff dark grey green, locally amygdaloidal, massive and pillowed basalt with minor monolithic basalt breccia, volcaniclastic sandstone, siltstone and tuff

dark grey green, monolithic basalt breccia with lesser volcaniclastic sandstone, siltstone and tuff, and massive and pillowed flows

grey to off-white limestone locally interbedded with orange-weathering <u>dolostone</u>

CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN

soft, silvery grey, calcareous phyllite with lesser medium crystalline, grey €Ovp marble, dark grey to black phyllite and dark green gabbro sills and dykes

pale green and dark purplish brown, thinly banded calc-silicate rock with lesser black schist, marble and dark green gabbro dykes and sills ($\bigcirc \mathbb{S}_{g}$) black, locally calcareous, carbonaceous phyllite or schist; commonly contains €Ovg thin quartzose siltstone interbeds; interbanded with dark green gabbro dykes

€Ovi pale to dark grey, foliated marble

SYMBOLS

OTIVIDOLO	
geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed)	
fault or vein-fault, displacement unknown (defined, approximate, assumed)	
thrust fault (defined, approximate, assumed, teeth on hanging wall)	
normal fault (defined, approximate, assumed, dot on downthrown side)	/o /o
strike-slip fault (defined, approximate, assumed)	
fold surface axial trace (upright anticline, syncline, overturned anticline, syncline)	
metamorphic boundary (symbol on higher grade side)	schist
bedding (tops not known)	090
	20
foliation (one tick indicates earliest phase of deformation, two or more ticks indicate subsequent phase(s) of deformation)	090 090 20
foliation (phase of deformation unknown)	090
lineation (one arrow indicates earliest phase of deformation, two or more arrows indicate subsequent phase(s) of deformation)	1 045/05 1 045/05
joint	<u>090</u> 20
igneous compositional banding	<u>090</u>
igneous mineral lineation	7 045/05
fault plane orientation, shear band (C-bands) orientation	<u>090</u> 20
shear band plane of flattening (S bands)	090
mineral lineation/rodding associated with shear bands	045/05
apparent dip of measured bedding, foliation (in cross-section)	
foliation form lines in cross-section	~
limit of outcrop, subcrop	
projection to surface of mineralized volume	
limit of mapping	
isotopic age determination sample location and age includes radiometric age, 2 sigma error, and sample number	• $69.3 \pm 0.5 Ma$ GSC70-45
fossil sample, includes sample reference number	① GC-98-05
barren fossil sample, includes sample reference number	€ GC-98-05
geochemical sample-whole rock with major oxides, minor and trace elements, includes assay number and reference	■ A098, (1)
survey control station with station name and elevation (in metres)	HIW10
diamond drill hole collar (overburden depth/ total depth) in metres	70X-01 _◎ (15/100)
rotary drill hole collar (overburden depth/ total depth) in metres	70RH-01 _□ (15/100)
field station	•
trench	<u>~</u>
line of cross-section	A B
primary road	

primary road....

secondary road, trail, cut line....

UPPER PROTEROZOIC-CAMBRIAN

Mount Mye formation

brownish grey, noncalcareous, pervasively foliated phyllite; locally indistinctly UP€MMp bedded; contains minor siltstone, marble, calc-silicate rock, carbonaceous phyllite and dark green gabbro dykes and sills (OSg) brownish grey, noncalcareous, pervasively foliated muscovite-biotite schist;

bedded; contains minor siltstone, marble, calc-silicate rock, carbonaceous phyllite and dark green gabbro dykes and sills ($\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$) pale green and dark purplish brown, thinly banded <u>calc-silicate rock</u>; contains uP€MMcs marble and silicated marble beds and dark green gabbro dykes and sills

may contain staurolite, garnet, andalusite, or fibrolite; locally indistinctly

dark to pale grey, medium crystalline marble; typically contains abundant UP€MMI boudins of calc-silicate rock and/or quartz; locally contains coarsely crystalline garnet-pyroxene skarn

($\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$); lithologically similar to Vangorda calc-silicate rock

black phyllite to schist; locally contains lenses and beds of black carbonaceous limestone and dark green gabbro dykes and sills (OSg)

MINERAL OCCURRENCES Yukon MINFILE					
105K 79 105K 80 105K 81 105K 82	◆ * * *	IVAN SHANNON COMPLICATION MARY	SEDEX Exploration Target Exploration Target Exploration Target		

Deklerk, R., 2003. Yukon MINFILE- a mineral occurrence database. Yukon Geological Survey, CD-ROM.

ISOTOPIC AGE DATES						
Sample	Date	System	Mineral	Comments	Ref	
GSC65-41	92 ± 5 Ma	K-Ar	biotite	intrusion cooling age	(8)	

REFERENCES

1) Foster, F., 1976. Diamond drilling report on the Irene 1-56 claim group. Unpublished Assessment Report #091253. Energy, Mines and Resources, Yukon Government.

2) Gordey, S.P., 1990. Geology of Mt. Atherton (105K/4), Rose Mountain (105K/5), and Mount Mye (105K/6) map areas, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2250 (1:50 000 scale).

3) Gordey, S.P. and Irwin, S.E.B., 1987. Geology, Sheldon Lake and Tay River map areas, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 19-1987 (3 sheets; 1:250 000 scale).

4) Jennings, D.S., Jilson, G.A., Hanson, D.J. and Franzen, J.P., 1978. Geology Anvil District Map Area. Unpublished Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation internal company report (1:50 000 scale).

