

### 3.4 Howards Anomaly (A.J. Cartwright)

#### 3.4.1 Work Completed 1983-84

In February 1984, a ground supported drilling programme was performed at Howards Anomaly. Two holes, totalling 485.0m were drilled to test geophysical and geochemical anomalies. These anomalies were defined in earlier work at Howards and are fully described by Meares et. al. 1980, 1981, and 1982. No other work was carried out in this area during the 1983/84 field season.

The geology at Howards Anomaly (Figure 17) is based on mapping by P.Komyshan, reported and presented in Meares et. al. (1981). In the area worked on this season, a series of north striking, steep dipping, intermediate lavas, volcanoclastics and sediments are partially overlain by glacial deposits. I.P. anomalies (gradient array) occur over a particularly altered tuffaceous volcanoclastic unit and a Zn soil anomaly occurs in nearby glacials. These anomalies could potentially have reflected a volcanogenic massive sulfide. Drillholes HA7 and HA8 were designed to test that possibility.

H.A.7 was planned to test a strong (>500ppm) Zn soil anomaly developed in glacials near Newton Creek. A pit excavated into the anomaly revealed Zn-sulphides indicating a near source for the anomaly. Co-incident with this, an I.P. anomaly (chargeability >30 m V/V) also occurs. Approximately 130m further north,