5) Jennings, D.S., Jilson, G.A., Hanson, D.J. and Franzen, J.P., 1978. Geology Anvil District Map Area. Unpublished Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation internal company report (1:12 000 scale).

6) Pigage, L.C, 2004. Bedrock geology compilation of the Anvil District (parts of 105K/2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 11), central Yukon. Yukon Geological 7) Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1972. Geology and origin of the Faro, Vangorda,

and Swim concordant zinc-lead deposits, central Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 208, 73 p. 8) Wanless, R.K., Stevens, R.D., Lachance, G.R., and Edmonds, C.M.,

1967. Age determinations and geological studies, K-Ar isotopic ages, report 7. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 66-17, p. 40-43.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pigage, L.C., 2004. Geological map of Mount Mye (NTS 105K/6 NW), central Yukon (1:25 000 scale). Yukon Geological Survey, Geoscience Map 2004-6, also Plate 6 in Bulletin 15.

This map accompanies the bulletin: Pigage, L.C., 2004. Bedrock geology compilation of the Anvil District (parts of 105K/2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 11), central Yukon. Yukon Geological Survey, Bulletin 15. An earlier version of this map was published as OF2000-2 by Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs

The legend shown here is for the entire Anvil District (shown in Plate 2-Geoscience Map 2004-2). Rock units not present in this map area are not

Digital cartography and drafting by L.C. Pigage, Yukon Geological Survey. Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Yukon Geological Survey.

Paper copies of this map, the accompanying report and Yukon MINFILE may be purchased from the Geoscience Information and Sales, c/o Whitehorse Mining Recorder, P.O. Box 2703 (K-102), Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C6. Phone 867-667-5200, Fax 867-667-5150, Email geosales@gov.yk.ca. A digital PDF (Portable Document Format) file of this map may be downloaded free of charge from the Yukon Geological Survey website at www.geology.gov.yk.ca.

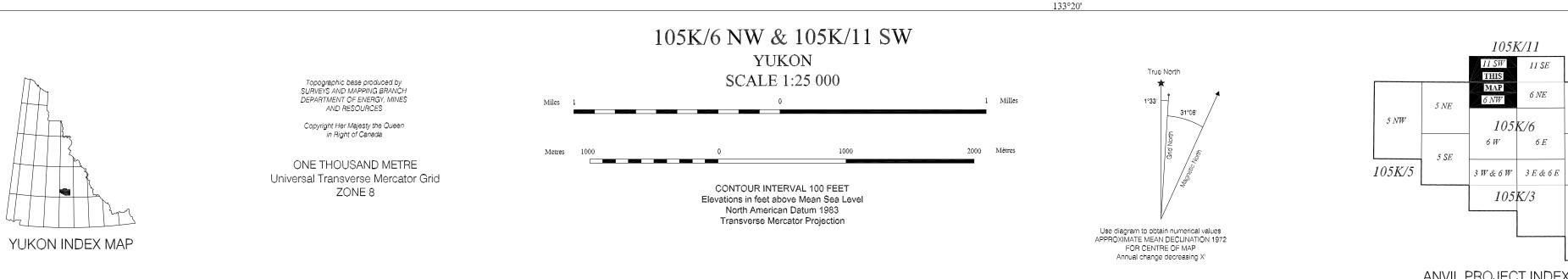
Keep this map in a dark area to keep colours from fading.

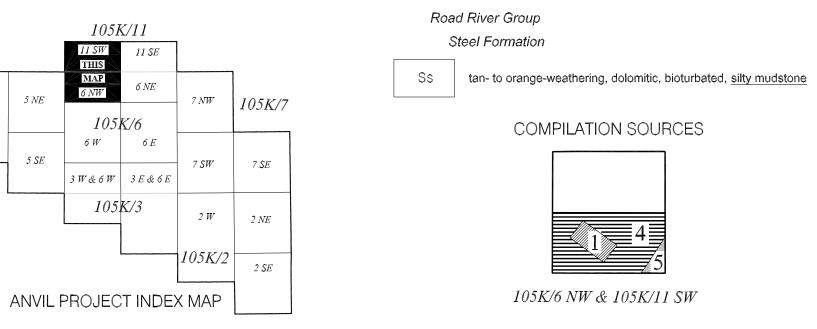
Yukon Geological Survey Energy, Mines and Resources Yukon Government

Plate 6 Geoscience Map 2004-6

Geological Map of Mount Mye (NTS 105K/6 NW), Central Yukon (1:25 000 scale)

> compiled by L. C. Pigage





Mount Aho formation

ANCIENT NORTH AMERICA

SILURIAN

siltstone

DCMAba silvery cream, tan-weathering, bedded phyllitic chert with light grey barite beds

DCMAbl lesser siltstone, sandstone, chert-pebble conglomerate and limestone

contains maroon argillite and bedded chert

DEVONIAN-EARLY CARBONIFEROUS

DCE sandstone, chert-pebble conglomerate and limestone

DCMAg siltstone breccia, grey sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate; locally

dark grey to black, noncalcareous, siliceous argillite and bedded chert with

dark grey to black, noncalcareous, siliceous argillite with lesser siltstone,

Ssp dark grey to black, platy, tan-weathering, thinly laminated, dolomitic siltstone

pale green, noncalcareous argillite and bedded chert with lesser shale chip and